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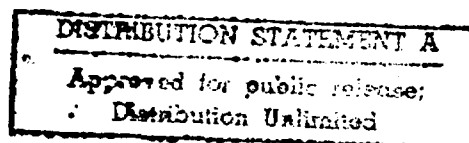
**U.S. Army Corps  
of Engineers  
New Orleans District**

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**ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATIONS IN AND ADJACENT  
TO THE BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA**

**October 1994**

**FINAL REPORT**



**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
5824 Plaque Street  
New Orleans, LA 70123**

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**PREPARED FOR:**

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
New Orleans District  
P.O. Box 60267  
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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) This study consisted of an architectural assessment and archeological reconnaissance of all or portions of 64 city blocks situated along the western side of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana. This study was designed to provide sufficient cultural resources data to aid the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, in management of cultural resources that may be impacted by planned construction of new replacement locks along the canal. (continued)						
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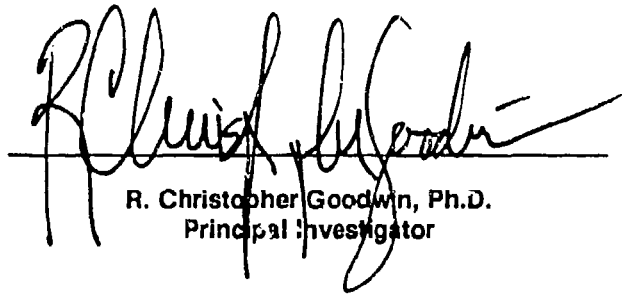
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The architectural study involved an initial comprehensive reconnaissance of all 179 standing structures and complexes located within the project area. This was followed by intensive architectural survey of the 113 historic structures that possessed integrity. Inventoried structures were evaluated individually and collectively against the National Register of Historic Places criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Recommendations included incorporation of additional project area buildings into the existing Bywater National Register Historic District. The archeological study involved several components. Historical research provided the context for evaluating archeological resources in the project area. Data concerning historic structures and settlement distribution in the project area were obtained from historic maps, including the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance maps. Structural data from these maps were digitized into a Geographic Information System (GIS), which was overlain onto the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers base map. Information concerning historic project area households was collected from sources including the 1900 and 1910 federal censuses and the 1938 New Orleans city directory. Based on collected data, as well as a preliminary disturbance study, an archeological research design was developed to guide future excavations in the Bywater project area.

**ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
IN AND ADJACENT TO THE BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA**

**FINAL REPORT**



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Principal Investigator

**By**

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Ralph Draughon, Jr., William P. Athens, and Paul V. Heinrich**

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
5824 Plaquemine Street  
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**October 1994**

**For**

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**Report No. CELMN/PD-93/04**



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At R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., William P. Athens and Jack Irion served as Project Managers. Dr. Ralph Draughon, with the assistance of Susan Barrett Smith, conducted research on the historic development of the project area. Kathryn Kuranda directed the architectural study. David Courington digitized historic project area maps, and prepared the graphic materials for inclusion in this report. Christine Herman produced the report.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of comprehensive architectural assessment and preliminary archeological review of all or portions of 64 city blocks located west of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal (IHNC), in the Upper Ninth Ward of the City of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1). Historical and architectural research was conducted between November 1991 and January 1992; in accordance with the Scope of Services (Appendix I), no subsurface archeological testing was conducted. Fieldwork consisted of architectural evaluation and recordation of 179 buildings and industrial complexes located within the project area, as well as assessment of the project area's potential to contain significant archeological deposits. The project was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, pursuant to Contract DACW29-90-D-0018, Delivery Order No. 08.

The IHNC, including its locks, was constructed from 1918 to 1923 to enhance marine transportation between the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans via the Mississippi River. The constructed lock chamber measures only 22.9 m (75 ft) wide, which is too narrow for many modern cargo vessels. Therefore, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, is considering replacing the current lock system to enhance riverine transportation. Construction of the new Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet lock has the potential to impact a variety of historic cultural resources located within the proposed construction corridor. The current study includes (or focuses on) those areas situated west of the existing IHNC that could be impacted by the proposed lock construction and bridge replacement. The project area encompasses approximately 137 ac (55.6 ha); portions of the project area have been assessed previously (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The historic lock system, for example, was evaluated previously by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Dobney et al. 1987). Franks et al. (1991) evaluated the architecture and the potential impact of new construction to archeological resources located along the eastern side of the existing canal. They also evaluated three bridges that span the canal.

The current delivery order contains several components. Extensive historic research of the project area provided the necessary context for evaluating the surviving architecture, and for ascertaining the nature and age of the area's anticipated cultural resources. The architectural component involved recordation and evaluation of all historic standing structures situated within the project area; a number of these also are included in the Bywater National Register Historic District. The objectives of the architectural investigations were: (1) to identify historic built resources located within the boundaries of the project area; (2) to assess the potential significance of the identified properties utilizing National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]); and (3) to evaluate potential impacts to significant historic properties located in the project area. The archeological component consisted of the analysis of historic data to ascertain the probable nature and distribution of the area's archeological resources; it also included the development of a research design for guiding future archeological investigations. A series of cartographic overlays was used to compile relevant archeological data concerning the historic development of the project area. Historic maps utilized in constructing this overlay included the 1877 Braun plan of the Third District of New Orleans, as well as the 1896, the 1908 - 1909, and the 1937 Sanborn Map Company's insurance maps of New Orleans. The completed overlays, on diskette in Intergraph CAD format, were submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, as an integral component of this study.

Archeological fieldwork was limited to pedestrian and drive-by survey. Fieldwork was designed to evaluate the degree to which historic and modern disturbances have impacted the area's prehistoric and historic archeological resources. Through examination of compiled historic, cartographic, and disturbance data, as well as through comparisons of other urban studies conducted elsewhere in New Orleans and the

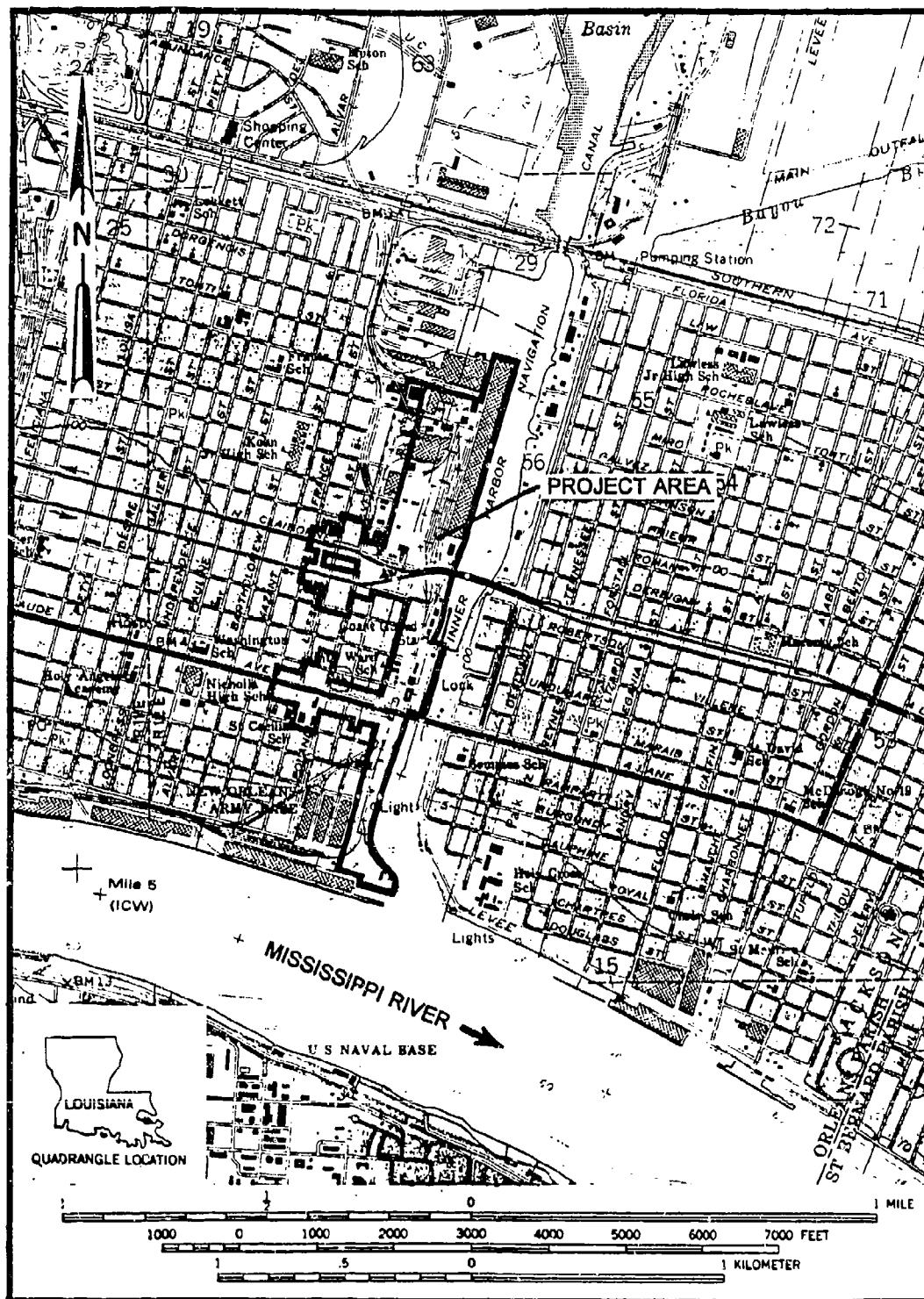
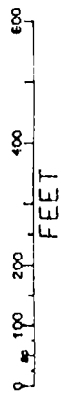


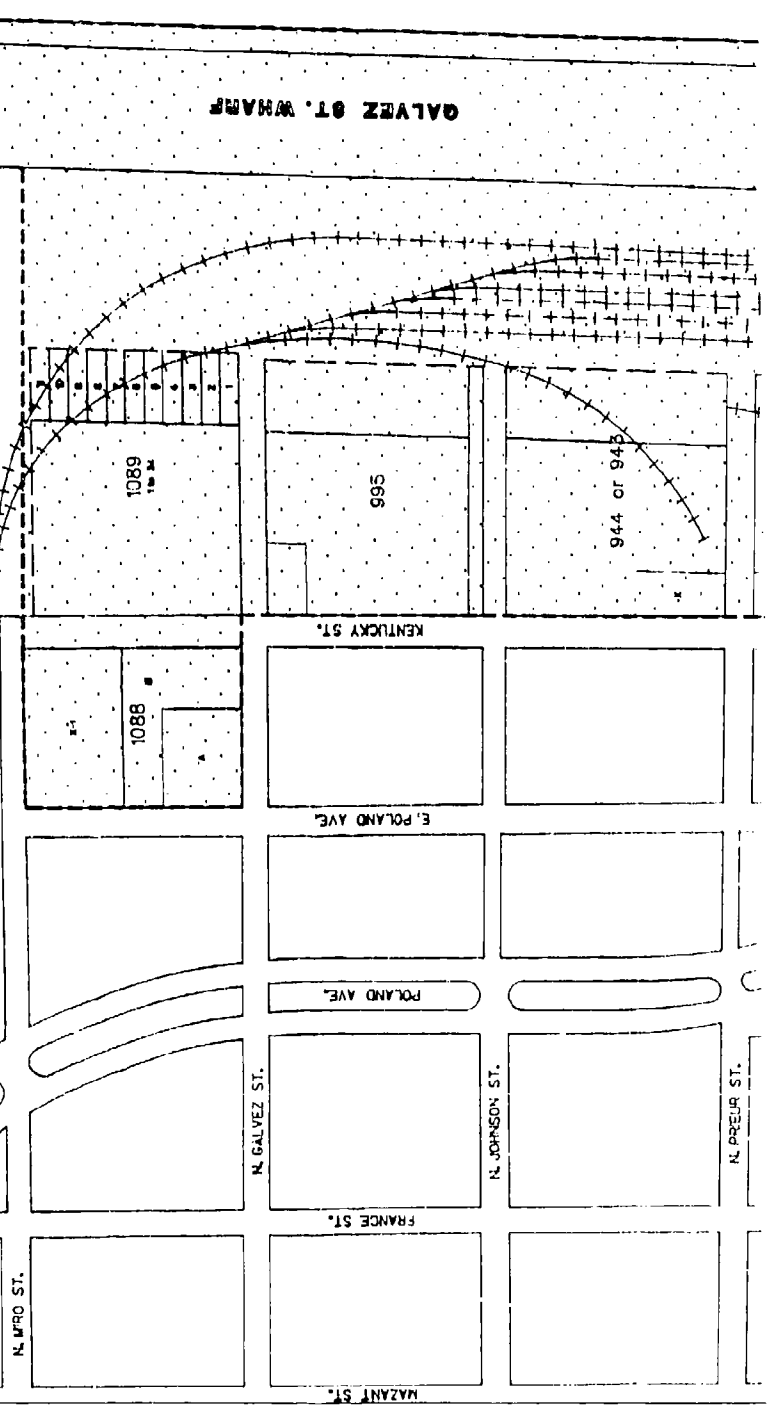
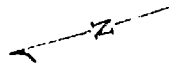
Figure 1. Excerpt from the 1966 (photorevised 1972 and 1979) USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle, New Orleans East, Louisiana, showing the location of the project area.

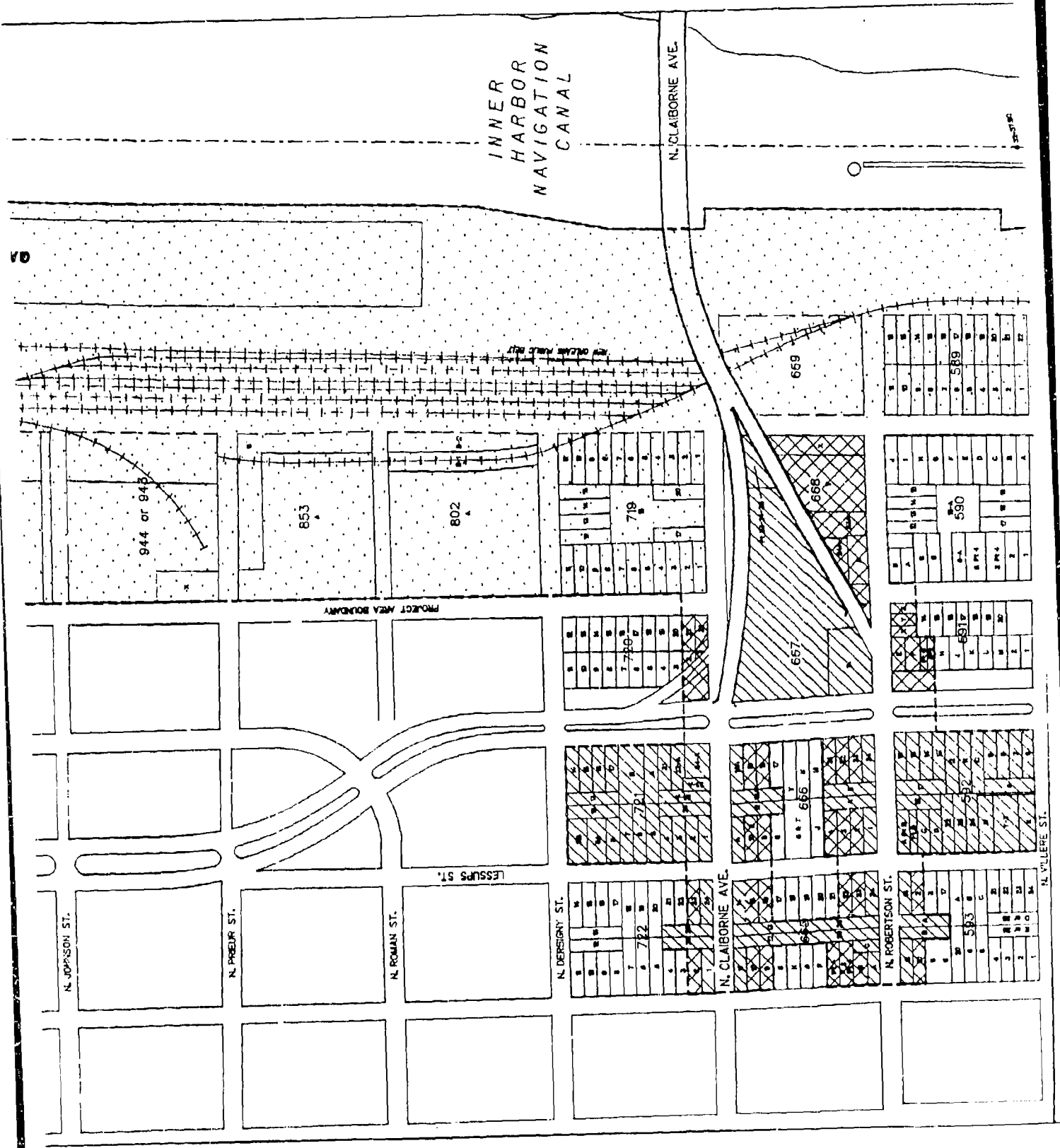
# BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW

## NORTHERN SECTION



- WEST ALTERNATIVE LOCK R.O.W.
- NEW CLAIBORNE BRIDGE R.O.W. (LIMITED)
- PLUS
- NEW CLAIBORNE BRIDGE R.O.W. (EXPANDED)
- PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY





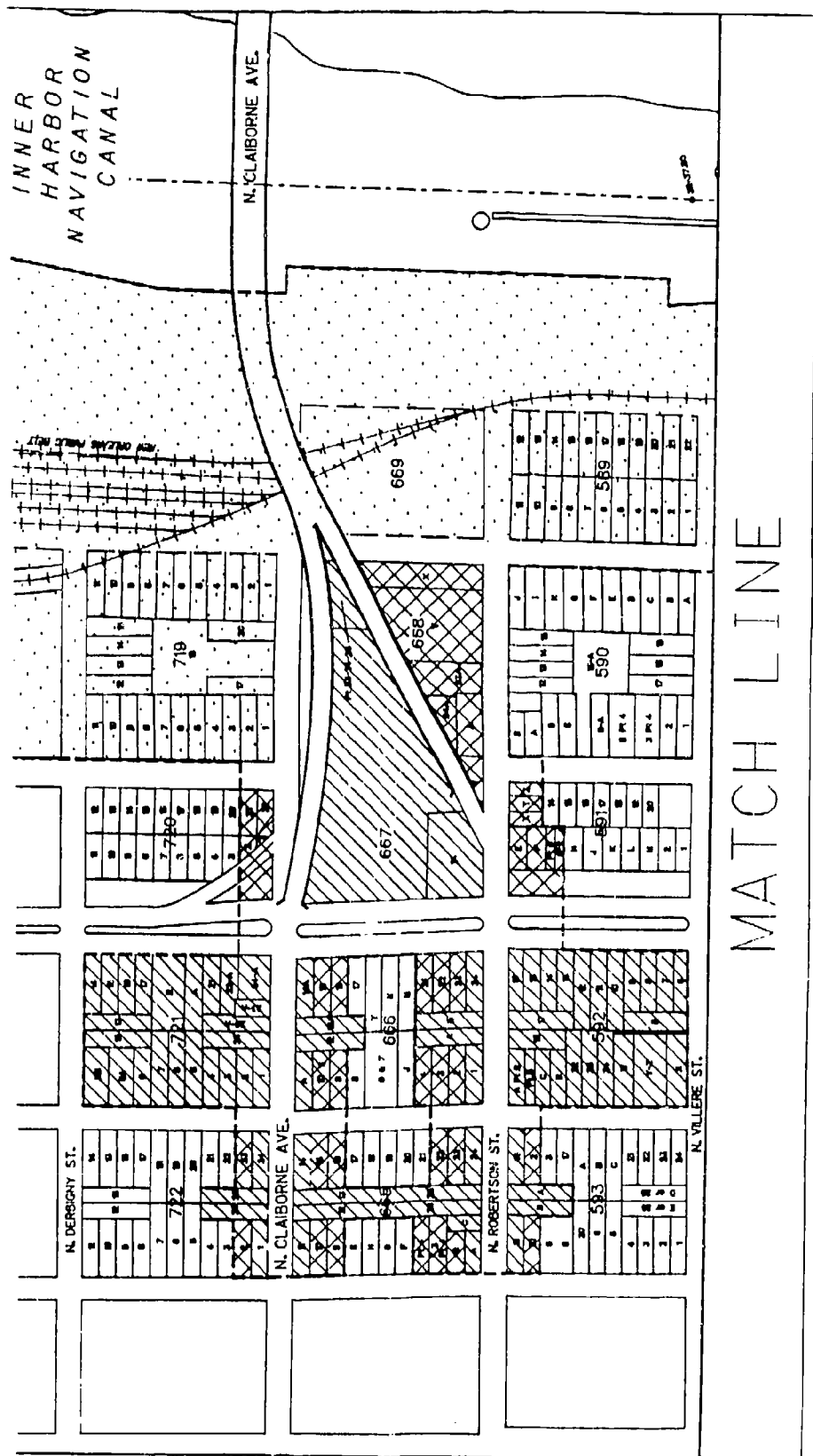
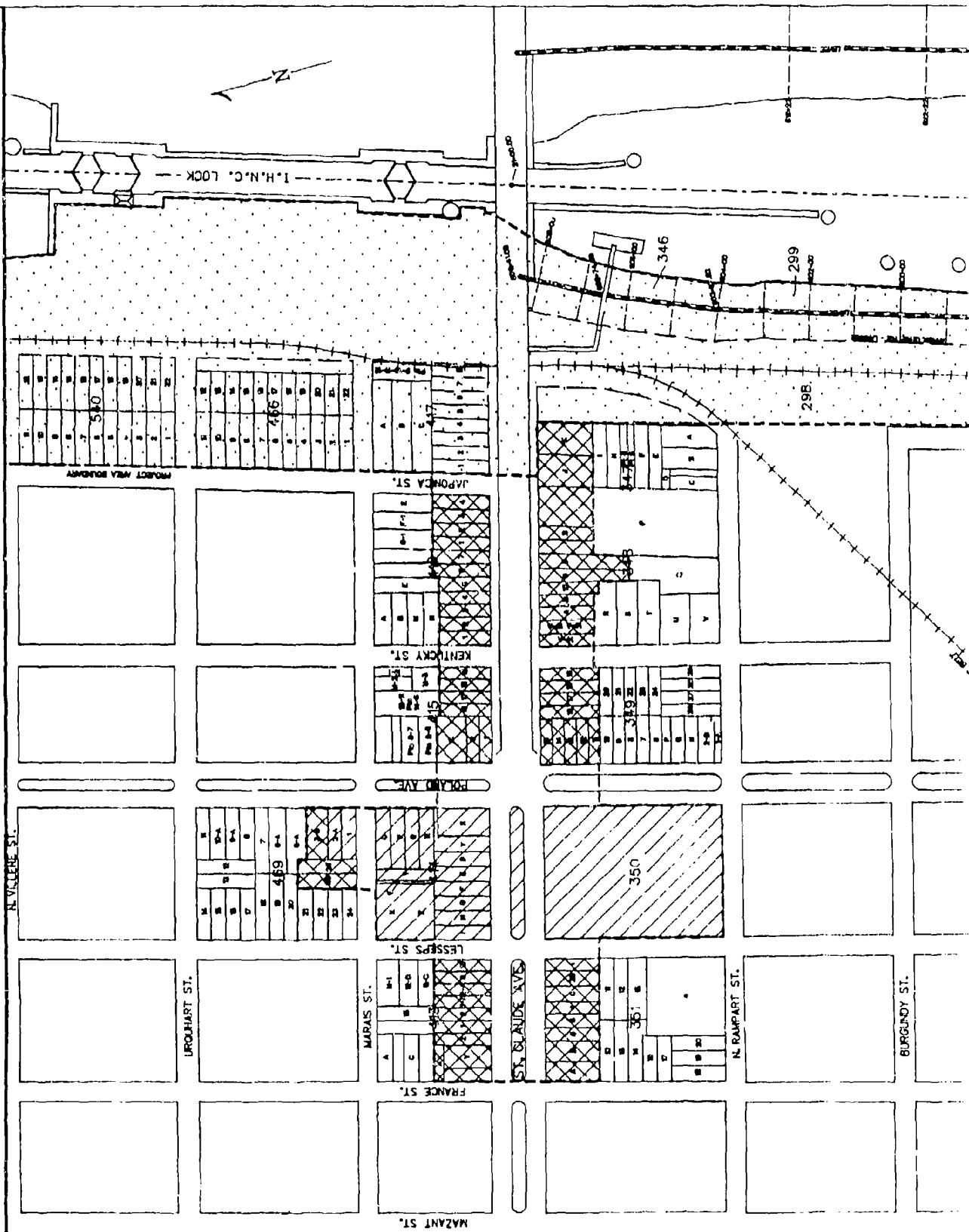
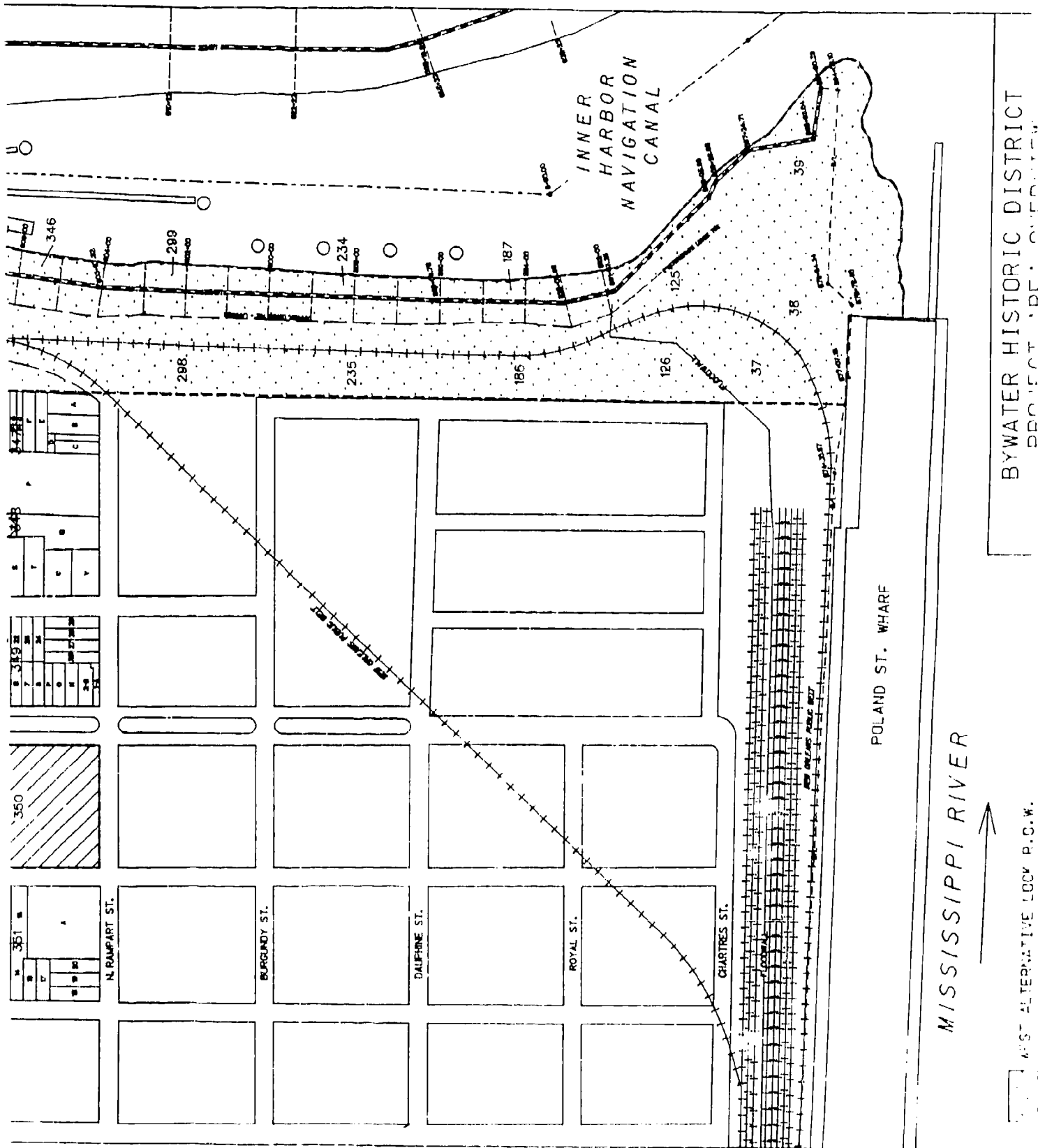


Figure 2. Plan of the Bywater project area, northern half, showing city blocks, lots, streets, and proposed construction rights-of-way.

# MATCH LINE







BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PROJECT DE. OVERVIEW

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

POLAND ST. WHARF

WEST ALTERNATIVE LOCK R.O.W.

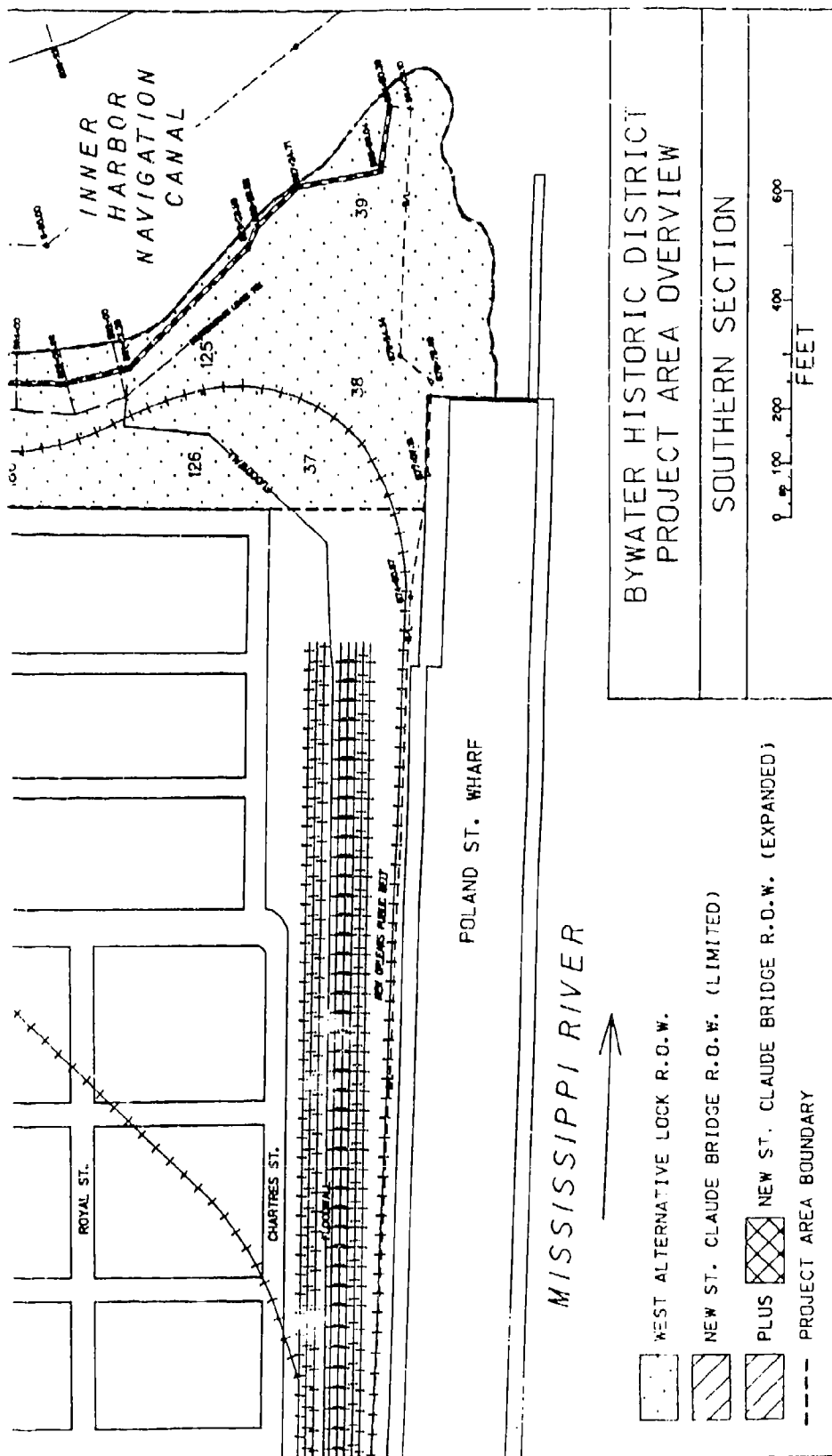


Figure 3. Plan of the Bywater project area, southern half, showing city blocks, lots, streets, and proposed construction rights-of-way.

United States, a research design was developed to guide subsequent archeological testing in the project area.

### **Organization of the Report**

A review of the natural and environmental settings of the project area is presented in Chapter II. This chapter examines the geomorphological processes responsible for forming the project area, and discusses natural factors that affect site development and subsequent preservation. Chapter III contains an overview of prehistoric development in southeastern Louisiana in general, and in the New Orleans vicinity in particular. It provides a context for interpreting and evaluating any prehistoric archeological resources that may be found within the project area. Previous archeological investigations conducted in the area are recounted in Chapter IV. This chapter emphasizes those studies that contain data relevant to the examination of the postbellum and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods. A review of the historic development of the project area is provided in Chapter V. It emphasizes postbellum and early twentieth century factors that influenced development of the present landscape.

Anticipated archeological resources in the project area are examined in Chapter VI; information concerning these resources is drawn from the collected geomorphological, historical, cartographic, and disturbance data. This chapter also includes tables that summarize the historic development of the project area. The archeological research design and recommendations for additional archeological investigations are presented in Chapter VII. The architectural evaluation of the project area is contained in Chapter VIII. A summary of the archeological, architectural, and historical findings are included in Chapter IX, as well as a review of pertinent research issues. Appendix I contains the Scope of Services. The completed Historic Standing Structure Inventory forms are presented in Appendix II, and National Register of Historic Places nomination forms are contained in Appendices III-VI.

## CHAPTER II

### NATURAL SETTING

#### Introduction

The project area lies along the east (left descending) bank of the Mississippi River, along the western side of the IHNC, in New Orleans. The project area extends from the crest of the natural levee northward into former freshwater backswamp. The natural setting of the Bywater project area is reviewed in this chapter. This review includes a discussion of the physiography, regional geomorphology, geology, terranes, and paleogeography. A discussion of historic flora and fauna common to the project area vicinity and a summary of New Orleans' climate also is included.

#### Physiography

The project area lies within the Mississippi Delta Plain of the Holocene deltaic plain physiographic region as defined by Hunt (1974). The Mississippi Delta Plain is a complicated geomorphic surface formed by the periodic progradation of delta complexes of the Mississippi and Red rivers over the past 9,000 years (Frazier 1967; Penland et al. 1987). This surface consists of numerous coalesced or partially buried delta plains that represent the surface of individual delta complexes. The surface of each of these delta plains typically exhibits the classic radiating pattern of relict deltaic distributaries as described by Kolb and Van Lopik (1966) and mapped by Saucier and Snead (1989) and Snead and McCulloh (1984).

The project area lies within the St. Bernard Coastal Region (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:Figure 1). This region consists of the partially submerged and slowly subsiding delta plains of the St. Bernard (Metairie-La Loutre) Delta Complex. The delta plains consist of eastwardly radiating bayous and natural levee ridges that represent the abandoned distributary systems of the inactive delta complex (Treadwell 1955:Figures 1 and 2). The portions of the deltaic plain situated adjacent to the Mississippi River have been modified by the lateral migration of its channels and by the formation of its levees (Kolb and Saucier 1982:80; Kolb and Van Lopik 1966:27-33).

The Bywater project area represents a narrow strip of land that extends approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi) inland from the left descending bank of the Mississippi River near River Mile (R.M.) 92.5 along the west bank of the IHNC. Inland from the cutbank of the Mississippi River, this strip of land crosses the left descending natural levee of the Mississippi River and ends in an adjacent former inland swamp. Adjacent to the Mississippi River cutbank, the natural levee is approximately 2 m (6.6 ft) above sea level. To the north, the natural levee drops in elevation and merges with land that formerly consisted of inland swamp. From the crest of the natural levee and adjacent to the cutbank of the Mississippi River, the surface begins a decline to about 1.5 m (5 ft) above sea level (approximately 300 to 430 m [984 to 1,411 ft] north of this cutbank). The surface falls to below sea level approximately 1,300 to 1,500 m north of this cutbank (Kolb 1962:Plate 6; Kolb and Saucier 1982:Figure 3; U.S. Geological Survey 1950, 1979).

Industrial and urban development has modified the physiography of the entire project area. For example, the IHNC is an artificial waterway that was dredged across the natural levees of the Mississippi River and adjacent inland swamps. No evidence could be found for the presence of any pre-existing natural waterways associated with its course. Also, both banks of the IHNC, including much of the project area, have been raised, presumably by the dumping of dredged material, to elevations ranging from 1.5 to over 3 m (5 to over 10 ft) above sea level. In addition, an artificial levee for flood protection with an elevation of about 7 m (23 ft) above sea level has been constructed along the crests of the Mississippi River's natural

levees. Finally, urban development has drained and destroyed many of the inland swamps that formerly occupied the project area (Kolb and Saucier 1982:Figures 6 and 7; U.S. Geological Survey 1891, 1950, 1979).

The IHNC crosses the Metairie Ridge outside of the project area and about 2.9 km (1.8 mi) north of the turning basin situated at the northern edge of the project area. This ridge and contiguous Bayou Sauvage are segments of the relict trunk distributary of the Bayou Sauvage delta lobe of the St. Bernard Delta Complex. The Metairie Ridge is an elongate, few hundred meters wide, 1 m (3.3 ft) high ridge at its intersection with the IHNC. U.S. Highway 90 follows the center of this ridge (Kolb 1962:Plate 6; Kolb and Saucier 1982:Figures 6 and 7; Saucier 1963:66-69; Treadwell 1955:Figure 2).

In summary, the Bywater project area consists of Mississippi River natural levee deposits and adjacent former inland swamp; these were formed during progradation of the St. Bernard Delta Complex. Overall, the surface deposits have been disturbed extensively or destroyed by industrial, modern, and urban development associated with the growth of the city of New Orleans. The geomorphological processes that influenced the natural formation of the project area are discussed below.

### **Geomorphology**

The delta plains that constitute the St. Bernard Coastal Region are geomorphic surfaces constructed by the aggradation of deltaic sediments. The geomorphic surface is either subaerial or buried, and forms either an active or abandoned part of a modern "plain." The common plain formed by the constructional surfaces of a set of delta lobes fed from a common trunk channel is called a "delta plain." The subsurface deltaic sediments of and the delta plain formed by a set of delta lobes fed from a common trunk channel constitutes a single delta complex. An individual delta lobe consists of a set of subdeltas and minor distributaries fed from a single, major distributary (Coleman and Gaglano 1964; Frazier 1967).

In this report, the term "delta plain" is reserved solely for the subaerial, constructional surface of a delta complex. Some recent studies, e.g., Penland et al. (1987), confused geomorphic surfaces and subsurface sediments by incorrectly extending the definition of a "delta plain" to include both the surface of the delta and the sediments that form this surface. This definition is incorrect, because a plain of any type is strictly a geomorphic surface consisting of level or nearly level land that lacks reference to the deposits that form it (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:21-22).

### **Delta Complexes**

A delta plain is the upper surface and bounding discontinuity of a depositional sequence of delta sediments that lies between upper and lower bounding discontinuities (Figure 4). The lower bounding discontinuity of these sedimentary sequences is defined by an erosional unconformity created either by fluvial or marine processes. Because these sedimentary sequences can be defined and mapped by bounding discontinuities, they are alloformations, according to formal stratigraphic nomenclature (North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature 1983:865-867). Because these alloformations have not been named formally or defined as such, an informal allostratigraphic unit, the "complex," is used. A complex is defined as a single or temporally related set of such surfaces and associated sedimentary sequence or sequences (Autin et al. 1990:20, 1991:556).

As used by Frazier (1967), a "delta complex" is an allostratigraphic unit consisting of a lower bounding discontinuity, a regular sequence of deltaic facies, and an upper bounding sequence. The lower bounding discontinuity is either an erosional surface or an older constructional geomorphic surface. Typically, the deltaic sequence consists of a basal layer of transgressive sediments, a middle unit of

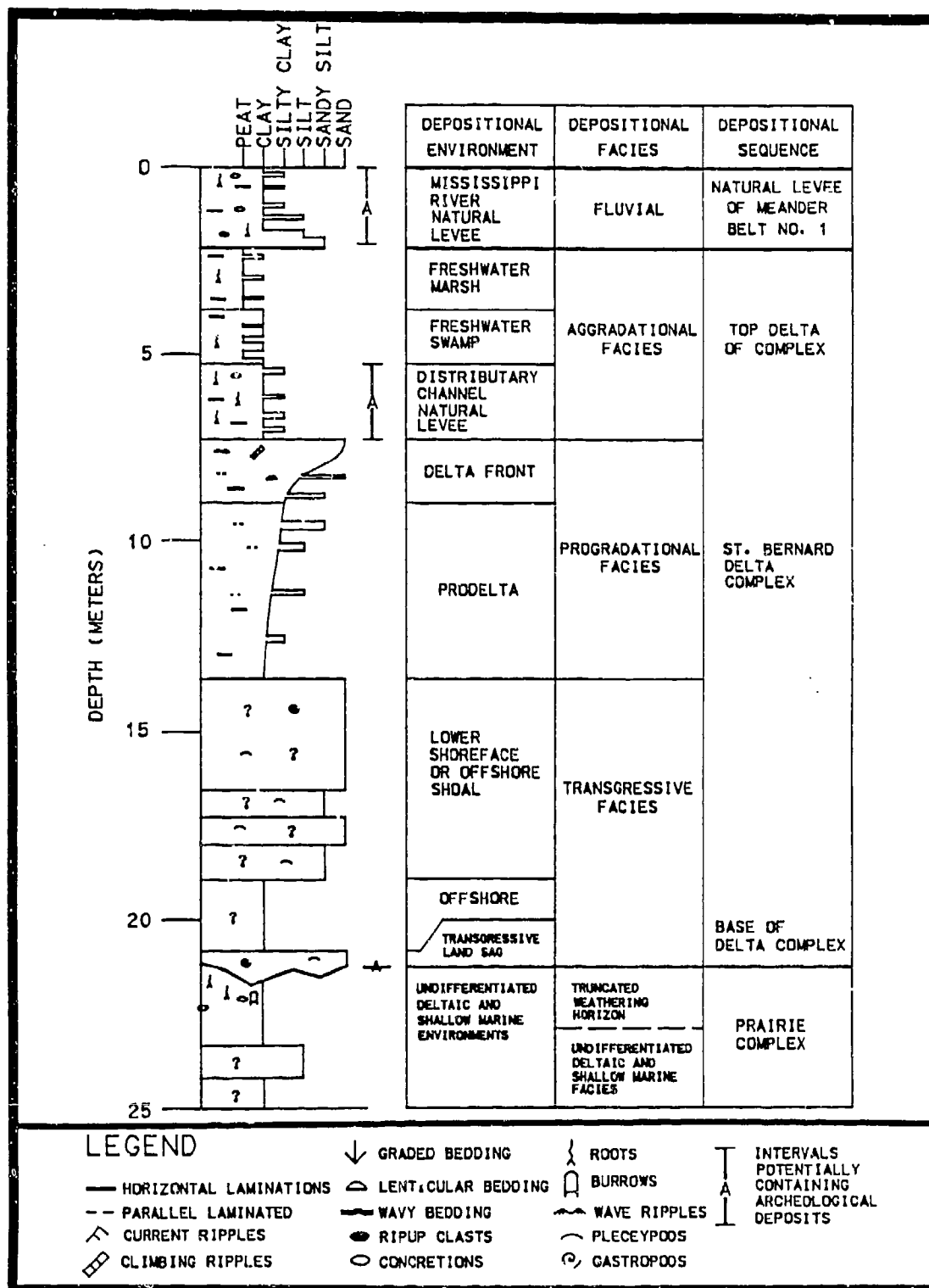


Figure 4. Generalized depositional sequences within the project area. Constructed from data by Coleman (1982), Kolb (1962), Kolb and Van Lopik (1966), Penland (1990), and Rodriguez (1927).

fine-grained progradational sediments, and an upper unit of aggradational natural levee and marsh sediments (Figure 4). The upper surface of a delta complex, the delta plain, is formed by aggradation sediments.

The lower bounding discontinuity was formed by the landward movement of the shoreline over previously subaerial delta or coastal plain. As the shoreline migrated landward, the beach shoreface typically cut deeply into the underlying Pleistocene or Holocene age sediments. As a result, the upper meters that formed the former delta or coastal plain were eroded and commonly reduced to transgressive sand lags. If a significant period of time lapsed between the submergence of an area beneath the Gulf of Mexico and the influx of deltaic sediments, then clayey silts and silty clays would accumulate upon the basal sand lag. Within the New Orleans area, the transgressive deposits consist of soft, grayish, interbedded and intergrading sands, silty sands, silts, and sandy clays that typically contain shells, shell fragments, and microfossils. These deposits are the "fine and coarse" and "loose" sands described by Rodriguez (1927). These transgressive deposits laterally grade into buried barrier island and shoal sands north of the Metairie Ridge (Kolb and Saucier 1982; Otvos 1978; Penland et al. 1985; Saucier 1963).

When a delta complex progrades into the gulf, a thick sequence of progradational deposits accumulates. Initially, clay is deposited from suspension to form a thick blanket of unfossiliferous, parallel-laminated, and fine-grained sediments called "prodelta facies." As the delta moves seaward, the prodelta facies become siltier and parallel, and lenticular laminae of silt appear and increase in abundance. With continued progradation, the accumulating progradational deposits consist of laminated silts and clays with thin sand layers called "delta front facies." Kolb (1962:41-44) and Britsch and Dunbar (1990:22-23) considered these delta front facies to be part of "interdistributary facies." The uppermost portion of these delta front facies form as a bar at the mouth of a distributary. The bars consist of interbedded silts and silty sands that display a wide variety of sedimentary structures associated with currents and waves. These sediments have been called the "inradelta facies" by Kolb (1962:41-44) and Britsch and Dunbar (1990:23) and designated as "distributary mouth bar facies" by Coleman (1982:34-39) and other sedimentologists.

The accumulation of natural levee and marsh sediments upon the subaqueous progradational deposits results in the formation of the subaerial delta plain of the delta complex. The deposition of sediment by floodwaters forms parallel low ridges bordering the distributary channel. Through breaks in the natural levees, floodwaters form crevasse splays that extend onto the adjacent delta plain and subdeltas that in turn extend into and fill the adjacent interdistributary bays. These sediments also are included within the "interdistributary facies" of Kolb (1962:41-44) and Britsch and Dunbar (1990:22-23). The natural levee and crevasse splay deposits consist of silts, sandy silts, silty sands, and very fine sands that are characteristically small-scale, cross-laminated, and rippled with intensively bioturbated zones. These sediments commonly are oxidized and contain abundant diagenetic materials such as iron sesquioxide, carbonate nodules, and cements. Organic marsh deposits accumulate within the periodically flooded land located away from the main distributaries (Coleman 1982:52).

Eventually, long-term delta lobe progradation leads to an overextension of the distributary network, and to a decrease in hydraulic efficiency. With time, the decrease in hydraulic efficiency causes an upstream diversion of the trunk channel, resulting in a switch to a shorter, more efficient course with a steeper gradient. This switch generates another delta complex at the end of this new river channel (Fisk 1960).

With the sediment needed to maintain the abandoned delta complex diverted to building a new delta, tectonic and compactional subsidence and eustatic sea level rise cause the old delta plain to sink beneath the Gulf of Mexico. As the delta sinks, marine processes rework the surface of the delta complex forming an erosion surface and transgressive sands that form the basal disconformity and basal deposits of a new depositional sequence. When a delta lobe progrades over this area, these deposits become part of a new delta complex (Penland et al. 1987).

## Fluvial Complex

The meandering of the Mississippi River within the Mississippi Delta Plain has created a narrow meander belt. This meander belt represents the surface of a basic allostratigraphic unit, informally called a "fluvial complex." A fluvial complex consists of a sequence of fluvial deposits bounded by a basal erosional surface and the upper constructional geomorphic surface of the meander belt. Typically, the basal bounding discontinuity is an erosional unconformity formed by scour at the channel bottom and at the bank collapse of a cutbank of a channel (Autin 1989). Fluvial sediments deposited by this channel overlie the basal unconformity. Generally, these sediments consist of a lower part composed of point bar sands and gravels, overlain by finer-grained and vertically accreted natural levee and overbank sediments (Walker 1984). The upper bounding discontinuity is formed by the meander belt. If later fluvial erosion truncates and buries the upper portion of a fluvial complex, then the upper bounding discontinuity will consist of an erosional surface (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:22-24).

The lateral migration of the Mississippi River in the New Orleans area created a meander belt 1.0 to 1.8 km (0.6 to 1 mi) wide. As the channel laterally migrated, its cutbank eroded the Holocene deltaic deposits and underlying Pleistocene sediments to depths of 35 to 40 m (115 to 131 ft) below sea level. The laterally migrating channel simultaneously backfilled the opposite bank with coarse-grained point bar sediments to form its narrow meander belt. Natural levee deposits from the Mississippi River have buried the deltaic plain adjacent to the meander belt and the point bar deposits within it. The ages, origin, and stratigraphy of the sediments found within the meander belt contrast sharply with the sediments forming the adjacent delta plain (Figure 5). Because of the restricted meandering of the channel, the meander belt within the New Orleans area lacks abandoned meander loops and oxbow lakes normally associated with meander belts (Kolb 1962:Plate 5 and 6; Kolb and Saucier 1982:80).

Relative to upstream reaches of the Mississippi River, the reach of the Mississippi River in the New Orleans area has an unusually narrow meander belt and extremely low rates of lateral migration. The narrow meander belt partially reflects the geologically short length of time that the Mississippi River has had to develop its meander belt. Also, within the stretch of the Mississippi River from College Point (R.M. 160 and R.M. 80), the meander belt of the Mississippi River is carved into overconsolidated, durable, clayey Pleistocene sediments (Figure 5). These sediments form a natural revetment, limiting local migration. South of R.M. 80, channel migration is limited by the cohesive prodelta and delta front clays that form its banks (Kolb 1962:50-51, 1963:231-232).

## **Geology**

New Orleans, as well as the remainder of southeastern Louisiana, lies directly upon the surface of a very thick wedge of sand, silts, and clays formed by sediment supplied by the ancient Mississippi River. This wedge consists of approximately 12,000 m of alternating Neogene fluvial, deltaic, and marine deposits. These sediments represent the accumulation of hundreds of transgressive-regressive depositional sequences of which the St. Bernard Delta Complex is one of the latest. The uppermost 640 m (2,100 ft) of this clastic wedge consists of sediments that have accumulated during the Pleistocene Epoch. Only the upper 10 to 30 m (33 to 98 ft) of sediments accumulated during the last 10,000 years (Kolb and Saucier 1982:77-80).

Three well-defined complexes can be recognized within the project area (Figure 6). The youngest of these allostratigraphic units is the fluvial complex associated with the modern meander belt, Meander Belt No. 1, of the Mississippi River. The formation of Meander Belt No. 1 has either partially buried or removed by erosion the Holocene deltaic sediments of the next older depositional complex, the St. Bernard Delta Complex. The sediments of the St. Bernard Delta Complex completely bury the third allostratigraphic unit, the Prairie Complex as defined by Autin et al. (1991:556-559).



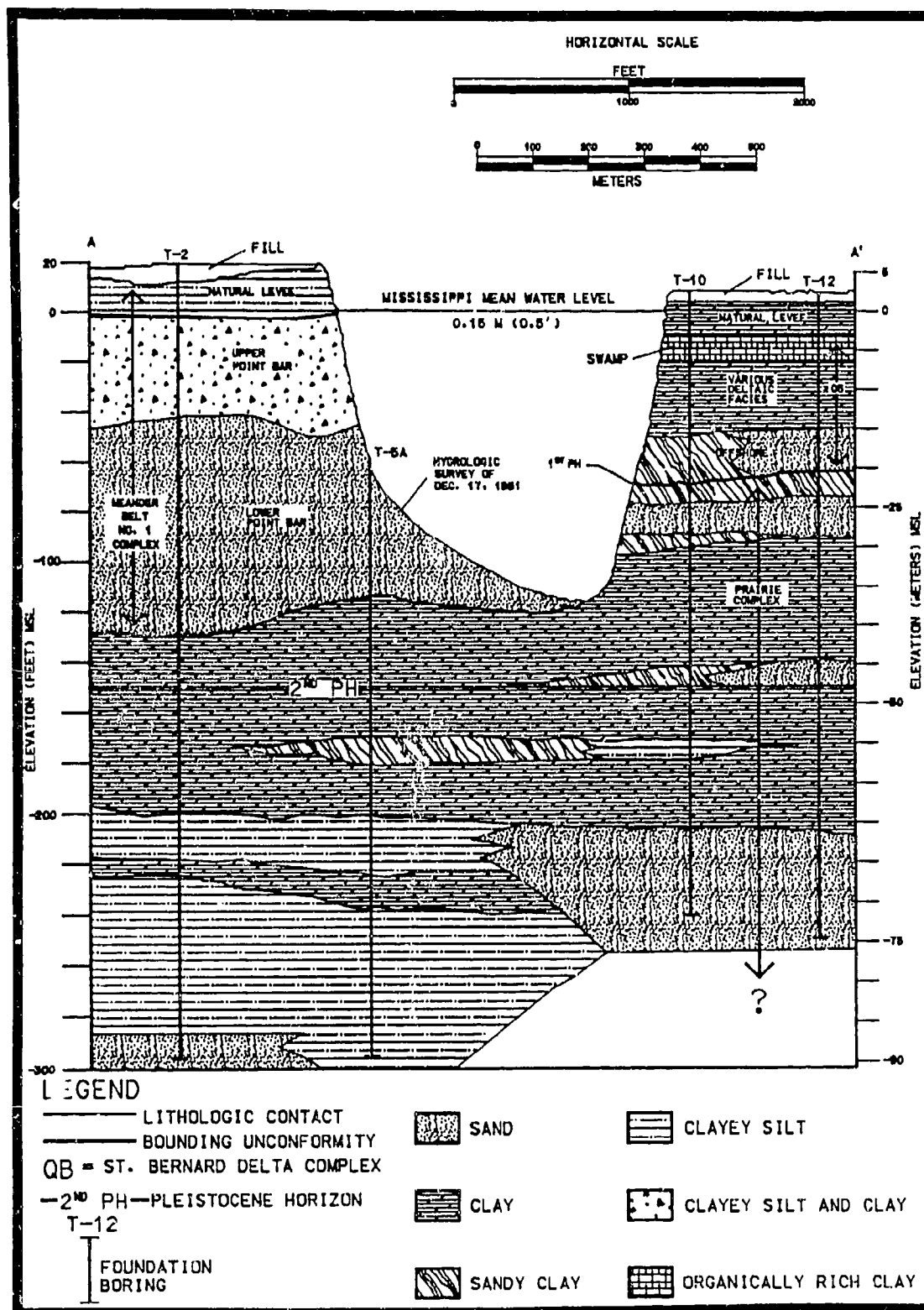


Figure 5. Cross-section of the Mississippi River Meander Belt No. 1 near the Bywater project area, showing stratigraphic relationships of different complexes. Modified from Kolb (1962:Plate 27).

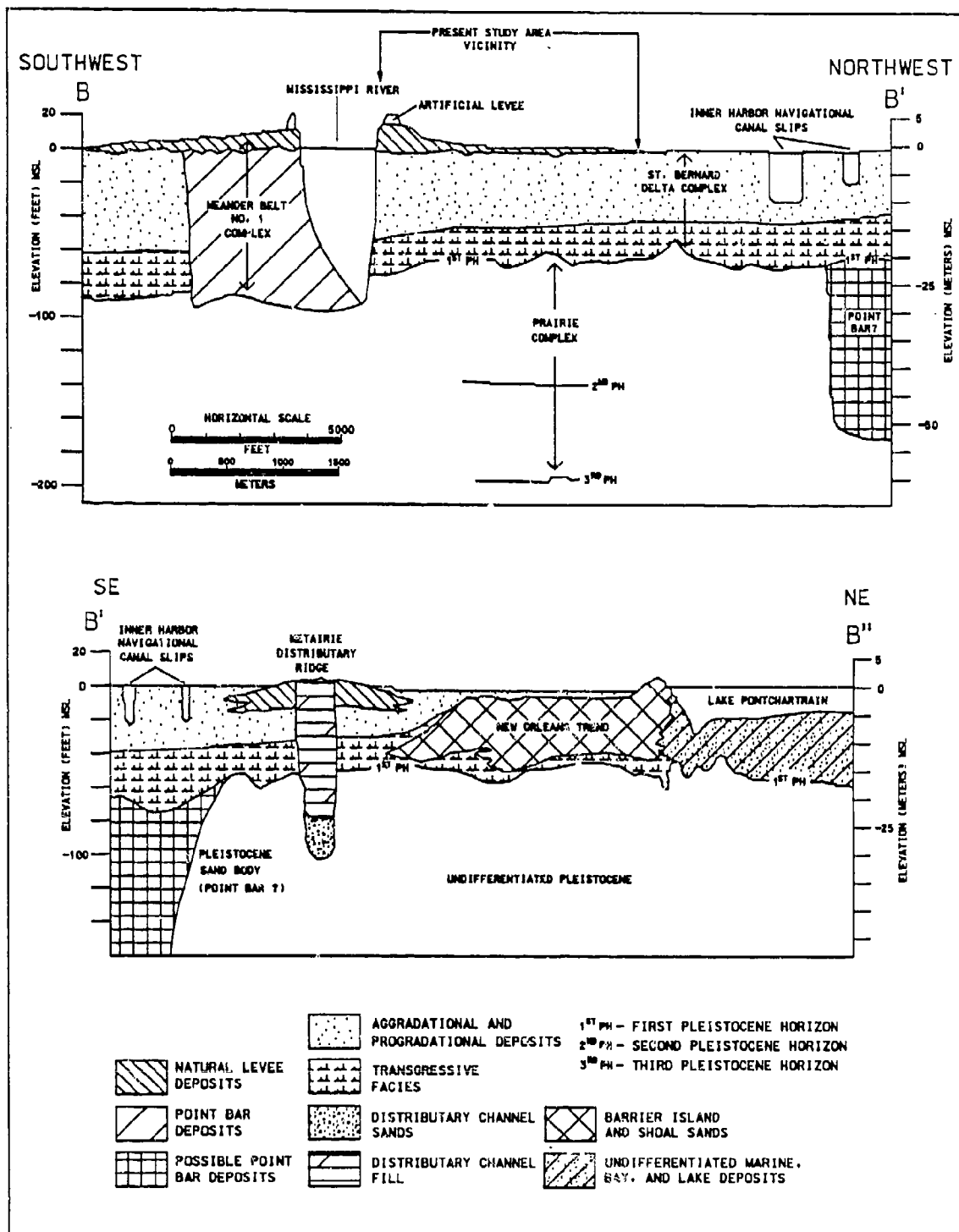


Figure 6. Interpretive cross-section parallel to the west bank of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. Based on data from Kolb (1962), Kolb et al. (1975:Plates 21 and 22), Kolb and Saucier (1982), Otvos (1973, 1978), and Saucier (1963, 1977).

Meander Belt No. 1 is the surface of an unnamed fluvial complex consisting of point bar and natural levee deposits of the Mississippi River (Figures 5 and 6). Generally, the fluvial sediments that form this complex consist of point bar sands 35 to 45 m (115 to 148 ft) thick. Silty natural levee deposits, as much as 6 m (20 ft) thick, cover these point bar deposits and form the surface of Meander Belt No. 1. Bordering the meander belt, a wedge-shaped body of natural levee deposits extends approximately 1 to 2 km (0.6 to 1.2 mi) away from the cutbanks of the Mississippi River and across the adjacent delta plain (Figures 6 and 7). Within and to the north of the project area, the natural levee sediments laterally lap onto clayey inland swamp deposits and the surface of the adjacent St. Bernard Delta Plain. Radiocarbon dates, ranging from 1000 to 1450 years Before Present (B.P.), from peats recovered at the base of natural levees and wood from the natural levees demonstrate that this segment of Meander Belt No. 1 is less than 1,200 years old (Kolb 1962; Kolb et al. 1975; Kolb and Saucier 1982; Saucier 1963).

Within the project area, the St. Bernard Delta Complex consists of a depositional sequence approximately 17 to 22 m (56 to 72 ft) thick (Figure 6). This depositional sequence consists of a basal 7 to 9 m (23 to 30 ft) of transgressive deposits overlain by 8 to 9 m (26 to 30 ft) of progradational deposits. About 2 to 4 m (6 to 13 ft) of aggradational swamp and marsh deposits cap the progradational deposits and form the surface of the St. Bernard Delta Complex. The transgressive deposits appear to consist of a complex assemblage of shallow marine and nearshore sands, silty sands, sandy clays, clays, and silts that contain varying proportions of shell. The progradational deposits consist of a variety of typical prodelta, delta front, distributary mouth bar, and interdistributary sediments that cannot be differentiated with the available data. The 2 to 3 m (6 to 10 ft) thick layer of peaty and organically rich clayey swamp and marsh deposits constitutes the uppermost, aggradational portion of the St. Bernard Delta Complex. To the north, these sediments partially bury and partially interfinger with natural levee deposits of the Metairie Ridge. Its channel has removed the deltaic deposits underlying this relict distributary ridge (Kolb 1962; Kolb et al. 1975; Kolb and Saucier 1982; Saucier 1963).

Various studies have demonstrated that the delta plain of the St. Bernard Delta Complex is sinking relative to sea level at a culturally significant rate. For example, Ramsey and Moslow (1987:1685) estimated from tidal gauge data that relative sea level rise within the New Orleans area ranged from 0.5 to over 1.0 cm (0.2 to over 0.4 in) per year from 1962 to 1982. However, this rate includes extreme subsidence caused by artificial dewatering and oxidation of organic matter within deltaic sediments (Kolb and Saucier 1982:90). Regional rates of 12 cm (5 in) per century determined by Saucier (1963:14) and 24 cm (9 in) per century determined by Kolb and Van Lopik (1958) likely are more accurate estimates of delta plain subsidence.

Two, possibly three, depositional sequences and unnamed alloformations belonging to the Prairie Complex directly underlie the St. Bernard Delta Complex (Figure 7). Within the New Orleans area, these depositional sequences and allostratigraphic units consist of indistinguishable and heterogeneous assemblages of deltaic, shallow marine, and strandline deposits. Possible point bar deposits occur within the uppermost Pleistocene depositional sequence (Figure 6). The uppermost depositional sequence is presumed to be of Middle Wisconsinan age, while the depositional sequence possibly is Sangamonian in age. Miller (1983:95) has obtained a date of  $31,270 \pm 370$  years B.P. from wood recovered from within deltaic deposits of the uppermost depositional sequence. North of Lake Pontchartrain, the exposed surfaces of two of these depositional sequences form the coast-parallel Prairie Terrace as mapped by Saucier and Sneed (1989) (Autin et al. 1991:556-559; Kolb et al. 1975; Saucier 1977:10-13).

The depositional sequences present within the Pleistocene deposits are defined by the occurrence of well-defined, often erosionally truncated, weathering horizons. The top of the Prairie Complex, within the project area, is marked by a well-developed weathering horizon that occurs at an approximate depth of 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft) below sea level (Figure 6). This weathering horizon, called the "First Pleistocene Horizon" by Kolb et al. (1975:4), is distinguished from overlying Holocene material by a mottled orange, tan, or greenish gray color, an abrupt decrease in water content, an increase in stiffness and shear strength, and by the presence of pedogenic calcareous nodules. Additional weathering horizons have been penetrated

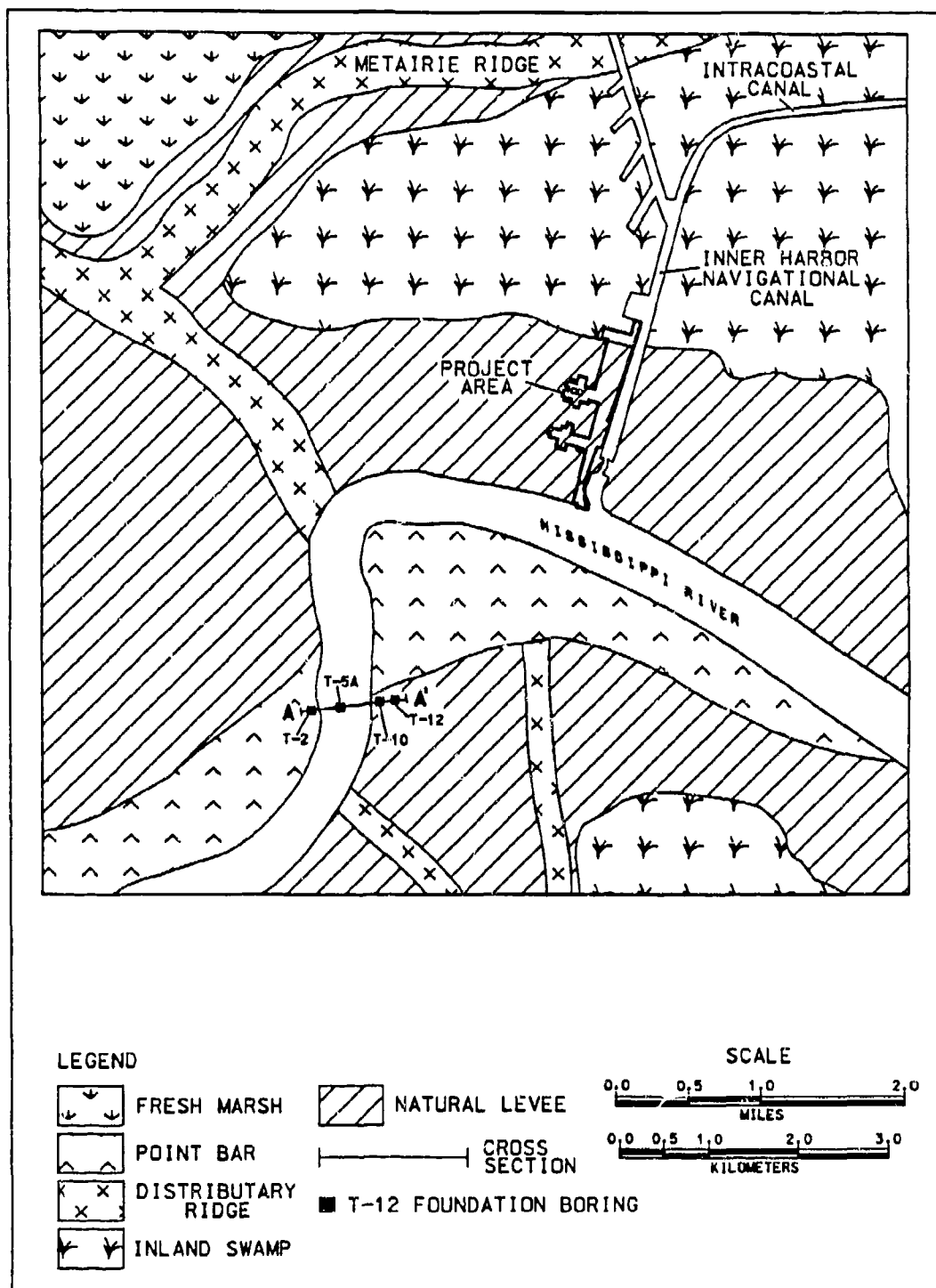


Figure 7. Geomorphic sketch map of the vicinity of the project area. Redrawn and modified from Kolb (1962:Plate 6).

by borings at depths of 40 to 70 m (131 to 230 ft) below sea level within the project area. Each of these weathering horizons is associated with significant unconformities that form the bounding discontinuities of unnamed alloformations. Unfortunately, because of a lack of data, it is unknown if the weathering horizon at a depth of 70 m (230 ft) below sea level represents the IG-2 paleosol of Autin et al. (1991:Figure 4), which defines the upper surface of the deposits on which the Prairie Complex rests (Kolb et al. 1975; Saucier 1977:10-13).

The geology of the surrounding area strongly influences the potential for encountering archeological deposits within the Bywater project area. Any Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic cultural resources located within the project area would be situated near the top of the Prairie Complex, approximately 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft) below modern sea level. Rising sea levels inundated the region during the Middle and Late Archaic stages, preventing formation of any sites at that time. The subsequent progradation of the St. Bernard Delta Complex, between approximately 3400 and 1600 years B.P., covered the inundated Prairie Complex, and developed the project area vicinity. This, in turn, has been modified and partially covered by Meander Belt No. 1, which remains active to the present (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991). Only the subaerial natural levee deposits of the St. Bernard Delta Complex and Meander Belt No. 1 have a potential for containing buried archeological deposits dating from the Neo-Indian Stage. Therefore, buried archeological deposits will be restricted to three narrow stratigraphic intervals within the sedimentary sequences that underlie the Bywater project area (Figure 4). Late prehistoric and all historic archeological deposits would lie near and at the surface of the historic Bywater landscape.

### **Geomorphic Terranes**

Numerous sedimentological and geomorphological studies of the Mississippi River Delta have demonstrated a direct association between constructional landforms and the sedimentary facies that form them. These studies document that the distribution of deltaic landforms, and often their soils, within a delta plain are related directly to the subsurface distribution of a specific depositional facies within the shallow subsurface (Coleman 1982; Fisk 1960; Kolb and Van Lopik 1966). The three-dimensional distribution of different deltaic sediments within the near subsurface can be mapped from the distribution of landforms and soils because a restricted range of sediment types characterize each depositional facies. In addition, the archeological potential of these deposits can be determined from terrane mapping because depositional facies can be correlated directly with specific depositional environments.

The terrane is the basic unit for mapping the subsurface distribution of geologic materials on the basis of associated landforms (Berg et al. 1984). By definition, a terrane is a mappable portion of the land's surface that exhibits a distinctive assemblage of landforms that are underlain by specific sedimentary facies. The project area along the IHNC crosses the natural levee and inland swamp terranes. Point bars, natural levees, abandoned distributaries, and inland swamp terranes occur adjacent to the project area (Figure 6). Point bars and abandoned distributary terranes are not discussed because they lie outside of the project area; however, Britsch and Dunbar (1990), Coleman (1982), Kolb (1962), and Kolb and Van Lopik (1966) discuss the characteristics of these terranes.

### **Natural Levee Terrane**

The natural levee terrane consists of the natural levees that border the active meander belt of the Mississippi River and the relict trunk distributary ridge of the Bayou Sauvage distributary called the "Metalrie Ridge." (Figures 6 and 7). The natural levees of the inactive Bayou Sauvage distributary form an integral portion of the St. Bernard Delta Plain and Complex. In contrast, the natural levees of the Mississippi River have buried the surface of the St. Bernard Delta Plain (Kolb 1962, Kolb et. al 1975).

The project area crosses the natural levee terrane that consists of the natural levee of the Mississippi River. This natural levee is a wedge-shaped body of sediments associated with the adjacent fluvial complex resting on the delta plain and sediments of the St. Bernard Delta Complex (Figure 6). Adjacent to the Mississippi River, the natural levee deposits are 3 to 4.5 m (10 to 15 ft) thick and form a ridge over 3 m (10 ft) high. Deposits in the project area extend as far as 2.2 km (1.4 mi) away from the cutbank of the Mississippi River before they completely grade into contemporaneous deposits of the inland swamp (Kolb et al. 1975:Section G-G). Prior to construction of the artificial levees, seasonal flooding formed the natural levees that stretch along the Mississippi River. The details concerning the fluvial processes that form natural levees are documented and discussed by Farrell (1987) and Fisk (1947).

Detailed data concerning the lithology of the sediments forming the natural levee of the New Orleans area have not been published. Typically, such natural levees consist predominantly of interbedded silt, clayey silt, and clay with minor amounts of silty sand. The proportion of clay within the natural levee deposits increases with the distance from the associated bank of the Mississippi River. Generally, these sediments have been altered intensively by bioturbation and intense pedogenesis as a result of subaerial exposure. Thus, the upper portions of these deposits generally are massive, have a reddish brown to brown color, contain iron sesquioxide and carbonate nodules, have low water contents, and are stiff to very stiff in consistency. The older, and now deeply buried natural levee deposits have been effected less by pedogenesis. As a result, they have grayish colors and layers that retain their original sedimentary structures. When preserved, these structures include a variety of climbing ripples and exhibit small scale cross lamination (Britsch and Dunbar 1990:13 and 19; Kolb 1962:27-40; Kolb and Van Lopik 1966:27-29).

The natural levee is characterized by the Sharkey-Commerce soil association. This soil association consists of the Commerce silt loam, Commerce silty clay loam, Sharkey silty clay loam, and Sharkey clay. This soil association is typical of the actively aggrading natural levees of the Mississippi River. Industrial development in the project area has modified and concealed the Sharkey-Commerce soil association; it is mapped simply as urban land (Trahan 1989) (Figure 8).

The Commerce silt loam and silty clay loam are both somewhat poorly drained, and slightly acid to neutral entisols developed in what were until recently actively aggrading, proximal natural levee deposits. Commerce silt loam characterizes the crests of the natural levee. Commerce silty clay loam dominates the upper slopes of the natural levee adjacent to the natural levee crests. Both soils have 50 to 100 cm (20 to 39 in) thick sola with an A-Bw-BC horizon sequence. Typically, either a silt loam or silty clay loam surface layer overlies a silt loam subsurface layer (Trahan 1989).

Sharkey silty clay loam and clay both are poorly drained, slightly acid to neutral inceptisols developed within distal natural levee deposits. The clayey nature of the Sharkey soils reflects the clayey character of distal natural levee deposits and characterizes the intermediate slopes of the natural levees. Sharkey clay is the dominate soil within the lowermost, more distal portions of the natural levee. Both soils have 90 to 150 cm (35 to 59 in) thick sola with an A-Bg-BCg-Cg horizon sequence. Typically, these soils are developed within either a silty clay loam or clay surface layer overlying a clay surface layer (Trahan 1989).

### Inland Swamp Terrane

The northernmost end of the project area includes the former freshwater swamps of the inland swamp terrane. The inland swamp occupies the poorly drained areas bordering the natural levees of the Mississippi River. The inland swamp, in which the project area partially lies, occupies a low portion of the deltaic plain between the natural levees of the Mississippi River and the Metairie Ridge, an abandoned trunk distributary of the St. Bernard Delta Complex (Figure 7). To the west, this inland swamp grades laterally into fresh and brackish marsh (Britsch and Dunbar 1990:21).

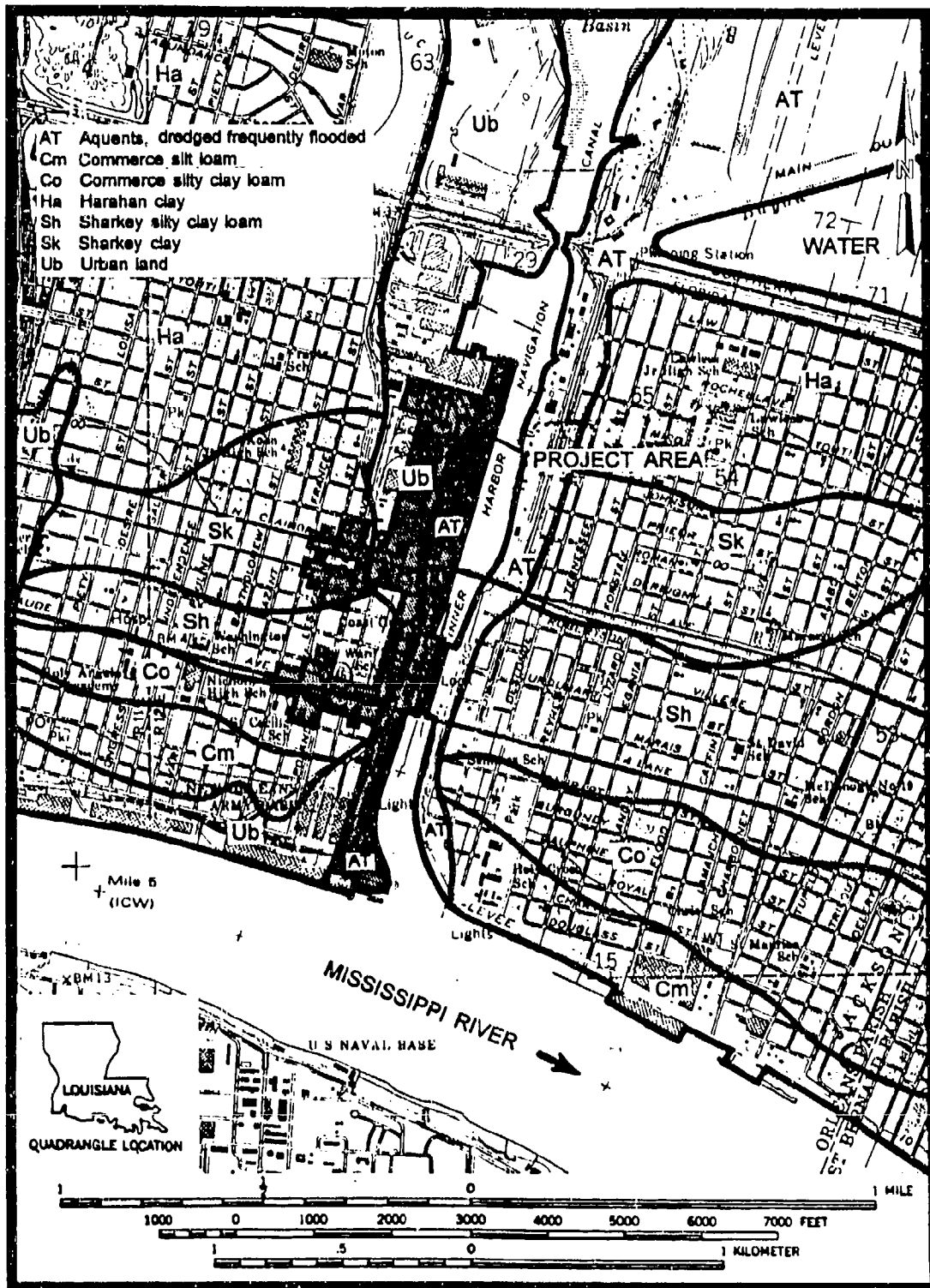


Figure 8. Excerpt from the 1966 (photorevised 1972 and 1979) USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle, New Orleans East, Louisiana, showing the location of the project area, and mapped soil types (modified from Trahan 1989).

Prior to construction of the artificial levees, seasonal floods by the Mississippi River regularly provided the inland swamps and natural levees with fresh water. The floods carried substantial amounts of fine-grained, clayey sediments into the inland swamps that quickly settled out of suspension to form thick beds of often organically rich clay. These inland swamp deposits represent fluvial sediments associated with Meander Belt No. 1. These sediments have buried the surface of the St. Bernard Delta Complex (Britsch and Dunbar 1990:21; Saucler 1963:86-92).

The deposits underlying the inland swamp consist primarily of organic clay. These sediments are typically stiff, massive clays containing some wood and pyritized roots. Frequently, these clays contain layers of peat and undecayed wood. The proximity to either an active river channel or deltaic distributary determines overall organic content. The organic content apparently increases with distance from an active channel. Because these inland swamps generally lie close to active channels, their sediments typically contain less than 30 percent organic material (Britsch and Dunbar 1990:21).

The inland swamp terrane in Orleans Parish generally is mapped as the Harahan-Westwego Soils Association. The inland swamp terrane within the project area is mapped as Harahan clay. Undisturbed, the Harahan clay is a very poorly drained inceptisol associated with freshwater swamps that occur within the interdistributary areas bordering the Mississippi River. Harahan clay typically has a 50 to 100 cm (20 to 39 in) thick A-Bg-Cg horizon sequence. This horizon sequence is developed entirely within overbank clays. Commonly, a gleyed and buried A horizon, specifically an Abg horizon consisting of either mucky clay, silty clay, or clay occurs between the Bg and Cg horizons. The inland swamp of the project area is mapped as Urban Land because of the intensive industrial development and burial of the former swamp by approximately 1 to 3 m (3.3 to 9.9 ft) of fill (Trahan 1989).

### **Paleogeography**

During the Late Pleistocene Stage, from 132,000 to 10,000 years B.P., the accumulation and dissolution of continental ice sheets caused eustatic sea level to fluctuate between 20 to 70 m (66 to 230 ft) below present sea level. This occurred in 20,000 year cycles. Maximum high sea level stands occurred at approximately 120,000 year intervals during interglacial periods such as the Holocene Epoch and the early Sangamonian Stage. As a result, the paleogeography of southeastern Louisiana changed as the shoreline migrated north and south across the southeast Louisiana continental shelf and coastal plain. The Sangamonian high sea level stand reached an elevation of 6 to 7 m (20 to 23 ft) above present sea level around 120,000 years B.P. during Oxygen Isotope Stage 5E. The northern portion of the coast-parallel Prairie Terrace probably was an active series of coalesced alluvial plains at this time (Autin et al. 1991:556-558; Moore 1982; Suter et al. 1987).

### **Wisconsinan Stage**

During the Late Wisconsinan Stage, the 20,000 year cycle of eustatic sea level fluctuation created a series of depositional sequences. The fall in sea level resulted in an expansion of the coastal plain onto the modern continental shelf, and the accumulation of thin, laterally extensive deposits of shelf-phase deltas, and eventually, thick fluvial deposits. At maximum low stand, the dropping of sea level below the shelf edge caused entrenchment of the shelf by fluvial systems; subaerial exposure of the shelf; and, the deposition of thick shelf-margin deltas at the shelf edge. When sea level rose, the ensuing transgression submerged, eroded, reworked, and redistributed fluvial and deltaic deposits as broad sand sheets and shoals. As the rise in sea level ceased or slowed to a low rate, fluvial systems, delivering abundant supplies of sediment to the coast, built deltaic complexes that prograded seaward onto the shelf (Coleman and Roberts 1988; Suter et al. 1987).



Each cycle of eustatic sea level fluctuation created a depositional sequence of fluvial, deltaic, estuarine, and marine sediments separated either by exposure surfaces or erosional unconformities. As a result, the repeated fluctuations of sea level left an accumulation of sediments consisting of multiple depositional sequences that form the modern continental shelf and coastal plain of Louisiana (Coleman and Roberts 1988; Suter et al. 1987). The two upper sequences of Pleistocene sediments that underlie the New Orleans area appear to represent depositional sequences deposited between 21,000 and 120,000 years B.P. (Autin et al. 1991:558; Saucier 1977:10-13).

Around 21,000 years B.P., at the start of the Late Wisconsinan Substage, relative sea level dropped from the highest Middle Wisconsinan high stand of 20 m (66 ft) below present sea level to its maximum Late Pleistocene low stand at about 120 m below present sea level. In response, the shoreline moved to the modern shelf edge, subaerially exposing large areas of the continental shelf. Surficial weathering at this time formed the "First Pleistocene Horizon," a truncated weathering horizon (Kolb et al. 1975:4). The Mississippi River and its tributaries responded by partially re-entrenching the Mississippi Valley by 25 to 30 m (82 to 98 ft). Similarly, the major streams within the New Orleans areas entrenched their valleys by 6 to 9 m (20 to 30 ft) (Kolb et al. 1975:Plate 2; Saucier 1963:Figure 14, 1977:10-13; Suter et al. 1987).

During the latter part of the Late Wisconsinan Substage, relative sea level rose episodically from approximately 120 m (394 ft) below sea level to 30 m (98 ft) below sea level by 10,000 years B.P. A wide, deeply cut erosional terrace along the edge of the outer continental shelf records a sea level still stand about 80 to 90 m (262 to 295 ft) below modern sea level. In addition, during a stillstand between 9200 and 8200 years B.P., the Outer Shoal Delta Complex, whose delta plain currently lies at depths of 15 to 25 m (49 to 82 ft) below sea level, might have formed (Frazier 1974; Goodwin et al. 1991:36).

### Holocene Epoch

As the Late Wisconsinan-Holocene sea level rise submerged the modern Louisiana continental shelf, the transgressing shoreline substantially modified its surface. The degree of transgressive erosion varied from the minor removal of overbank deposits from natural levees to the complete erosion of the alluvial plains within coast-parallel terraces. During still stands, local accumulations of lagoonal, chenier, or other aggradational coastal plain deposits may have buried the coastal plain deep enough to have protected it from transgressive erosion (Pearson et al. 1986:224-245; Suter et al. 1987).

In addition, shelf and transgressive shoreface processes substantially modified both strandlines and deltas. Shoreface erosion deeply eroded the surfaces of Late Wisconsinan and Early to Middle Holocene deltas forming extensive ravinement surfaces. Shelf and sound processes eroded and redistributed the upper parts of many barrier islands, cheniers, and deltas into marine sheet sands and east-west oriented sand shoals. Although, three or four of these offshore sand ridge trends represent the remains of drowned strandlines, the original barrier islands and beach deposits have been reworked almost totally into marine sand shoals. During this time, the entrenched valleys of the Mississippi River and local streams were filled with fluvial, estuarine, and sometimes lagoonal sediments (Frazier 1974:19-24; Penland et al. 1985, 1987; Suter et al. 1987:210-214).

From about 7500 to 5500 years B.P., a stillstand occurred during an otherwise rapid rise in sea level, at a depth of 5 to 6 m (16 to 20 ft) below present. During this stillstand, the Mississippi River apparently built the Maringouin Delta Complex around 7300 to 6200 years B.P. (Frazier 1967, 1974). Frazier (1967:269) noted the presence of two stacked, depositional sequences within this delta complex.

As sea level rose, the Gulf of Mexico flooded the Late Wisconsinan eastern Louisiana coastal plain. By 5000 years B.P., the shoreline reached the edge of the modern Prairie Terraces forming the Pontchartrain embayment. Between 5100 and 4000 years B.P., longshore currents created and maintained a chain of

barrier islands and shoals that extended southwest across the embayment from the mouth of the Pearl River. This chain of shoal and scattered islands, called the "New Orleans Trend," created the gulfward boundary of the ancient Pontchartrain Bay (Figure 9). By about 5000 years B.P., rising sea level also flooded the Mississippi Alluvial Valley and created a brackish water embayment that extended to the latitude of Baton Rouge (Otvos 1978; Saucier 1963:44-46).

The renewed rise in sea level to the west submerged most of the surface of the Maringouin Delta Complex. The development of the Teche Delta Complex began around 5,800 years ago after the rising sea level submerged most of the Maringouin Delta Complex. The Mississippi River built the Teche Delta Complex over the Maringouin Delta Complex between 5800 and 3900 years B.P. (Figure 9) (Frazier 1967; Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:120-123).

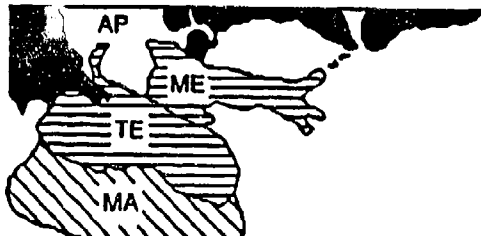
The Mississippi River began to shift its course from Meander Belt No. 3 to Meander Belt No. 2 near Marksville, Louisiana, approximately 4800 years B.P. This diverted much of its flow down the eastern and central part of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley (Autin et al. 1991). As a result, a new delta complex called the "early St. Bernard Delta Complex" by Frazier (1967) and the "Metairie Delta Complex" by Weinstein and Gagliano (1985:122-123) prograded into and through the New Orleans area (Figure 9). The main delta of this complex prograded about 70 km (43 mi) southeast of New Orleans into the Gulf of Mexico. By 4000 years B.P., another small delta of this complex prograded northeast and buried a chain of southwest trending barrier islands, the New Orleans Barrier Island Trend. The New Orleans Trend shifted slightly eastward to form the Bayou Sauvage Trend of shoals and barrier islands. The burial of the New Orleans Trend by deltaic deposits remade Pontchartrain Bay into a brackish water bay, ancestral to Lake Pontchartrain (Otvos 1973: 31-33; 1978:Figure 16; Saucier 1963:56-59).

The Metairie Delta Complex developed into the La Loutre Delta Complex (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:123) or the St. Bernard Delta Complex (Frazier 1967) from about 3400 to 1600 years B.P. This delta complex formed two major delta lobes that prograded from the New Orleans area (Figure 9). The larger delta, La Loutre Delta, prograded eastward to form most of St. Bernard Parish. By 3000 years B.P., this delta lobe buried the New Orleans Trend creating Lake Pontchartrain. A smaller delta, the Des Familles Delta, prograded southward from the New Orleans region. From 1800 to 600 years B.P., only the Bayou Sauvage delta of the St. Bernard Delta Complex remained active.

Lopez (1991) proposed that Lake Pontchartrain formed as a principle result of Holocene activity along a fault zone near the center of Lake Pontchartrain. His model suggests that the area within Lake Pontchartrain was initially filled by deltaic deposits of the St. Bernard Delta Complex. After formation of the St. Bernard Delta Complex, faulting down the center of Lake Pontchartrain opened an initial body of water that was later expanded by shoreline erosion. This model is inconsistent with (1) the general absence of Holocene deltaic deposits on the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain; (2) the lack of significant displacement of the First Pleistocene Horizon and only 4.5 m (15 ft) of displacement of the Second Pleistocene Horizon by the faulting within Lake Pontchartrain; and (3) the occurrence of over 15 m (49 ft) of displacement along the fault forming the edge of the Prairie Terrace and the northern lake shore (Kolb and Saucier 1982:Figure 4; Saucier 1963, 1977:Figure 3; Kolb et al. 1975). At this time, the available data fails to support the Lopez (1991) model.

Bayou Lafourche slowly prograded southward from the New Orleans region between 4800 and 2000 years B.P. (Figure 9). It reached Thibodaux by the end of this period. Between 3500 and 2000 years B.P., some flow continued to be diverted down Bayou Lafourche extending it slowly southward, building the Terrebonne and Lafourche delta lobes (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:123). The distributaries of the Terrebonne Delta Complex probably reoccupied relict distributaries of the former Teche Delta Complex. The Lafourche Delta Complex reached its peak discharge by 2000 years B.P.

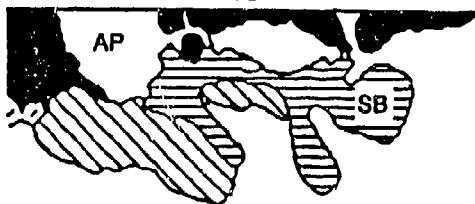
4000 YEARS AGO



1200 YEARS AGO



3000 YEARS AGO



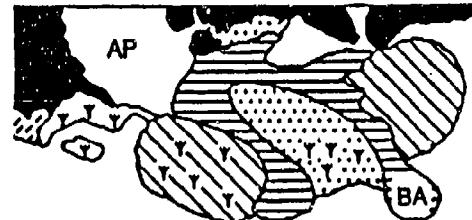
800 YEARS AGO



2000 YEARS AGO



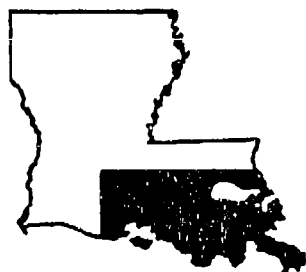
400 YEARS AGO



- AP - ALLUVIAL PLAIN
- BA - BALIZE DELTA COMPLEX
- LA - LAFOURCHE DELTA COMPLEX
- MA - MARINGOUIN DELTA COMPLEX
- ME - METAIRIE DELTA COMPLEX
- PL - PLAQUEMINES DELTA COMPLEX
- TE - TECHE DELTA COMPLEX
- SB - ST. BERNARD DELTA COMPLEX

- Prairie Terrace
- Active Deltas
- Subsiding Deltas
- Freshwater Swamp

- Salt Marsh
- Barrier Islands
- Chenier Plain



PALEOGEOGRAPHY LOCATION

Figure 9. Paleogeography of the Mississippi River Delta (Goodwin et al. 1991).

By about 1000 years B.P., the discharge through the Lafourche Delta Complex began to wane as the discharge of the Mississippi River reoccupied the St. Bernard/La Loutre Delta Complex. Flow through the Terrebonne Delta stopped, and active progradation of that delta ceased. Since then, the Terrebonne Parish region continued to subside and to deteriorate. Bayou Lafourche remained an active distributary of the Mississippi River until it was artificially closed in 1904 (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:144).

About 1000 years B.P., the relict feeder channel of the St. Bernard (La Loutre) Delta Complex was reoccupied partially and a delta of the Plaquemines Delta Complex prograded through the interlobe basin between the Des Families and La Loutre Deltas of the St. Bernard Delta Complex. Initially, the discharge flowed through a series of channels in this basin, such as the River aux Chenes, Belair, and Bayou Grande Cheniere. By approximately 600 years B.P., the Bayou Grande Cheniere became the modern course of the Lower Mississippi River. As the shoal-water Plaquemines Delta Complex prograded off the shelf edge, the shelf-margin Balize Delta formed (Weinstein and Gagliano 1985:125, 143).

The geological history of the Bywater area restricts the temporal range and distribution of archeological deposits. Before 6000 to 7000 radiocarbon years B.P., the Bywater area consisted of subaerially exposed coastal plain (Miller 1983; Saucier 1963). Therefore, both Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic cultures may have occupied the coastal plain in the Bywater project area. Archeological deposits associated with these prehistoric cultures would have accumulated on the surface of this coastal plain; the surface is currently buried, and probably represents the partially truncated paleosol designated as the "First Weathering Horizon." During the Holocene transgression, shoreface and marine processes eroded this surface and its associated archeological deposits to varying degrees. The degree of truncation exhibited by an exposed section of the First Weathering Horizon as described by Miller (1983:90-92) indicates that the transgressive erosion failed to completely remove this paleosol from the surface of this buried coastal plain. Undoubtedly, the shallow depth of this erosion failed to impact this paleosol which lies within the sediments filling the valleys cut into the former coastal plain.

Between 6000 and 3500 radiocarbon years B.P., the project area was open water, i.e., part of the Gulf of Mexico (Otvos 1978). During this period, the Bywater area was unavailable for occupation. Therefore, Middle and Late Archaic archeological deposits should be absent from the Bywater project area.

Aggradational sediments associated with the St. Bernard Delta Complex, and later natural levee deposits of the present Mississippi River course, have accumulated in the general project area since 3400 radiocarbon years B.P.; archeological deposits of Poverty Point and later cultures are probable (Figure 4). The archeological deposits would be concentrated primarily within the natural levee of the Metairie Ridge that lies north and outside of the Bywater project area. However, swamp and marsh deposits of the Bywater project area might contain archeological deposits associated with the natural levees of small, hypothetical crevasse and distributary channels radiating from the adjacent Metairie Ridge. The natural levee deposits of the Mississippi River could also contain archeological deposits. If present, these archeological deposits would consist of the sites of the Plaquemine and Transitional Coles Creek cultures.

## **Fauna and Flora**

The flora and fauna of the project region varies greatly between the natural levees and adjacent freshwater swamps. The differences in fauna and flora result from the distinct differences in the drainage of each area (Penfound and Hathaway 1938).

### Natural Levee Terrane

Little is known about the native vegetation community that existed on the natural levees of the New Orleans area prior to its occupation by European settlers. Presumably, it resembled the vegetative communities still found on natural levees of distributaries elsewhere in the Mississippi Delta Plain. If so, then these natural levees were covered by an oak forest floral assemblage. The principle overstory within the oak forest would have been: water oak (*Quercus nigra*), overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), redgum, black willow (*Salix nigra*), hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), swamp privet (*Forestiera acuminata*), water locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), and honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). The understory would have included shrubs such as buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), marsh elder, elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), and yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), and vines such as trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*), and rattan vine (*Berchemis scandens*). The groundcover of the natural levee would have consisted of various grasses (*Gramineae*) and sedges (*Cyperaceae*) (Craig et al. 1987; Penfound and Hathaway 1938).

Similarly, little is known about the fauna present within the prehistoric oak forests that grew on the natural levees of the Mississippi River and Bayou des Familles. However, these forests as elsewhere in the Mississippi River Delta undoubtedly supported a variety of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The fauna typically found within the natural levee terrain included mammals such as white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*).

The fauna associated with these oak forests also includes predator mammals such as red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), mink (*Mustela vison*), and bobcat (*Felis rufus*). These species, together with raptors, are important in limiting the size of rabbit, mouse, squirrel, and bird populations. The mink, opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and raccoon are important, as is the nutria (*Myocastor coypus*) a recently introduced species, as fur bearers. Some of the birds found within these forests are painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), common crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), common night hawk (*Chordeiles minor*), screech owl (*Otus asio*), black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and many others. The oak forests are home for amphibians and include salamanders, toads, tree frogs, and true frogs. The numerous reptiles found within the oak forests consist of a number of iguanids, skinks, lizards, snakes, pit vipers, and turtles (Lowery 1974a, 1974b; Penfound and Hathaway 1938).

Initially, large farms and plantations replaced the oak forests of the natural levees. As a result, the natural levees became covered with large tracts of sugarcane, cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo, and citrus trees. Later growth in the New Orleans area for industrial, business, and residential purposes has erased cropland and forests from the project area.

### Inland Swamp Terrane

As typical of any interdistributary area within the Mississippi Delta, inland swamp covers the area between the natural levees of the Mississippi River and the relict distributary ridge of the Bayou Sauvage Delta. West of the project area, the inland swamp grades into fresh and intermediate (brackish) marsh, and eventually into saltwater marsh (Kolb 1962; Kolb and Saucier 1982).

Prior to historic drainage and other disturbance, the inland swamp consisted entirely of freshwater wetland covered by water tolerant trees and aquatic understory plants. Shallow water covered this area throughout most or all of the growing season. The overstory of an undrained, inland swamp consists of varying proportions of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), tupelo gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), and one or more

species of other gums (*Nyssa* sp.). Trees such as swamp blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*), swamp red maple (*Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), pumpkin ash (*Fraxinus profunda*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), water elm (*Planera aquatica*), water locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), and Virginia willow (*Itea virginia*), also are common to the freshwater swamp. In addition, shrubs such as palmetto, buckrush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), and numerous grasses are present. The most common grasses include alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), common rush (*Juncus* sp.), maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), pickerelweed (*Potamogeton nodosus*), bulltongue (*Sagittaria latifolia*), and cattail (*Typha* sp.) (Craig et al. 1987; Penfound and Hathaway 1938).

The rich flora of an undrained freshwater swamp supports a diverse faunal population. It includes a variety of large reptiles and amphibians, and it provides habitat for large numbers of crawfish, bull frogs, leopard frogs, water snakes, ducks, squirrels, alligators, wading birds, raccoons, mink, and otter. When the freshwater swamp is dry, it is used by swamp rabbits, nutria, turkeys, and white-tailed deer. Small ponds and perennial streams within the freshwater swamp contain abundant freshwater fish (Penfound and Hathaway 1938; Trahan 1989).

### Climate

The project area has a humid subtropical climate with prevailing southerly winds. The long summers are hot and humid, and the winters are warm. The winters occasionally are interrupted by incursions of cool air from the north (Trahan 1989). The average annual normal rainfall within Orleans Parish is 150 cm (59 in). July, August, and September are the wettest months with a normal average precipitation that varies from 15.7 to 16.0 cm (6.19 to 6.32 in). October is the driest month with a normal average precipitation of 7.21 cm (2.84 in). The heaviest one-day rainfall at New Orleans for the period of record was 24.9 cm (9.8 in); it occurred on May 31, 1959. Rainfall and hurricane storm surge are the main causes of flooding within the project area. The rainfall associated flooding results from either near-stationary cold fronts or hurricanes. Both situations are capable of producing rainfall at a rate of one or more inches per hour (Trahan 1989).

The movement of maritime tropical air masses from the Gulf of Mexico keeps temperatures within the project area from varying greatly. The average normal maximum annual temperature of this area is 77.4° Fahrenheit. During winter, the average normal maximum annual temperature is 54° Fahrenheit. The coldest month is January with an average maximum temperature of 61.5° Fahrenheit. During summer, the average normal maximum annual temperature is 90° Fahrenheit. The hottest month is July with an average maximum temperature of 90.4° Fahrenheit. The lowest recorded temperature, which occurred at New Orleans on February 13, 1898, is 6.8° Fahrenheit. The highest recorded temperature, which occurred at New Orleans on June 27, 1967, is 98° Fahrenheit (Magill 1990:6; Trahan 1989).

## CHAPTER III

### PREHISTORIC SETTING

#### Introduction

Louisiana's cultural tradition dates as far back as the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 10,000 B.C.); however, surface landforms in the project area vicinity only date from the Neo-Indian stage. As noted in Chapter II, cultural resources in the project area vicinity that date from the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods could occur near the top of the Prairie Complex, at approximately 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft) below modern sea level (Chapter II). Since the area was inundated during the Middle and Late Archaic stages, no resources dating from these stages are anticipated. This prehistoric overview examines the prehistoric cultural sequence that applies to the southeast Louisiana area; it begins with the Paleo-Indian stage, and extends through the Neo-Indian Stage. Some information is provided concerning the Middle and Late Archaic stages to provide continuity. Additional information concerning Louisiana's rich prehistoric traditions can be found in a variety of other sources (Jenkins 1974; Muller 1983; Neitzel and Perry 1978; Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983; Walthall 1980; Webb, Shriner, and Roberts 1971).

Several studies provide an overview of southern Louisiana prehistory. Neuman (1984) synthesized Louisiana prehistory, and summarized the findings of many of the larger archeological excavations conducted within the state. This work represents one of the most complete compilations of Louisiana prehistory to date. Some other state and regional studies also provide important overviews for understanding Native American settlement in Louisiana. Although Walthall (1980) emphasizes prehistoric development in Alabama, he also provides useful data on prehistoric occupation throughout the southeastern United States. Likewise, Jenkins and Krause (1986) discuss Mississippi and Alabama prehistory, but also present data applicable to Louisiana prehistory. Kniffen et al. (1987) discuss historic Native American tribes in Louisiana, from initial contact with early European explorers until present.

Goodwin, Heinrich et al. (1991) provide the most complete discussion to date on geomorphological development in coastal Louisiana. This includes an analysis of the relationship between land formation and archeological site distribution, and site preservation and destruction processes. Following an overview of coastal Louisiana prehistory, the volume describes the interrelated geomorphic processes that affect land formation and deterioration. Applicable delta complexes are discussed, as are probable dates of formation. Recognized coastal zone geomorphic regions also are characterized. Finally, Goodwin, Heinrich et al. (1991) present a lengthy discussion focusing on the region's geoarcheology, the relationship between geomorphic processes, prehistoric settlement, and site preservation. Summary tables are provided that list anticipated geomorphic locations of surface and buried archeological deposits within identified physiographic regions; they also provide an assessment of expectations for buried and surface sites of different cultural components within described geomorphic regions. The current project area lies within Meander Belt No. 1 on the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain. As noted above, Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites could exist near the top of the buried Prairie Complex, at 18 to 22 m (59 to 72 ft) below modern sea level. No Middle or Late Archaic sites are anticipated. Buried Poverty Point and Tchefuncte sites may occur within the project area; however, the oldest expected surface sites probably will have a Marksville affiliation.

Smith et al. (1983) divide the state into six management units. The Bywater project area lies on the east bank of the Mississippi River towards the downriver end of Orleans Parish; it is one of 14 parishes contained within Management Unit V. This management unit is dominated by the Mississippi River alluvial valley; it extends southeast from Pointe Coupee Parish to the mouth of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish. Smith et al. (1983:95) identify 25 cultural themes relevant to this management unit. Listed Native American cultural themes potentially germane to the project area include: (1) Tchefuncte Culture;

(2) Marksville Culture; (3) Troyville-Coles Creek Culture; (4) Plaquemine Culture; (5) Mississippian Cultural Influence; (6) Prehistoric Agriculture - Its Form, Extent and Importance; (7) Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley; (8) Prehistoric Adaptation to the Changing Deltas; (9) Prehistoric Coastal Subsistence and Settlement Patterns; (10) European-Native American Contact; (11) Historic Native American Acculturation; and, (12) Culture History. Those identified themes which concern the historic, predominantly non-Native American development of the region consist of: (1) The Influence of the Mississippi River on Historic Settlement; (2) Historic Exploration and Colonization of Louisiana; (3) Plantation Archeology; (4) Historic New Orleans; (5) Ethnic Enclaves: The Blacks, Acadians, Germans and Other Immigrants; (6) Euro-American Influence on the Landscape; and (7) Culture History.

Following discussion of the state's six management units, Smith et al. (1983:127) summarize the 14 identified cultural units that comprise Louisiana's cultural development. The cultural units that could be associated with the project area include: (1) Poverty Point; (2) Tchefuncte; (3) Marksville; (4) Troyville-Coles Creek; (5) Plaquemine; (6) Mississippian; (7) Historic Contact; (8) Exploration and Colonization; (9) Antebellum; (10) War and Aftermath; and, (11) Industrialization and Modernization. Relevant research themes are presented for each cultural unit, followed by a summary of known sites, and specific research and preservation goals. Evaluation of potentially significant archeological sites within Louisiana should be done within the context of the state archeological plan (Smith et al. 1983), and the site's known prehistoric or historic cultural development. An overview of the cultural development of the southeastern Louisiana area, from Paleo-Indian through Historic Contact, provides the context for evaluating prehistoric deposits identified within the project area. The historic development of the general project area is discussed in Chapters V and VI. To date, no prehistoric archeological sites have been recorded along the Mississippi River natural levee in the vicinity of the project area.

#### **Paleo-Indian Stage (10,000 - 6000 B.C.)**

The earliest inhabitants of Louisiana were Paleo-Indians, who arrived in the region as early as 12,000 B.C.; however, the archeological record only documents their presence in Louisiana from 10,000 to 6000 B.C. (Smith et al. 1983; Webb et al. 1971). Little is known about the lifeways of the Paleo-Indians, but it generally is agreed that they were highly mobile, band level groups who followed the migrations of large herds of megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, and bison. Reliance on big game hunting is reflected in the various bifacially worked projectile point types, fluted lanceolate projectile points, bifacial cleavers, core handaxes, knives, drills, disks, and end and side scrapers. The Paleo-Indian lithic technology, while not expansive, exhibited high quality workmanship; tools show evidence of fine flaking, retouching, basal grinding, and thinning (Smith et al. 1983).

Distributional studies show that Paleo-Indian sites in the eastern United States tend to be located on the eroded surfaces of terraces and plateaus; more fluted points have been recovered from the highlands of Tennessee and Kentucky than anywhere else in North America (Walthall 1980:26). In Louisiana, Paleo-Indian sites may be found in the Tertiary uplands and the uplands/floodplain bluffs. These sites are characterized by surface finds of Clovis, Folsom, Scottsbluff, Plainview and other early projectile point types. The northwestern parishes of Louisiana have produced more projectile points than other areas of the state; no projectile points have been located in the major river drainages to the south and east because near surface deposits in these areas are geologically too young to include Paleo-Indian strata. No Paleo-Indian sites have been found in the New Orleans vicinity, south of Lake Pontchartrain.

During the late Paleo-Indian stage, the climate gradually warmed, and continental glaciation decreased. The herds of megafauna such as mammoth, mastodon, and bison were declining, and southeastern Paleo-Indians were adapting their hunting strategies to the region's developing oak-hickory forest environment and to its modern fauna (Walthall 1980). This changing adaptation to the environment is reflected in a changing tool assemblage and in population density. Earlier Paleo-Indian tool assemblages



include mostly projectile points, and these normally are made from exotic, non-local materials. Late Paleo-Indian tool assemblages include knives, scrapers, chisels, gravers, drills, and adzes, most of which are made from locally available materials. Overall point size also decreased, indicating an increased reliance on smaller game such as deer. Finally, many more late Paleo-Indian sites have been identified than earlier sites, possibly reflecting a population increase (Neuman 1984). While the transition from the Paleo-Indian to the Archaic stage was gradual, and likely occurred sooner in some areas than others, by about 6000 B.C., the transition was complete.

### **Archaic Stage (6000 - 1000 B.C.)**

The Archaic stage is characterized by a more diversified hunting and gathering subsistence system than that evidenced by the Paleo-Indian stage, ultimately resulting in the development of quasi-permanent settlements (Neitzel and Perry 1978). The hunting and gathering tradition involved seasonal movement and exploitation of a home range defined by the availability of nuts, fruits, fish, game, and other natural resources (Muller 1983). Populations continued to expand, as evidenced by the increased number of sites dating from the Archaic stage. Macrobands were common during spring and summer; however, during winter, they split into microbands to exploit nearby upland ranges (Jenkins 1974; Muller 1983). A greater variety of faunal and floral species were exploited during the Archaic stage than during the Paleo-Indian stage, with utilized fauna including raccoon, opossum, dog, groundhog, squirrel, fox, beaver, bear, wildcat, rabbit, skunk, chipmunk, mink, muskrat, otter, porcupine, wild turkey, turkey vulture, passenger pigeon, goose, sandhill crane, turtle, snake, and deer; previously exploited megafauna were extinct by this time (Neuman 1984).

The Archaic artifactual assemblage included both side-stem points and corner-notched points, adzes, and choppers. New techniques for polishing and grinding granitic rock, sandstone, slate, steatite, and scoria appeared; shell and bone also were utilized throughout the latter half of the period. Burial sites dating from the Archaic stage also have been found at several locations in Louisiana (Neuman 1984; Walthall 1980).

The Archaic generally is broken into three subdivisions: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic. The Early Archaic represents a change in subsistence patterns. While Paleo-Indians primarily exploited Pleistocene megafauna, the Early Archaic Native Americans utilized a wider variety of resources. Spurred by the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, the economy was expanded to include extensive gathering as a supplement to the hunting of smaller game. Projectile point styles dating from the late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic stages are relatively common throughout portions of Louisiana. These include San Patrice, Meserve, Dalton, Scottsbluff, Quad, Eden, and Angostura projectile points (Neitzel and Perry 1978; Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983).

Within the southeastern United States, the Early Archaic stage is subdivided into four chronological horizons: the Dalton Horizon, the Big Sandy Horizon, the Kirk Horizon, and the Bifurcate Horizon (Walthall 1980). The earliest of these, the Dalton Horizon, generally is restricted to the eastern United States, south of the Ohio Valley. The Dalton Horizon tool assemblage includes small to medium-sized lanceolate to pentagonal-shaped projectile points with serrated edges; grinding often is present around the hafting portions of these points. Social structure appears to have been at the band level. Resource procurement was directed towards the exploitation of riverine faunal and floral species (Muller 1983; Walthall 1980). The Big Sandy Horizon is recognized by side-notched projectile points with steep triangular blades and serrated edges. Like Dalton Horizon projectile points, Big Sandy points are ground along the hafting region. Big Sandy projectile points are spread over a wider area than those of the Dalton Horizon, extending from Arkansas to Florida, north to the Great Lakes region (Walthall 1980). The Kirk Horizon is characterized by medium-sized, corner-notched projectile points, with deep serrations along the blades. This horizon extends throughout the forested regions of the eastern United States, suggesting an adaptation to a forested environment (Walthall 1980). The Bifurcate Horizon is identified by small, bifurcated-stem projectile points;

the blade edges are usually serrated. The distribution of the bifurcate tool assemblage is similar to that of the preceding Kirk Horizon (Walthall 1980).

The Middle Archaic is characterized by the interaction of three interrelated events. First, the effects of continental glaciation decreased throughout the Early Archaic, resulting in a warmer and drier climate. By 4000 through 3000 B.C., modern climatic and environmental conditions were established. Second, in some areas the socio-political organization changed, with an increased emphasis on ranked societies; this resulted in increased territorialism and corresponding regional diversification. Finally, technological developments occurred during the Middle Archaic, especially with groundstone, bone, and antler implements. The Morrow Mountain Horizon typifies the Middle Archaic. It is represented by small to medium-sized, triangular projectile points with short tapered stems. Morrow Mountain forms are distributed widely, having been recovered from the eastern seaboard as far west as Nevada, and from near the Gulf of Mexico as far north as New England (Walthall 1980).

The Late Archaic reflects a period of population growth, evidenced by the increasing number of sites found throughout the United States. Stone vessels made from steatite and fiber-tempered pottery are hallmarks of the Late Archaic. Archaic projectile point types found throughout much of Louisiana include Carrollton, Delhi, Elam, Ensor, Evans, Frio, Gary, Hall, Kent, Kirk, Macon, Marcos, Marshall, Morhiss, Morrow Mountain, Pontchartrain, Tortugas, Trinity, Wells, and Williams. Within the eastern United States, the Late Archaic economy focused on a few essential resources, including deer, mussels, and nut foods. Jenkins (1974) identified a seasonal procurement strategy common throughout the Middle Tennessee Valley during the Late Archaic. Macrobands formed after the spring rains in late April or May, exploiting forested riverine areas. Archeological investigations at Late Archaic shell middens and mounds indicate a reliance on shellfish, fish, and riverine fauna and flora for subsistence. During the winter months, beginning in October or November, Late Archaic peoples split into microbands and subsisted on harvested and stored nut foods and faunal species common to the upland areas. Typical Archaic site locales include boundary Quaternary and Tertiary areas with relatively flat or undulating bluff tops overlooking floodplains.

While the recovery of Archaic style projectile points is common throughout much of the state, Neuman (1984) and Neltzel and Perry (1978) have concluded that Louisiana sites have contributed relatively little to understanding Archaic cultures in the southeastern United States. Few of Louisiana's discrete, intact archeological deposits dating from Archaic period sites have been excavated systematically, analyzed, and comprehensively reported (Neuman 1984).

#### **Neo-Indian Stage (1500 B.C. - A.D. 1700)**

The Neo-Indian stage is composed of seven distinct cultural units. These include Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Troyville-Coles Creek, Caddo, Plaquemine, and Mississippian cultures. These cultural units generally date between 1500 B.C. to historic contact. Since there is no archeological evidence that Caddo culture extended into southeastern Louisiana, that cultural unit is not addressed in this discussion.

The Neo-Indian stage is distinguished from the preceding Archaic stage by the introduction and eventual widespread use of pottery. While pottery initially was used during Poverty Point, its use became widespread by the subsequent Tchefuncte culture. As such, Poverty Point normally is considered transitional, possessing characteristics of both the Archaic and the Neo-Indian stages. Other cultural developments also differentiate Neo-Indian from the preceding Archaic sites. Neo-Indian sites often are larger than Archaic sites, suggesting both increased population densities and some degree of sedentism. In addition, several important technological and cultural developments occurred during the Neo-Indian stage. These included the introduction of the bow and arrow; widespread use of agriculture; large scale mound construction; and the emergence of widespread ranked societies. Technologies were introduced and diffused throughout the southeast, creating analogous artifactual inventories with regional distinctiveness.

## Poverty Point Culture (1500 - 500 B.C.)

Poverty Point culture is named after the type site Poverty Point (16WC5), which is located in the northeast corner of the state, in West Carroll Parish, Louisiana. At the time of its construction, Poverty Point represented the largest earthworks system in the Americas. The site is comprised of six segmented ridges 15 to 46 m (50 to 150 ft) wide, which terminate near Bayou Maçon. The outer ridge has a diameter of approximately 1.2 km (0.75 mi) of a mile. In addition to the ridges, a number of mounds were constructed throughout the immediate site area. The largest of these, Mound A, may have been constructed to resemble a bird effigy (Neuman 1984; Webb 1977).

Poverty Point sites are distributed linearly throughout the Mississippi River Valley and along three of its major tributaries: the Arkansas River, Ouachita, and Yazoo rivers. Typical Poverty Point locations include Quaternary terraces or older landmasses overlooking major stream courses, major natural levees of active or relict river channels, river/lake junctions, and coastal estuaries or older land surfaces located within the coastal marsh. The common factor in these locations is the presence of contact zones, where two or more ecotones interface. These strategic locations enabled exploitation of a combination of diverse faunal and floral resources (Gagliano and Saucier 1963; Webb 1977).

The position of the Poverty Point site (16WC5) on Maçon Ridge, overlooking Bayou Maçon in northeastern Louisiana, has led some to speculate that the location of the Poverty Point type site allowed the inhabitants to exploit, if not control, the flow of trade goods between other communities (Muller 1983; Neitzel and Perry 1978; Smith et al. 1983). The artifact assemblage at Poverty Point includes tools and resources made from raw materials originating from Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee. Other indicators of long distance trade include steatite vessels from Georgia and North Carolina, and copper from Michigan. Additional evidence from Poverty Point (16WC5) that is suggestive of long distance trade is pottery from the St. Johns River region of Florida. The presence of non-utilitarian items, i.e., lapidary work, panpipes, and animal effigies in stone and shell, suggest a hierarchical social organization. The lapidary work included the manufacture of exotic ornamental beads and pendants, in both geometrical and animal shapes (Neuman 1984).

Several traits characterize Poverty Point culture. Large regional ceremonial centers with earthworks were constructed near major waterways. These regional centers served as focal points for religious, political, and trade-related activities. These large centers were surrounded by small dispersed villages and hamlets, where most of the population lived. Food resources apparently were collected at the villages and hamlet, and redistributed at the ceremonial centers. The construction of the large earthworks implies the presence of an elite ruling class capable of organizing and directing a labor force proficient in the construction of the earthworks.

Large numbers of clay balls recovered from Poverty Point sites have been interpreted as "cooking balls;" these were heated and then used to roast and bake food. These clay balls, known as Poverty Point Objects, were formed into a wide variety of decorated and undecorated shapes. Whether or not this variety served a functional purpose remains unclear. The cooking balls were used as a substitute for stone, which is scarce in the lower Mississippi River Alluvial Valley (Ford and Webb 1956; Neuman 1984; Webb 1968).

Poverty Point culture exhibits a well-developed chipped and groundstone lithic technology. This technology reflects both the paucity of lithic deposits within the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley and the availability of exotic lithic material through the extensive trade network. In addition to the lapidary work, Poverty Point peoples made a variety of elaborate tools that melded both function and aesthetics. Groundstone tools included hematite and magnetite plummets, atlatl weights, and gorgets. Chipped stone tools included well-made points and microtools, i.e., small stone tools normally under 2.5 cm (1 in) in length (Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983).

Radiocarbon dates, ranging from 2040 to 865 B.C., suggest that diagnostic Poverty Point developments began along the Gulf Coast and spread inland through the Mississippi River Basin where they reached their zenith (Neuman 1984). Both local adaptation and Meso-American influence probably provided the impetus during the earliest developmental stages of this complex society.

In southeastern Louisiana, Bayou Jasmine Phase and Garcia Phase sites exhibit traits characteristic of the earlier Archaic stage, with the addition of Poverty Point-like traits. These Poverty Point sites suggest seasonal and specialized adaptation to the marsh environments. Bayou Jasmine Phase sites typically are located on the western shore of Lake Pontchartrain, as well as along natural levee ridges of Mississippi River distributaries. The phase, named after the Bayou Jasmine site (16SJB2) in St. John the Baptist Parish, is typified by *Rangia* shell and earth middens, by an artifact assemblage that includes Poverty Point baked clay objects, by a distinct lithic subassemblage that does not exhibit the classic Poverty Point microlithic assemblage, and by bone artifacts. Pontchartrain points occasionally are recovered from these sites. Faunal remains recovered from Bayou Jasmine sites include those of small animals such as muskrats, birds, and fish, as well as some larger mammals like deer and bear. Radiocarbon dates from the Linsley site (16OR40), a Bayou Jasmine Phase shell midden cluster, around 1740 B.C., very early in the Poverty Point sequence (Gagliano 1963); Garcia Phase sites on the eastern shore of Lake Pontchartrain date about 1,000 years later. A thermoluminescence date of 650 B.C.  $\pm$  240 years from the Claiborne site (22HC35) in Mississippi, may date the Garcia Phase more accurately (Jeter et al. 1989).

Garcia Phase sites are located along the eastern shore of Lake Pontchartrain. The Garcia site (16OR34), the type site for the Garcia Phase, contained a beach deposit of *Rangia* shells and midden debris. The Garcia Phase artifact assemblage differs substantially from the Bayou Jasmine assemblage; it lacks Poverty Point baked clay objects, but includes a typical Poverty Point lithic complex.

#### **Tchula Period/Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C. - A.D. 300)**

By about 800 B.C., the culture that had fostered the massive earthen constructions at Poverty Point, and lesser though prominent earthworks at regional centers, had declined. Steatite vessels and fiber-tempered pottery also disappeared from the scene. They were replaced by the use of sand-tempered and clay-tempered wares characteristic of Tchefuncte culture. There is considerable evidence, however, of continuity in subsistence, settlement, and other basic patterns between Tchefuncte and Poverty Point times. Much of the Poverty Point chipped-stone technology survived, as did the custom of making baked-clay cooking balls, although fewer were made and their variety was limited.

Tchefuncte culture was defined at the Tchefuncte site (16ST1), on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, in St. Tammany Parish. The site, which comprised two proximate shell middens, was excavated between 1939 and 1941. The dominant Midden A measured approximately 30 x 76 m (100 x 250 ft); Midden B measured approximately 30 x 45 m (100 x 150 ft). Materials recovered during excavation included nearly 50,000 ceramic sherds, and considerable numbers of lithic artifacts, pottery objects, bone, and shell. Forty-three human burials were excavated, including 21 primary flexed interments, and 22 apparent secondary bundle burials. None of the burials was associated with any grave goods; this dearth of funerary associations is a pattern characteristic of Tchefuncte sites (Ford and Quimby 1945; Neuman 1984; Weinstein and Rivet 1978).

Dominant Tchefuncte sites excavated south of Lake Pontchartrain include Little Woods Middens (16OR1-5) and Big Oak Island (16OR6). The Little Woods Middens consisted of a series of five shell middens located a short distance south of Lake Pontchartrain. The middens were reported while they were being mined for shell, at which point numerous artifacts and human burials were observed. During salvage excavations, two cultural horizons were identified. The basal Tchefuncte shell midden horizon varied from 0.3 to 2.1 m (2 to 7 ft) in thickness; it was capped by an approximately 45 cm (1.5 ft) thick Coles Creek

midden. In addition to numerous artifacts, eight Tchefuncte burials were excavated. Six of these burials were primary flexed burials, one was associated with two quartz crystals. The remaining two burials included an extended burial, and an isolated skull. Unfortunately, project field notes and much of the recovered material was misplaced, and remaining artifacts were combined into one collection (Neuman 1984).

In 1939, limited testing was conducted at Big Oak Island (16OR6); the site located in a marsh environment northeast of New Orleans. The site consisted of a 220 x 23 m (725 x 75 ft) crescent-shaped shell midden, which extended to 2.7 m (9 ft) above the surrounding marsh. In addition to considerable amounts of artifactual material, primary flexed burials apparently were recovered from the site. A thorough discussion of the excavations, including the burials, has not been prepared.

The Tchula period is characterized by the first widespread use of pottery, albeit within a context of a Late Archaic-like hunting and gathering tradition and tool inventory (Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983). The introduction of pottery undoubtedly brought innovations in food preparation and changes in eating habits (Neuman 1984). Ceramic objects appear important as a means of cultural expression that was manifested in tempering, vessel form, decorative techniques, and color. Pottery distribution also suggests widespread interaction throughout the Lower Valley and with groups located to the east.

Tchefuncte ceramics may have been influenced by the Stallings Island complex of the Georgia-Florida coast (Speaker et al. 1986). Tchefuncte or Tchefuncte-like ceramics have been reported from southeastern Missouri, northwestern Mississippi, the Yazoo Basin, coastal Alabama, and northeastern and southeastern Texas (Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983).

Tchefuncte ceramic wares have a soft, chalky paste tempered with either sand or clay and generally are not well-made (Phillips 1970). Vessel forms include bowls, cylindrical and shouldered jars, and globular pots. Some Tchefuncte vessels are footed, or include other types of vessel supports. While many vessels are plain, some are decorated with punctations, incisions, simple stamping, drag and jab, and rocker stamping. The frequency of punctated types (i.e., Tammany Punctated, Lake Borgne Incised, and Orleans Punctate) suggests that punctations were preferred over paddle-stamped decorations. Motifs included parallel and zoned banding, stippled triangles, chevrons, and nested diamonds. Red ocher also was applied to some vessel exteriors (Phillips 1970; Smith et al. 1983:164; Speaker et al. 1986:38). Plainware ceramics contemporary with those of the Tchefuncte culture have been reported in southwestern Arkansas (Schambach 1982) and northeastern Texas (Johnson 1962).

Tchefuncte artifact assemblages illustrate cultural continuity with Poverty Point culture. Stone and bone artifacts found in Tchefuncte deposits are indistinguishable from those recovered in Late Archaic or Poverty Point sites. Tubular pipes and baked clay balls reminiscent of Poverty Point deposits also are found. Therefore, Tchefuncte sites are identified mainly by the presence of Tchefuncte pottery types.

Chipped stone artifacts are limited to projectile points and classes of elongated leaf-shaped, ovate, and sub-rectangular tools known as "drills," "scrapers," and "knives." Many Tchefuncte points commonly are classified as Gary -- long, ovate-triangular blades, diamond-shaped in cross section, with poorly defined shoulders and round to square stems. Other characteristic projectile points include Delhi, Ellis, Epps, Maçon, Motley, and Pontchartrain (Ford and Quimby 1945; Smith et al. 1983:163).

Ground stone implements include boatstones, bar gorgets, and grooved plummets. Sandstone was used for saws, abraders, and milling stones. Bone and antler tools are very conspicuous at Tchefuncte sites. The most common forms include socketed projectile points, fishhooks, harpoons, atlatl hooks, flakers, chisels, awls, handles, and ornaments. Although the variety of tool types declined somewhat, the overall stone and bone tool subassemblages remained nearly unchanged from the preceding Poverty Point culture. Chisels, containers, punches, and ornamental artifacts also were manufactured from shell.

While the expansive inter-regional trade network of the preceding Poverty Point culture may have broken down, increases in population and intensification of intra-regional relationships became established during the Tchula period. Tchefuncte social organization generally is interpreted as egalitarian; neither burials nor individual artifacts indicate a society developed around status-based distinctions. Tchefuncte social organization was at the band level, with as many as 50 individuals per band. The uniform distribution of pottery types may indicate a patrilineal residence with exogamous band marriage, resulting in the widespread distribution of similar pottery types and motifs (Speaker et al. 1986:39).

Sites tend to be small and simple. No good evidence for participation in long-distance trade networks is available; tools, ornaments, and other essentials were made of locally available materials such as antler, bone, chert, sandstone, and shell.

In southeastern Louisiana, Tchefuncte sites generally consist of shell middens located on the higher portions of the natural levees, cheniers, and lakeshores. Several Tchefuncte sites are recorded along the Bayou Sauvage natural levee, including 16OR39, 16OR41, 16OR70, and possibly 16OR71. There is an almost total absence of identified Tchefuncte sites along the Mississippi River and its major active tributaries and distributaries (e.g., the Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Atchafalaya, and Red rivers, and Deer Creek), reflecting the relative recency of the surrounding land surfaces.

Subsistence based on hunting, fishing, gathering and possible incipient horticulture is evidenced by stone points, antler points, splintered-bone points, bone harpoon heads, antler atlatl hooks, stone atlatl weights, bola stones, and bone fishhooks. The majority of the bone recovered from Tchefuncte sites is deer bone. Remains of raccoon and muskrat also are common, as are alligator and fish remains, especially catfish, black drum, bowfin, and alligator gar. The preponderance of freshwater fish remains at sites such as Big Oak Island (16OR6) and Little Oak Island (16OR7) indicate a reliance on aquatic resources (Shenkel and Gibson 1974). It is interesting to note that no crustacean remains were recovered from these Tchefuncte midden deposits even though crustaceans were plentiful in the region and easy to gather. This may reflect poor preservation, but more likely reflects limited use of the resource.

Well-preserved floral and faunal remains from Morton Shell Mound (16IB3) in Iberia Parish suggests that some coastal sites were seasonal occupations, with primary occupations during the summer and autumn, and possibly during the spring (Byrd 1976); this pattern of seasonality has not been confirmed. Floral remains included hickory nuts, acorns, plums, grapes, and persimmons. Squash seeds and rinds may evidence horticultural activity, although bottle gourd does occur in the wild.

Tchefuncte sites are classified most commonly as coastal middens or inland villages and hamlets. Settlements reflecting coastal adaptations tend to be located near slack-water environments of slow, secondary streams that drain the bottomlands, near floodplain lakes, and in littoral settings (Neuman 1984). Coastal site locations apparently were best-suited for exploiting a variety of fresh and brackish water resources, particularly clam (*Rangia cuneata*) (Shenkel 1984). Inhabitants of inland sites oriented towards the exploitation of terrace and floodplain habitats were less reliant on brackish water resources (Shenkel 1984).

The majority of coastal Louisiana Tchefuncte sites are clustered within the Pontchartrain Basin in the southeast, and around Grand Lake in the southwest. In the Pontchartrain Basin, the sites generally are situated on natural levees and relict beach ridges such as the New Orleans Barrier Island Trend south of Lake Pontchartrain. The chenier ridges in southwestern Louisiana also were settled during this period. No Tchefuncte sites are known within St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and Terrebonne parishes, reflecting the recency of these landforms (Jeter et al. 1989).

Two Tchefuncte phases are identified within southeastern Louisiana. The Pontchartrain Phase encompasses the margins of Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas. It is characterized by a variety of

poorly made sandy wares, including Tammany Punctated var. *Cane Bayou*, Tchefuncte Plain var. *Mandeville*, Tchefuncte Stamped var. *Lewisburg*, Tchefuncte Incised var. *Abita Springs*, Lake Borgne Incised var. *Ponchitolawa*, and Mandeville Stamped var. *Mandeville*. Other artifacts include Pontchartrain and Kent projectile points, clay tubular pipes, bone points, and some Poverty Point-like clay cooking balls (Jeter et al. 1989). Several Pontchartrain Phase sites have been investigated, including Little Woods Middens (16OR1-5); Tchefuncte (16ST1) (Ford and Quimby 1945); Big Oak Island (16OR6) (Ford and Quimby 1945; Shenkel 1974, 1980, 1981; Shenkel and Gibson 1974); Little Oak Island (16ST7) (Ford and Quimby 1945; Shenkel 1974, 1980, 1981); and a component of the Bayou Jasmine site (16SJB2) (Duhe 1976).

The Beau Mire Phase was identified by Weinstein and Rivet (1978) at the Beau Mire site (16AN17), located west of Gonzales along New River. This phase is characterized by earth midden sites situated along relict Mississippi River meanders or distributaries, including crevasse distributaries. The Beau Mire site is a late Tchefuncte Phase site, probably post-dating the Pontchartrain Phase.

### **Marksville Culture (A.D. 100 - 400)**

Named for the type site at Marksville (16AV1) in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, Marksville culture often is viewed as a localized version of the elaborate midwestern Hopewell culture. The arrival of Hopewellian influence in the Lower Mississippi Valley is marked by the widespread and apparently sudden presence of conical mounds, ceramics, and Hopewellian status-related artifacts. The similarities between Marksville and Hopewell cultures in pottery manufacture and decoration, mound construction, and burial patterns are so strong that some conclude that Hopewellians actually relocated to the Marksville culture area (Muller 1983).

Marksville culture is marked by an intensification of ritual associated with mortuary activities, and a resurgence in inter-regional exchange of prestige items (Cantley et al. 1984). Many Marksville sites exhibit modified forms of the Hopewellian mortuary complex. While the Marksville economic base retained the hunting, fishing, and gathering subsistence strategy of earlier periods, a fairly high level of social organization is implied by complex construction and mortuary practices. These include geometric earthworks, conical burial mounds for the elite, and a unique mortuary ritual system.

Erection of conical burial mounds was widespread during early Marksville times. While incorporating some elements characteristic of Hopewellian culture, Marksville mortuaries also retained distinctive, localized traits. Marksville burial practices apparently are continuations of previous patterns of which a few elaborations of Hopewellian flavor were granted.

The widespread distribution of Marksville earthworks indicates a fairly high level of social organization. While large quantities of grave goods are not common at Marksville sites, some items, such as Hopewellian-type platform pipes, were found at Marksville and were manufactured primarily for inclusion in burials. Mortuary practices became less complex as Hopewellian influence on the culture declined (Smith et al. 1983:171; Speaker et al. 1986:40).

Ceramics generally were manufactured by coiling and tempered with clay particles and smaller amounts of sand and grit. Early Marksville ceramics of the Lower Valley do not represent a significant advance in ceramic technology when compared to late Tchefuncte manufacture. There is strong Tchefuncte to Marksville continuity in attributes pertaining to paste and shape. Most new motifs and decorative treatments can be traced to the Illinois Valley, where several roughly contemporary phases produced strikingly similar Hopewell style pottery (Toth 1977).

Decorative motifs shared by Marksville and Hopewell ceramics include cross-hatching, U-shaped incised lines, zoned, dentate rocker stamping, cord-wrapped stick impressions, stylized birds, and bisected circles (Smith et al. 1983). Crosshatched Marksville rims and the raptorial bird motif, combined with the

tubby pot vessel mode, constitute the most distinctive decoration found in early Marksville ceramics. Judging from recovered whole vessels, the two most popular versions of the raptorial bird motif consist of a very stylized representation featuring a long, curved neck and a head inclined upward. A few vessels were colored with a red pigment, presumably hematite, on their exteriors, but most were buff to brown or gray and black.

Utilitarian material culture changed little from earlier periods, reflecting overall continuity in subsistence systems. Other Marksville culture traits include a chipped stone assemblage of knives, scrapers, and drills; ground stone atlatl weights and plummets; bone awls and fishhooks; baked clay balls; and Gary projectile points. Stone artifacts recovered from Marksville sites include medium to large stemmed projectile points, atlatl weights, chipped celts, and drills (Smith et al. 1983:172). Exotic items, which almost always are recovered from burials, include pearl beads, carved stone effigy pipes, copper ear spools, copper tubes, galena beads, and carved coal objects (Neuman 1984; Smith et al. 1983). Since native copper is foreign to the Lower Mississippi Valley, copper found at early Marksville sites was imported, presumably in the form of finished products manufactured in the northern Hopewellian centers. The best examples of copper objects are a panpipe and copper earspools from Helena Crossing and copper earspools from the Crooks site (16LA3). Panpipes -- copper-jacketed panpipes, or conjoined tubes as they sometimes are called -- are among the most specialized and diagnostic of all Hopewellian status-related artifacts. Copper earspools are one of the more common artifacts found in mortuary contexts at Hopewellian or Hopewellian-influenced sites in the eastern United States. They take the form of a spool-shaped object, 3 to 6 cm (1 to 2 in) in diameter, which has come to be known as a bi-cymbal copper earspool. These items reflect extensive trade networks and possibly a ranked, non-egalitarian society.

The primary raw materials that may have been imported by early Marksville societies include mica, galena, marine shells, freshwater pearls, large carnivore canines, and greenstone. Some of these items, such as freshwater pearls and carnivore canines, are not necessarily imported, while other items are available outside the Mississippi River Alluvial Valley. Only the large marine conch shells were transported great distances to reach the Lower Valley. Even so, the frequency of imported raw materials found in scattered early Marksville contexts is considerably less than that evident during Poverty Point times.

Marksville sites generally were located on high ground adjacent to rivers or along floodplain lakes. Settlements were located along natural levees of rivers and distributary channels in the Mississippi Valley. Although there are sites located along the system of slow moving secondary streams, settlement no longer was confined mainly to slack water environments. In fact, many early Marksville sites correlate quite well with the then active channel of the Mississippi River (Toth 1977). Most Marksville sites are found within the Lower Mississippi Valley, along the Mississippi escarpment of Maçon Ridge (Neitzel and Perry 1978; Smith et al. 1983).

Multiple mound ceremonial complexes usually were situated at the confluence of trunk channels and major crevasse distributary streams. These strategic locations functioned as trade and communication centers providing ready access to a variety of environmental zones for exploitation of food resources. Satellite residential communities, often featuring a single mound, were situated along the natural levees between stream junctures. Houses were circular, fairly permanent, and possibly earth-covered. Small seasonal resource procurement sites were scattered around the satellite communities to enhance efficiency of obtaining food resources (Jeter et al. 1989). Relict crevasse splays probably formed favored locations for satellite communities.

The economic base of the culture probably was similar to the hunting, fishing, and gathering subsistence strategy used in earlier periods. Maize probably first was utilized regionally by Marksville peoples (Walthall 1980). Maize and previously domesticated plant varieties, particularly pioneer annuals and other tropical cultigens such as squash and gourd, supplemented intensive riverine subsistence pursuits (Struever and Vickery 1973).



Few Marksville sites are recorded within the coastal zone, and most of these are part of multi-component sites. For example, very few Marksville sites are known around Lake Pontchartrain, possibly reflecting a relative abandonment of the area during Marksville times. Most of Lafourche and Plaquemines parishes do not contain Marksville sites, reflecting the recency of these landforms. Excavations at coastal Marksville sites have been limited to a few mound sites such as Coquille (16JE37), Boudreaux (16JE53), Big Oak Island (16OR6), and Magnolia Mound (16SB49); data collected at these sites primarily reflect mortuary practices rather than the daily life-ways associated with the Marksville culture (Jeter et al. 1989).

Three tentative phases have been identified within southeastern Louisiana. The LaBranche Phase, in the Pontchartrain Basin, is an early Marksville Phase usually recognized as a component of earlier Tchefuncte sites. Marksville components at Tchefuncte (16ST1), Big Oak Island (16OR6), and the Little Woods Middens (16OR1-5) are recognized as part of the LaBranche Phase. The Magnolia Phase is a Late Marksville Phase identified within the St. Bernard Deltaic Complex, especially along Bayou La Loutre. These sites typically include Coles Creek and Plaquemine components. The Coquille Phase, named after Coquille (16JE37), tentatively has been identified within the Barataria Basin south of New Orleans. The validity of this phase has not been confirmed (Beavers 1977; Phillips 1970; Jeter et al. 1989).

### **Troyville-Coles Creek Culture (A.D. 400 - 1100)**

Troyville culture, named for the mostly destroyed Troyville mound group (16CT7), located near Jonesville, in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, emerged around A.D. 400. This culture, which is contemporaneous with, and closely tied to the Baytown culture recognized in adjacent states, represents a brief transition that supplanted the waning Marksville culture and culminated in Coles Creek culture around A.D. 700 (Smith et al. 1983). The concept of a Troyville-Coles Creek period had its origins in the Lower Mississippi River Alluvial Valley cultural tradition. Although sometimes viewed as two distinct periods, Troyville and Coles Creek have similarities and interconnections that warrant their study as a single unit of Louisiana prehistory. Troyville and Coles Creek virtually are inseparable parts of this tradition, and represent the emergence and development of a characteristically unique culture that had lasting influence on the development of subsequent cultures in the area.

Troyville marks the end of a general subsistence pattern that began in Archaic times. Two technological advances associated with the early part of the Troyville period radically altered prehistoric lifeways: maize agriculture and the bow and arrow (Smith et al. 1983). The appearance of temple mounds and large ceremonial structures reflects the emergence of a priestly social class. Population increased throughout coastal Louisiana, and is reflected in the more numerous, larger, and seemingly more complex sites that appeared by Coles Creek times.

Wetland niches exploited during earlier Tchefuncte times were re-inhabited during Troyville-Coles Creek; however, subsistence pursuits differed (Gibson 1978). Smaller mammals and larger aquatic reptiles and fish were exploited during the later period. It has been suggested that the bow and arrow led to a higher hunter success ratio during Troyville-Coles Creek (Gibson 1978). Fresh, brackish, and salt water resources were exploited. Mussels, particularly *Rangia* sp., supplemented horticulture and hunting pursuits. Intensive exploitation of plants and slash-and-burn horticulture contributed to sedentism and community autonomy (Gibson 1978).

The number and distribution of Coles Creek settlements increased dramatically compared with the number and extent of previous settlements. Dispersed settlements were located around ceremonial centers. Coles Creek peoples practiced swidden agriculture; subsistence was based in part on maize and other tropical cultigens, and was supplemented with a wide variety of other resources. Hunting and gathering activities remained important, as evidenced by use of the bow and arrow (Smith et al. 1983). Coles Creek

peoples were well adapted to the different environments they inhabited, and there was an apparent greater emphasis on internal exchange as opposed to long-distance trade.

Coles Creek sites primarily are located along stream systems where soil composition and fertility were favorable for agriculture (Neuman 1984). Natural levees were desirable locations, particularly those situated along old cutoffs and inactive channels.

The predominant characteristic of larger Coles Creek sites is the presence of one or more mounds, often arranged around an open plaza. These mounds typically are larger, exhibit more building episodes, and are more numerous than the earlier Marksville burial mounds. Most Troyville-Coles Creek mounds are pyramidal and flat-topped and were used as substructures for civic and/or religious buildings. Structures built atop the mounds typically were constructed of wattle and daub. While burials occasionally are recovered from Coles Creek mounds, the primary function of these mounds apparently was ceremonial. At some sites, the mounds are connected by low, narrow causeways.

The degree of social complexity of the Coles Creek culture can be inferred from the complexity of the mound systems. The presence of these mounds implies the existence of a stable society, one with a labor force guided by a centralized authority for construction, maintenance, and utilization of the mounds. The centralized authority probably represented a special religious class who occupied the ceremonial centers; the general population occupied the region surrounding the larger ceremonial centers (Smith et al. 1983:182). Smaller Coles Creek sites, consisting of hamlets and shell middens, normally do not contain mounds.

Increased number and variety of ceramics also reflect increased size and complexity in the culture. Coles Creek culture saw the development of a new ceramic complex that included a wide range of decorative motifs. Coles Creek Incised, Beldeau Incised, Mazique Incised, and Pontchartrain Check Stamped are types characteristic of the culture. Coles Creek Incised pottery is identified by a series of incised lines below the rim of the vessel, often accompanied underneath by a row of triangular impressions (Smith et al. 1983:182-183). Vessels generally were larger than those associated with preceding cultures, and Coles Creek decorations normally were restricted to the upper half of the vessel (Neuman 1984).

McIntire (1958) noted that the ceramic features associated with Coles Creek culture are continuations and elaborations on Troyville wares. For example, the Churupa Punctate and the Mazique Incised designs, both of which are characteristic of the Troyville culture, were used by both Coles Creek and Plaquemine pottery makers (McIntire 1958:76). Similarly, French Fork Incised, which formed the basis for many Troyville classifications, continued in use well into Coles Creek times (Phillips 1970).

Troyville-Coles Creek ceramics also show some influence from foreign cultures. Zoned rocker stamping, incised lines, and curvilinear motifs are representative of decorative styles associated with the Florida Gulf Coast; cord marking and red firing were popular traits commonly used in the central Mississippi area (Smith et al. 1983). Furthermore, pottery styles show regional differences; Pontchartrain Check Stamped proliferated in the coastal region (Gibson 1978).

Recognized phases in southeastern Louisiana include the Troyville Whitehall Phase; the early Coles Creek Bayou Cutler Phase; and the late Coles Creek Bayou Ramos Phase. South-central Louisiana phases include the early to middle Coles Creek White Lake Phase, and the late Coles Creek Morgan Phase. Roanoke is the recognized Troyville Phase in southwestern Louisiana. Welsh corresponds temporally to Bayou Cutler, and the Jeff Davis Phase dates from the late Coles Creek period.

Coles Creek culture reached its maximum geographical extent around A.D. 1000. By that time, Coles Creek culture had spread up the Red and Mississippi rivers into Arkansas, and into the coastal zone

of Mississippi and Louisiana. The indigenous development of the Coles Creek culture, once fully established, provided the contextual background for the emerging Mississippian influences. The terminal date of Troyville-Coles Creek is set around A.D. 1200. There is no sharp division between Troyville-Coles Creek and the cultures that succeeded it.

#### **Plaquemine Culture (A.D. 1100 - 1700)**

The Medora site (16WBR1), described by Quimby (1951), represents the type site of Plaquemine culture. This site is a ceremonial center located on the Mississippi River floodplain at Manchac Point, south of Baton Rouge. Two mounds at the Medora site were excavated. Based on these excavations, Quimby developed a trait list to characterize Plaquemine culture. These traits included the construction of truncated, pyramidal (platform) mounds in association with an adjacent plaza; mounds built in stages; square or circular buildings (temples) associated with mounds; and a distinctive pottery assemblage characterized by a comparatively high proportion of plain dishpan-shaped bowls, jars with brushed decoration, and plates with interior decoration (Quimby 1951:129).

Available archeological evidence suggests Plaquemine culture was an indigenous development that emerged from a Coles Creek base. The settlement patterns, economic organization, and religious practices associated with Coles Creek culture continued with an intensification of agriculture, socio-political structure, and religious ceremonialism. Ceremonial sites with multiple mounds surrounding a central plaza and dispersed villages or smaller settlements (hamlets) are typical of this culture. These settlement patterns remained basically unchanged from earlier Troyville-Coles Creek times (Smith et al. 1983). Site locations favored the levees and margins of the alluvial valleys. Wattle and daub houses were rectangular in shape, with thatched roofs. Social organization was highly developed, as was maize, bean, and squash agriculture.

Salt mining at Avery Island became an important part of the Plaquemine culture. The importance of salt in the trade and subsistence networks of Plaquemine culture continued into the historic period.

While Coles Creek ceramic traditions persisted, Plaquemine ceramics have distinct features that serve to mark the emergence of Plaquemine culture. Both decorated and plain wares were well made. Plaquemine Brushed pottery apparently was the most widely utilized design. Post-firing engraving became popular later (Smith et al. 1983). Other types include Harrison Bayou Incised, Hardy Incised, L'Eau Noire Incised, Manchac Incised, Mazique Incised, Leland Incised, and Evansville Punctate. Both decorated types and plain wares, such as Anna Burnished Plain and Addis Plain, were well made. Vessel shape, tempering, and paste appear similar to those associated with earlier cultures. Lithic artifacts are uncommon; however, small, stemmed projectile points with incurvate sides are known from some sites (Gagliano et al. 1979).

Another Plaquemine culture ceremonial center reported by Quimby (1957), the Bayou Goula site (16IV11), was situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, near Bayou Goula, Louisiana. This site, excavated in 1941, consisted of two platform mounds associated with Coles Creek to Plaquemine cultures, and an historic contact component. The mounds had been constructed in stages; the larger mound, Mound 1, had been constructed in three stages. These mounds probably were constructed during prehistoric times, but may not have been used during the early contact period, even though Native American occupation continued into the early historic period. Initial French contact with the Native American village at 16IV11 probably occurred either during Iberville's 1699 exploration of the Mississippi River, or at the time of the 1713 Paris concession (Giardino 1984; Quimby 1957).

Woodiel (1980a, 1980b) describes the excavations at the St. Gabriel site (16IV128), a Plaquemine culture ceremonial center on the Mississippi River natural levee northeast of St. Gabriel, Louisiana. The site included one earthen mound and a largely destroyed adjacent village site. The excavated mound was

similar to those excavated at the Medora site and at Bayou Goula. It also was built in stages and in association with buildings (temples).

The St. Gabriel site was located near two distinct ecozones, the natural levee of the Mississippi River and the backswamp, allowing inhabitants to exploit a wider variety of faunal and floral resources than would be available in a single ecozone. These food resources included large and small mammals, birds, turtles, fish, persimmon, honey locust seeds, and at least some corn. Woodiel noted that other prehistoric sites along the Mississippi River were situated in the vicinity of the cutting bank of a meander loop (Woodiel 1980a, 1980b).

### **Mississippian Culture (A.D. 1000 - 1700)**

Late during the prehistoric era, the indigenous Plaquemine culture came under the influence of Mississippian culture from the middle Mississippi River Valley. Mississippian culture extended its influence from the upper portions of the lower Mississippi Valley, across northern Mississippi and western Tennessee, into central North Carolina and north into the Great Lakes region (Haag 1971). Mississippian culture continued to impact the lifeways of inhabitants of Louisiana right up to historic contact. Mississippian sites in Louisiana typically are found on the extreme southeast coast and in an isolated pocket in the northeastern part of the state.

Mississippian culture is characterized by the emergence of hierarchically ranked societies, nucleated villages organized around large mound centers, intensive agriculture based on three principal crops (corn, beans, and squash), broad interregional trade networks, and a wide range of artifacts showing a diversity in form and function.

The Mississippian subsistence pattern was based upon a three-part strategy: the cultivation of maize, beans, squash, and pumpkins; the collection of local plants, nuts, and seeds; and fishing and hunting of local faunal species. Mississippian settlement patterns reflect this diversity of subsistence activities; major Mississippian sites were located on sandy and light loam soils in the fertile bottomlands of major river valleys. A typical Mississippian settlement consisted of an orderly arrangement of village houses, situated around a truncated pyramidal mound. Such mounds were characteristic of Mississippian settlements and served as platforms for temples or for the houses of the elite. Mound arrangements imply community planning, a strategy only possible under a highly organized and complex social system.

Mississippian pottery is distinguished by its shell tempering, a technological innovation that enabled potters to create larger vessels (Smith et al. 1983:203). Globular jars, plates, and bottles, as well as loop and strap-handled pots were common vessel types. Decorative techniques include negative painting, engraving, and incising; modelled animal heads and anthropomorphic images were used as adornments. Other Mississippian artifacts include chipped and ground stone tools; shell items such as beads, gorgets, and hairpins; and copper and mica items.

### **Historic Contact**

DeSoto's expedition (1541 - 1542) represents what probably was the first European contact with the Native Americans of Louisiana. However, little substantive data about indigenous lifeways was recorded at that time (Kniffen et al. 1987:44). Later, in 1682, René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, in a voyage down the Mississippi from Canada, recorded tribal identities and locations of Louisiana Native Americans. He noted five Native American linguistic groups occupying southern Louisiana: Natchezan, Muskogean, Tunican, Chitimachan, and Atakapan.

In 1699, Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, explored the Mississippi River and established a fort on the river in 1700. The Washa first were encountered on Bayou Lafourche by Iberville. The Chawasha (Chaouacha), identified as a small group living in the area, apparently took part in a raid on an English vessel docked at English Turn in 1699 (Goodwin, Jeter et al. 1986:68). By the time Charlevoix passed through the area in 1722, the Chawasha had moved to the east bank, and further downriver.

When Europeans arrived on the continent, Native Americans were characterized as semi-sedentary agriculturalists living in small villages, although they continued to hunt, fish, and gather a variety of floral resources. European colonization quickly altered Native American culture. Disease wiped out large numbers of Native Americans, some tribes relocated to other states, and some united with other tribes in the region (Smith et al. 1983).

## CHAPTER IV

### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

#### **Parameters of the Study**

Numerous archeological investigations have been conducted in the New Orleans area since the inception of the National Historic Preservation Act. Many of these investigations have emphasized the older portions of the city and tend to focus on remains associated with the French colonial city. Since the earliest known settlement in the Bywater project area dates from no earlier than ca. 1812, those investigations are not considered relevant to the present study. With the notable exceptions of the Andry Plantation and the Ursuline Convent, settlement generally did not occur in the Bywater area until much later in the nineteenth and even the early twentieth centuries. As a result, those investigations that focus on nineteenth and twentieth century development in the greater New Orleans area are considered most relevant for assessing the archeological potential and probable remains associated with the Bywater project area. Previously recorded sites within 1.8 km (1 mi) of the project area are included on Table 1. Previous investigations are summarized on Table 2. The first part of this table summarizes previous investigations related to the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock Replacement project, while the remainder of the table presents, in chronological order, other investigations conducted in the vicinity of the project area.

#### **Previous Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock Replacement Project Investigations**

##### Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock (IHNC)

Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Dobney et al. 1987) conducted an evaluation of the National Register Eligibility of the IHNC lock in Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The report assessed the historical significance of the locks, and identified the historic themes associated with the construction and continued influence of the IHNC lock. Archival research and oral histories were compiled, including a review of comparable lock complexes. Visual examination of the IHNC lock was conducted to assess its integrity and characteristics.

Construction of the IHNC lock complex began in 1918; the lock system has been in continuous operation since its completion in 1923. The lock consists of a reinforced concrete chamber 23 x 206 m (75 x 675 ft) (usable dimensions). The machinery used to open and close the gates is very similar in design to those used at the Panama Canal.

The lock complex was considered to be a critical feature of the Industrial Canal. It connected the Mississippi River with Lake Pontchartrain and also acted as a flood control gate. Several of the components were the first of their kind, and the lock design is considered to represent an advance in structural engineering. The lock design was unique, since high water could be present at either end of the lock. Other special features included the miter gates and the gate operating machinery. The complex contained an emergency dam for dewatering and served as a defense mechanism against storm surge. This feature was regarded as one of the most unique and controversial structures of its type. On this basis, the IHNC lock was considered to be a significant resource. Avoidance was recommended.

##### Sewerage Pumping Station B

Enzweiler et al. (1991) conducted a National Register evaluation of Sewerage Pumping Station B, New Orleans, Louisiana, in advance of proposed modifications to the IHNC by the U.S. Army Corps of

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archeological Sites Identified within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Project Area.

	USGS 7.5' QUAD AND UTM LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	PREVIOUS TESTING	PRESERVATION	NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS	RECORDED BY
16OR130 New Orleans Block 122	New Orleans East, 1966 Zone 15 786900E 3317700N	19th/20th century light to moderate historic scatter, historic sheet midden, standing structures, 19th century brick kiln remains; includes site of urban slave quarters, privies and trashpits; 19th century brickyard and slave quarters; historic residential.	Shovel tests at 5 m intervals; 8 sq. m of excavation.	Impacted by ca. 1910 levee construction in some areas.	Evaluated as significant	Yakubik 1991
16OR131 New Orleans Block 189	New Orleans East, 1966 Zone 15 786820E 3317840N	Historic 19th/early 20th century, sheet midden, privies, trash pits, subsurface structural remains.	Shovel tests, 3 sq. m of excavation.	Portion impacted by IHNC levee construction.	Evaluated as significant	Yakubik 1991
16OR132 New Orleans Block 190	New Orleans East, 1966 Zone 15 786940E 3317840N	Historic, 19th/early 20th century, standing structures, historic sheet midden, privies and trash pits thought to be present, but not excavated.	Shovel tests judgmentally placed.	Minimal (associated with residential use).	Evaluated as significant	Yakubik 1991
16OR133 New Orleans Block 231	New Orleans East, 1966 Zone 15 786940E 3317940N	Historic, 19th/early 20th century, historic sheet midden, privies, possible smokehouses, etc.	Shovel tests at 5 m intervals, 1 sq. m excavation.	Minimal (associated with residential use).	Evaluated as significant	Yakubik 1991
16OR134 New Orleans Block 232	New Orleans East, 1966 Zone 15 786820E 3317940N	Historic, 19th/early 20th century, historic sheet midden, privies, and other features associated with residences (none excavated).	Shovel tests at 5 m intervals in selected lots.	Minimal (associated with residential use).	Evaluated as significant	Yakubik 1991

Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity.

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>Previous Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock Replacement Project Investigations</b>				
1987 22-1185 Dobney et al. (Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Eligibility assessment of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock in Orleans Parish, Louisiana, located at the intersection of Urquhart St. and the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal.	Visual examination of the lock, assessment of its integrity and characteristics.	Significant associations with events that have contributed to the broad patterns of American history were found for the lock; it was considered to be an exemplar of a type of resource, navigation locks that embody the distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction.	The IHNC lock was considered to be significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance was recommended.
1991 22-1443 Franks et al. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Research Design for Archeological Investigations and Architectural Evaluations for the proposed lock system replacement project within the Upper Site, New Lock and Connecting Channels, Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana.	Primary source documents were researched.	A history of land use and residents, including a detailed review of households, was compiled for the study area.	Preliminary mitigation recommendations were made for the project area.
1991 22-1553 Yakubik and Franks for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Holy Cross National Historic District. 19th century brickyard and slave quarters, late 19th/early 20th century residences, commercial establishments, and truck farms. The project area was bounded on the east by Deslonde Street, on the north by St. Claude Avenue, and on the west and south by the Mississippi River Levee.	Archival research focused excavations on three unoccupied areas where shovel testing was excavated at 5 m intervals. Four units were excavated.	Six sites were recorded during survey: 16OR130-134. Numerous architectural features and artifactual material were recovered from shovel testing and unit excavations.	Additional work was recommended.
1991 22-1559 Erzweiler et al. (Earth Search) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	National Register Evaluation of Sewerage Pumping Station B, New Orleans, Louisiana.	Archival research and visual evaluation.	Detailed historical, architectural, and engineering information was compiled.	Pumping Station B was considered to be potentially significant, and avoidance or relocation was recommended.



Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity, continued

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
1991 Gregory C. Rigamer and Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Socio-Economic Impact Analysis and Mitigation Plan, IHNC Lock Project.	Archival research on direct and indirect social, physical, and economic impacts of new lock construction on the surrounding neighborhoods.	Historical and archeological resources were not studied.	Mitigative options and anticipated costs were presented for Alternatives 1-5, and a sixth construction alternative was recommended.
<b>Other Investigations Conducted in the Project Area Vicinity</b>				
1975 22-106 Gagliano, Weinstein, and Burden for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Coastal Louisiana Area. Survey area included Bayou Grosse Tete, Petit Anse, Tigre, and Caubin.	Visual survey by boat augmented by surface collections.	158 prehistoric sites and 42 historic sites were located during survey in the vicinity of the waterway and bayous. Of these, 78 prehistoric and 11 historic sites were recorded. Dates of the sites ranged from Paleo-Indian to late Historic period (10,000 B.C. - A.D. 1920).	Five significant prehistoric sites presently endangered from bank erosion were identified. 31 of the remaining sites along the waterway were judged to be of moderate significance and 11 possibly significant.
1979 22-538 Castille, Pearson, and McCloskey	Esplanade-Rampart property of the U.S. Postal Service in New Orleans, Louisiana. 0.8 ha (2 ac) in two units.	Preliminary historical information was collected. Unit I: magnetometer survey. Eight 1 x 1 m test pits were excavated. Unit II: magnetometer survey. 55 systematically placed auger test holes excavated at 5 m intervals.	Parcel I: in situ intact architectural features and abundant artifactual material were encountered in Unit I associated with the first half of the 19th century. Parcel II: little artifactual material was recovered.	Parcel I was considered to be potentially significant; additional work was recommended. Additional work in Parcel II was recommended, but confined primarily to the presumed yard areas.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity, continued

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
1980 22-663 Beavers and Lamb for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Level II archeological survey and assessment of Mississippi River: Bridge Pier 4, New Orleans, Louisiana, located on the west, right descending bank of the Mississippi River in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes. Proposed pier would occupy Block 276 (Jefferson)/74 (Orleans).	Auger testing was conducted and excavation units were placed in the backyard areas of the various residences.	A range of 19th century artifactual materials and architectural features were recovered, e.g., a brick lined privy, a brick spring house, and a trash pit.	Five structures were considered to be of state and local significance architecturally. These structures were identified as 623 Brigier Street, 613 Lawrence Street, 1601- 03, 1609-11 and 1617- 19 Tache Street. Additional work was recommended.
1980 22-576 Shenkel, Sauder and Chatelein for the City of New Orleans	Jazz Complex and Beuregard (Congo) Square, Louis Armstrong Park, New Orleans, Louisiana. Project area was located in the Faubourg Tremé, adjacent to the Vieux Carré, bounded on the southeast by N. Rampart Street, on the northeast by St. Philip Street, on the northwest by N. Villere Street, and on the southwest by Orleans Avenue and St. Peters Street, and included the New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, the New Orleans Cultural Center, and Louis Armstrong Park.	Archival research was conducted to target areas of the 800 and 900 blocks of N. Rampart Street. A backhoe was utilized to expose long profiles transecting suspected activity areas augmented by hand excavated test units (1.5 x 1.5 m).	Excavations recovered more than 22,000 artifacts. The project began to establish a picture of 19th century working class Creole New Orleans. Remains associated with Fort San Fernando were recorded during excavation.	No additional work was recommended prior to planned construction activity.
1982 22-788 Goodwin and Yakubik	160R63: New Orleans General Hospital expansion project site.	Archival research. 14 shallow backhoe test trenches were excavated at predicted structure locations. Eight 2 m square excavations were conducted in areas of dense cultural deposits.	Numerous 19th and 20th century architectural and artifactual features were excavated. It was established that the asylum dormitory was built from a brick sugar house.	No additional work was recommended.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity, continued

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
1982 22-538 addendum Castille et al. for the National Park Service	Esplanade Avenue and North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.	Archival research and excavation of two lots (A & B).	Excavation of Lot A revealed numerous in situ brick foundations associated with the original house and two features rich in artifacts dating from the middle 19th century. Excavation of Lot B revealed a well filled in the early 20th century and two early 20th century trash deposits.	No additional work was recommended.
1983 22-584 Fritz and Reeves for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service	Archeological potential of proposed realignment of Mississippi River levee in the vicinity of Algiers Point: historical ambience and property analysis of Blocks 10, 13, and 20. Project area consisted of land bounded by Morgan St., from levee to levee, and the Mississippi River. It also encompassed New Orleans Blocks 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, and 21.	Previous investigations in the area demonstrated the historical and archeological potential of Algiers Point. Additional archival research focused on individual properties within the impacted area.	It was expected that archeological investigations in the project area would yield standard artifacts from the 19th and 20th centuries. However, Algiers Point was expected to have greater potential for discovering earlier artifacts than the comparable site of Pier 4 (Beavers & Lamb 1980). Also it was noted that it was possible for some traces from the Duverje estate era to be found.	The area was considered to be potentially significant, and additional work was recommended.
1983 22-585 Reeves and Reeves for the USA Engineer District, N.O.	Archival evaluation of Floodwall Alignments, New Orleans, Louisiana from Louisiana Avenue downriver to the Industrial Canal.	Archival research.	Histories of occupation and use were compiled for each area focused on in the survey.	The project area was considered to be potentially significant.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity, continued

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
1984 22-937 Goodwin et al. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Archeological Data Recovery at Algiers Point.	Review of cultural resources investigations in and pertaining to the Algiers Point Levee Setback project area. Archival and background research was conducted. Field investigation consisted of test backhoe and hand excavation units.	15 features were recorded in Block 21, mostly brick foundations of former standing structures. In the "church" lot, brick features associated with a complex of buildings identified as Guillaud's workshop, and a later warehouse and office were recorded. Several other large brick features were identified as bases for sheet iron punches, probably associated with the Johnson Iron Works. 57 features in Block 13 revealed structural remains, refuse deposits, residential activity loci, and privies.	Data recovery excavations mitigated impacts to the archeological record; no additional investigations were recommended prior to construction of the levee setback.
1985 22-935 Goodwin et al. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Archeological Monitoring Plan for Four Floodwall Projects in the City of New Orleans, located on the left descending bank of the Mississippi. The project area included 42 city blocks and two additional locations in the upriver alignment (Jackson- Thalia).	Archival and historic map research.	13 city blocks and two additional locations were predicted to contain potentially significant cultural resources.	Monitoring was recommended for the 13 identified city blocks and the two additional locations.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity, continued

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
1986 22-1254 Castille et al. (Coastal Environments, Inc.) for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	Urban archeology in Old New Orleans: historical and archeological investigations within the Greater New Orleans Bridge No. 2 Right-of-Way. Project area included an approximately 1 mi long, 300 ft wide corridor parallel to the Pontchartrain Expressway from the foot of the present bridge to the intersection of the expressway with I-10. The project area covers portions of at least 56 city blocks.	Historical research, archeological testing of previously determined National Register eligible properties, testing of additional areas, and archeological data recovery of selected significant properties. 110 units and 59 backhoe trenches were excavated.	33 historic properties were tested. Excavation was conducted on nine properties from six blocks. 291 features were recorded. The most common being wall foundations and brick pavements. The majority of artifacts were recovered from privy pits. Artifacts and features associated with a wagon yard, tin shop, ice house, brick kiln, stores, and several residential complexes were found.	Five sites were considered potentially significant: 16OR76, 16OR78, 16OR79, 16OR81, and 16OR85. Data recovery excavations conducted at these sites mitigated adverse impacts; no additional investigations were recommended prior to construction of the bridge.
1987 22-1283 Goodwin et al. for the Office of Cultural Development	Archeological survey and plan for Sections of New Orleans: Vieux Carre, the Creole Faubourg Marigny, and the American Sector of Faubourg St. Mary.	Archival research.	Three historic areas were selected for examination. The report put forth site types and distribution within the project areas.	Recommendations were made for future archeological research within the City of New Orleans.
1988 22-1246 Poplin and Goodwin for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Archeological Monitoring of the Floodwall Project from Montague Street to Independence Street in the City of New Orleans, located on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River.	Monitoring of the general contractor's preconstruction trench within the floodwall right-of-way.	Six archeological sites were designated along the alignment (16OR109-114), which consisted primarily of late 19th century/early 20th century artifact deposits. No structural remains were noted. Most of the cultural material appeared to be from the areas use as a railroad corridor during the late 19th century.	None of the sites recorded during survey was considered to be potentially significant. No additional work was recommended.

Table 2. Previous Investigations within the Project Area Vicinity, continued

REPORT DATE, NUMBER, AUTHOR, CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES STUDIED OR LOCATED	PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS
1988 22-1277 Harris et al. (Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Archeological monitoring of the Jackson Avenue to Thalia Street (Phase I) Floodwall Project in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, located on a point bar upriver from the Vieux Carre.	Archival research. Monitoring crew remained in the field throughout construction to determine whether any significant or potentially significant cultural resources were located within the backhoe trench at predetermined structural sites. Crew recorded and collected architectural, stratigraphical, and artifactual data uncovered by the construction.	Two 18th century sites yielded a dense artifact concentration and numerous features. 16OR117 at the foot of St. James Street (possibly the remains of a nuisance wharf) and 16OR116 at the foot of Robin Street (Euterpe Street) (possibly the remains of a wharf).	Only 16OR116 was considered to be potentially significant. No additional work was recommended for either site.
1990 22-1428 Yakubik and Franks for the Avenue Partnership	Site 16OR127: 1900 block of Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, the proposed site of a nursing facility. Project area was located in the northeast portion of Block 238, bounded by Carondelet Street, St. Mary Street, St. Charles Avenue, and St. Andrew Street. Project area measured 25 x 45 m.	Shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals augmented by one 1 x 1 m and one 1 x 2 m units. In addition, a series of auger tests were excavated.	The majority of the material recovered at the site was collected from a builder's trench for a cistern foundation. A second cistern foundation and a possible privy also were located during investigations. Artifact density was low.	The site was not considered significant, and no additional work was recommended.
1991 22-1545 Franks and Yakubik for the United States Postal Service	Square 509 (16OR135), Orleans Parish, Louisiana.	Archival research. Shovel testing was conducted within various residential backyards.	Archival research indicated no structures were present at Square 509 prior to about 1891. Most of the diagnostic artifacts recovered were post- 1940s.	The site was not considered significant, and no additional work was recommended.
1992 HABS Nos. LA-1221 to LA-1227 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. for the United States Postal Service	Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of Square 509, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.	HABS recordation of six structures in Square 509 that were contributing elements to the Uptown New Orleans Historic District.	Recorded structures included: 2000 Louisiana Avenue, 2010-2010 1/2 Louisiana Avenue, 2012-2014 Louisiana Avenue, 2016-2018 Louisiana Avenue, 3417-3419 Danneel Street, and 3421-3423 Danneel Street.	No additional architectural recordation of these structures was recommended.

Engineers, New Orleans District. The project area was located between Jourdan Avenue, Marais Street, St. Claude Avenue, and Sister Street in New Orleans; it is located across the IHNC from the Bywater project area.

The pumping station, in operation by the end of 1907, was one of the original components of the New Orleans sewerage system. The Mediterranean style structure consisted of a two-story octagonal building with a one-story rear wing. Except for minor alterations, Sewerage Pumping Station B retained its original architectural character. The station also was one of the three original New Orleans sewerage system outfall stations and formed an integral component of that system.

Archival research and visual evaluation compiled detailed historical, architectural, and engineering information. Sewerage Pumping Station B still retains sufficient integrity to represent an important example of a locally significant building type associated with New Orleans' early twentieth century sewerage system, as well as with the city's architectural history. Sewerage Pumping Station B also was among the earliest examples of Mediterranean architectural style in New Orleans. In addition, the engineering aspects of the facility, especially the pumps, represent an important technological innovation. Sewerage Pumping Station B was evaluated as potentially significant, and avoidance or relocation of the structure was recommended. If preservation of the station was not feasible, then Level II Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) recordation of the facility was recommended. Preservation of representative pumps in the facility also was recommended.

#### Archeological Research Design and Architectural Evaluation, Bridges and East of IHNC

Franks et al. (1991) submitted a research design for archeological investigation and architectural evaluation within the proposed lock system replacement project area located within the Upper Site, New Lock and Connecting Channels, IHNC, in New Orleans, Louisiana. This project also focused on aesthetic impacts of mid-level bridge replacement at St. Claude Avenue and assessment of the affected bridges. The project area encompassed the zone directly opposite the IHNC from the Bywater project area and affords the most direct comparison for purposes of evaluating settlement patterns.

A history of land use and residents, including a detailed review of households, was compiled from primary and secondary source documents. Title and census information on the three tracts of land within the project area were used to recreate a chronology dating from about 1720 through 1910.

No excavation or surface collection was conducted, although areas of high resource potential were examined visually through pedestrian or vehicular survey. The research design called for systematic shovel and auger testing in selected areas. Also, nine test excavation units (1 x 1 m [3.3 x 3.3 ft], 1 x 2 m 3.3 x 6.6 ft], or 2 x 2 m [6.6 x 6.6 ft]) and feature excavations were recommended in specific areas to target colonial, Ursuline, brick yard, Deslonde/Delavigne house complex, slave, white residence, black residence, truck farm, and commercial property components.

An architectural assessment by vehicular and pedestrian survey of standing structures in the project corridor was conducted and included the area bounded by the IHNC, Deslonde Street, St. Claude Avenue, and Florida Avenue. Structures with architectural integrity that appeared to be over 50 years-old were evaluated. Three distinct neighborhoods representing three progressive settlement periods were defined. The Lower Neighborhood (St. Claude Avenue to the Mississippi River) was an historic (older than 50 years) neighborhood consisting mainly of classic New Orleans single and double shotguns. The Middle Neighborhood (St. Claude Avenue to N. Claiborne Avenue) was more recent, with few historic structures. None, in fact, was noted north of N. Villere Street or in the Upper Neighborhood (north of Claiborne Avenue).

Two structures associated with musician Fats Domino in the Upper Neighborhood (1937 and 2405 Jourdan Avenue) were considered potentially significant. However, neither structure met established criterion, and no additional testing or mitigative measures were recommended. The Florida Avenue Pumping Station, located near the intersection of Florida and Jourdan avenues, in the Upper Neighborhood, was considered to be potentially significant at the local level. Further evaluation was recommended. Finally, while the architecture in much of this area was evaluated as not significant, much of the Lower Neighborhood is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Holy Cross National Historic District.

The project area between Sister and Deslonde streets is included within the Holy Cross National Historic District; it would be subject to direct impact if the planned IHNC lock was built on the east side of the canal. A pedestrian building-by-building survey of the entire Holy Cross District (approximately 850 structures) was conducted to evaluate each structure. One structure, the Semmes School, was assessed as being "of major architectural importance." Fourteen structures were considered to be "of local importance," and 32 structures were considered to be "part of the scene." This survey concluded that there was plausibility for loss of potentially significant Holy Cross National Historic District structures within the project corridor; however, proposed construction would not compromise the integrity of the Holy Cross National Historic District. Avoidance or reduction of impact was recommended.

Proposed modification of the IHNC creates the possibility of replacing the St. Claude Avenue, Florida Avenue, and Claiborne Avenue bridges. Archival research was conducted concerning the history and engineering design of each of the bridges. Finally, visual surveys were conducted to record the bridges and to assess their integrity.

The St. Claude Avenue and Florida Avenue bridges are both bascule bridges (drawbridges); they were built between 1918 and 1921. The N. Claiborne Avenue Bridge is a vertical lift bridge; it was built between 1953 and 1957. Both were recommended as National Register eligible. Documentation by a civil engineer was recommended if destruction of the bridges is warranted. This documentation should include drawings, photographs, and history and written descriptions.

#### Archeological Survey and Testing, Holy Cross National Historic District

In a follow-up to the research design, Yakubik and Franks (1991) conducted archeological survey and testing in the Holy Cross National Historic District. Specifically, their project area contained the putative remains of a nineteenth century brickyard and slave quarters, late nineteenth/early twentieth century residences, commercial establishments, and truck farms, as well as extant residential and commercial structures. The project area was located on the western edge of the Holy Cross National Historic District, bounded on the east by Deslonde Street, on the north by St. Claude Avenue, and on the west and south by the Mississippi River Levee.

Archival research focused the survey on three unoccupied areas: Block 189 (bounded by Jourdan Avenue, Dauphine Street, and the Mississippi River Levee), Block 122 (bounded by Deslonde Street, Royal Street, Jourdan Avenue, and the Mississippi River Levee), and a lot at the corner of Dauphine and Sister streets within Block 232. The first two areas included various residential lots as well as parts of the former Jourdan Brickyard. The third area was part of a German immigrant family's truck farm from at least 1880 to 1910.

In addition, excavations were conducted at five occupied residential lots selected on the basis of continuity of residence from 1880 to 1910. These lots were located at 4840 Dauphine Street (occupied by a white carpenter and his family from at least 1900 to 1910); 820 Jourdan Avenue (possibly a meat market from 1899 to 1900); 829 Jourdan Avenue (occupied by a black family, possibly from as early as 1885 to at



least 1910); 824-826 Jourdan Avenue (occupied by a German family from at least 1900 to at least 1910, with a bakery located in back); and, 834-836 Deslonde Street (occupied by a black family from at least 1880 to at least 1910). Shovel testing at 5 m (16 ft) intervals was conducted in each area; this was augmented by judgmental shovel testing, auger testing, probing, and excavation of four test excavation units.

Shovel testing in the southern portion of Block 122 (16OR130) uncovered large amounts of architectural debris, as well as ceramics and glass. Historic maps indicate that one of the Jourdan Brickyard kilns and part of the brickyard quarters complex were located on this block. Any houses located in this area were moved or destroyed between 1910 and 1920.

Two courses of laid brick were uncovered in the area of former structures; a third course that was not associated with any known structure was noted during probing. Laid brick of a possible footing or floor was located in the area of an outbuilding at 4833 Chartres Street depicted on the 1909 Sanborn Insurance map. Three other areas of laid brick courses were interpreted as privies. Other features located on the property included possible refuse deposits, sidewalks, walkways, and patios, as well as several unidentified features. Shovel testing confirmed the presence of an antebellum component at this location and also confirmed the accuracy of the Sanborn map series.

Excavation Unit 1 (EU1), located in Block 122, revealed a concentration of antebellum ceramics. The unit measured 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft), and was extended to the east with an additional 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) unit. Of particular note, sherds of eighteenth century coarse earthenwares were recovered from EU1, including a Spanish olive jar fragment and lead-glazed pink earthenware (El Morrow ware).

A second excavation unit (EU2) was placed in Block 122 where historic maps depicted the site of one of the Jourdan Brickyard kilns. Distinctive stratigraphy, including silt and ash, clayey silt with brick fragments, daub, and dark brown compact silt, confirmed the presence of the kiln at this site; its location corresponds to one shown on the 1877 Braun map.

Various features of brick, slate, and mortar rubble were located throughout the area. These were associated with the destruction of several houses between 1910 and 1920 for construction of the IHNC. The west and east walls of the house at 4734-4736 Dauphine Street were located. Features included walls, floors and footings of residences, as well as possible brickyard-related structural remains. Lenses of shell, coal, and brick excavated at the rear of the yards of the properties fronting on Dauphine Street were interpreted as privy caps, although none of the features was excavated to confirm this supposition. Possible refuse deposits, sidewalks, walkways, and patios were located, as well as a benchmark, a dog burial, a drainage pipe, and several unidentified features.

A row of privies identified on the 1909 Sanborn Insurance map was the subject of Excavation Unit 4 (EU4) in Block 189. Probing and auger tests further guided the placement of this 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) unit. Artifacts dated the privy from the turn of the twentieth century. Yakubik and Franks (1991:211) suggest that the construction of the feature violated the 1857 and 1877 city ordinances that required privies to be brick or stone lined.

Block 232 was divided into five lots to facilitate shovel testing. Lot 1 (Jourdan and Sister streets) was part of a German immigrant family's truck farm from at least 1880 to 1910. Lot 2 (820 Jourdan Avenue) was the location of a meat market from at least 1899 to 1900. Lots 3 through 5 (824-826 Jourdan Avenue) were the location of the home and bakery of a Germany family from 1900 through World War II. Excavation in Lot 5 uncovered possible destruction debris and laid brick in the area where the bakery was located.

Excavation Unit 3 (EU3) was placed in Lot 2 of Block 232 to investigate what was thought to be a privy, shown on the 1909 Sanborn map as a small, two-room outbuilding. However, excavation created

doubt about the function of the structure discovered in EU3, and it was reinterpreted as a multi-purpose shed or a shallow privy.

Artifact distribution of antebellum ceramics suggested a pattern of adjacent secondary refuse. This pattern was maintained for the observed distribution of container and table glass. These artifact types tended to be concentrated in the areas of residential structures. Bone concentrations, however, were encountered farther from the residential structures, associated more with outbuildings. Therefore, the authors concluded that in addition to the use of trash pits and privies for waste disposal, the practice of depositing "clean" refuse directly outside the house still was intact in this semi-rural neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

For artifact analysis, a typological classificatory system based on consumption and production was suggested to determine differences of household types. Artifacts reflecting consumption included those associated with food, beverages, medicine, personal hygiene, clothing, leisure activities, and fuel. Those associated with production included farm implements, animal husbandry articles, and cottage industry tools.

Faunal material excavated from Excavation Units 3 and 4 were used to conduct a zooarcheological analysis. Although samples were small, information was obtained concerning animal use and butchering habits. Cattle remains were as prominent as those of pigs. Sawing was a common butchering technique.

In general, excavation results confirmed predictions, and indicated that this area's archeological deposits were significant and exhibited integrity. The remains of the kiln excavated in EU2 and the remains of the Quarters Complex (Block 122, 16OR130) were considered to be potentially significant, and additional testing was recommended. Additional testing also was recommended for the nineteenth/early twentieth century component (Yakubik and Franks 1991).

#### Socio-Economic Impact Analysis and Mitigation Plan

In 1991, Gregory C. Rigamer and Associates, Inc. (1991), prepared an analysis of the socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed replacement of the IHNC and proposed mitigation plans for these impacts. Their study examined five proposed alternative construction plans. Alternatives 1 and 5 involve construction of new locks approximately 61 m (200 ft) east of the existing locks. These alternatives would result in minimal impact to navigation during the construction process (approximately one month of disruption), but would maximize adverse impacts to the areas located east of the existing canal in the Holy Cross neighborhood and the Lower Ninth Ward neighborhood. Alternative 2 would involve construction of the new lock system approximately 61 m (200 ft) west of the existing locks. While this alternative also would minimize impacts to the flow of navigation (approximately one month of disruption), it would maximize impacts to both the Bywater neighborhood and the St. Claude neighborhood. Both Alternatives 3 and 4 would involve construction of a new, enlarged lock system at the same approximate location as the existing locks. These alternatives would maximize impacts to the flow of navigation (27 to 74 months of disruption), but would minimize direct impacts to the adjacent neighborhoods.

Gregory C. Rigamer and Associates, Inc. (1991), also identified the numerous direct and indirect social, physical, and economic impacts that could result from construction of Alternatives 1 through 5, on an alternative-by-alternative basis. Examined social impacts included changes in population, community and regional growth, community cohesion, and aesthetics. Analyzed physical impacts to the area included housing, land use, public and community facilities and services, transportation, and noise. Examined economic impacts concerned business and industrial activities, employment, property values, and tax revenues. Based on collected data, various mitigation plans were proposed for dealing with adverse impacts prior to, during, and following the construction of the proposed lock system. Proposed pre-construction mitigation procedures included improvement of housing, neighborhood safety, educational and recreational

facilities, public facilities and services, streets and drainage, and job opportunities. Proposed mitigation plans were designed to minimize the adverse impacts associated with displacement of people, homes, businesses, jobs, and public facilities. They recommended that all construction-related activities be restricted to the minimal area necessary, and efforts should be made to decrease the duration of the construction. Finally, Gregory C. Rigamer and Associates, Inc., proposed a sixth construction alternative that would involve construction of the new lock system within the existing navigation canal midway between North Claiborne Avenue and Florida Avenue, and adjacent to the Galvez Street Wharf. They suggest that this sixth alternative would be the least disruptive to the surrounding neighborhoods.

## **Other Investigations Conducted in the Vicinity of the Project Area**

### **Gulf Intracoastal Waterway**

Gagliano et al. (1975) conducted archeological survey along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; a portion of the survey covered those parts of the IHNC located adjacent to the Bywater project area. This is the only study conducted within the current project area.

Fieldwork included bankline survey and visual inspection of known and probable site locations within the study area; the survey was augmented by pedestrian survey and surface reconnaissance at each site area. A total of 158 prehistoric sites and 42 historic sites were located during survey. Of these, 78 prehistoric and 11 historic sites were recorded eroding from the banks of the waterway and bayous or identified within spoil areas. Gagliano et al. (1975) dated the sites from possibly as early as the Paleo-Indian to the late Historic periods (10,000 B.C. - 1920 A.D.).

Five significant prehistoric sites were identified. Thirty-one sites were judged to be of moderate significance; eleven sites were assessed as possibly significant. None of the identified sites, however, falls within the Bywater project area.

### **Jazz Complex and Beauregard (Congo) Square**

In 1977 and 1978, Shenkel et al. (1980) conducted archeological salvage excavations within the Jazz Complex and Beauregard (Congo) Square within Louis Armstrong Park prior to the construction of several park facilities. Historical and cartographic data were obtained concerning the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the proposed project area. Field investigations focused on the identification and testing of anticipated historic deposits and features, based largely on the previously completed historical research. In addition, four features previously identified elsewhere in the park were tested; these features consisted of a trash pit, a well, and two privies. During fieldwork, numerous 1.5 x 1.5 m (5 x 5 ft) excavation units and 12 backhoe trenches were placed within the Beauregard (Congo) Square project area. Trenches 1 through 10 contained no archeological features or substantive artifact concentrations. Trench 11 was located in the center of the square and contained a 1 m (3.3 ft) wide and 0.6 m (2 ft) deep pocket of packed mid-nineteenth century purple and green transfer-printed ironstone sherds. In addition, a soft handmade brick feature oriented north-south was observed, including some bricks bonded together in an arched configuration. A row of east-west oriented vertical cypress planks also was noted. These sawn planks appeared to be hand-beveled along one side and generally measured 0.12 m (0.4 ft) in thickness, 0.37 m (1.2 ft) in width, and 2.4 m (8 ft) in length. These planks extended the entire 20.4 m (67 ft) length of Trench 11, and they also were observed in the perpendicular Trench 12, which was placed 15 m (50 ft) north of Trench 11. Three upright posts that were aligned on a north-south orientation also were encountered in Trench 11. These posts were removed mechanically for examination; they featured tenoned bottoms, suggesting that they had been pegged into a morticed horizontal beam. Historical records suggested that the plank alignment represented the remains of a board-lined inner moat associated with the ca. 1793 - 1803

Fort San Fernando, one of the Spanish forts that encircled New Orleans. The brick feature was interpreted as part of an arched brick bridge that originally spanned the moat. The vertical wooden posts may represent a portion of a timber truss that reinforced the rampart that overlooked the moat. While portions of the fort were recorded, most of the excavations indicated that overall the archeological deposits in the area were disturbed extensively.

Investigations at the Jazz Complex included excavation of 10 1.5 x 1.5 m (5 x 5 ft) units and two backhoe trenches. Generally, these excavations produced minimal quantities of artifacts and no archeological features. Only one feature was located. This feature consisted of a small brick foundation that was filled with terminal nineteenth century debris. It tentatively was interpreted as remains of a spring house. The remainder of the Jazz Complex survey area was interpreted as an open yard area that may have been graded and filled several times.

Four additional test areas also were investigated. A nineteenth century trash pit with an intrusive wood-lined privy was uncovered adjacent to the firehouse in the park. In addition, two privies and one well that were discovered during landscape grading also were excavated. These features produced numerous artifacts dating from primarily the nineteenth century.

During this field investigation, over 22,000 artifacts were recovered. These artifacts generally dated from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; however, a few artifacts dated from the eighteenth century while others dated from as late as ca. 1970. Investigations uncovered portions of the terminal eighteenth and early nineteenth century Spanish fort, Fort San Fernando. A few nineteenth century features (the well, privies, and trash pit) also were encountered. Most of the tested area, however, exhibited substantial amounts of disturbance. Based on the collected data, no additional testing of the project area was recommended prior to the construction of planned facilities within the Louis Armstrong Park (Shenkel et al. 1980).

#### Esplanade Avenue and Rampart Street

Castille et al. (1979) conducted a cultural resources survey and testing program at Esplanade Avenue and Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, less than 3 km (2 mi) west of the Bywater project area. Two parcels of land, approximately 0.8 ha (2 ac), were examined. Development of the parcels dated from the first decade of the nineteenth century.

The first parcel was examined through a combination of remote sensing, and subsurface investigation. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units and 55 auger tests. Several architectural features were identified. These included a brick walkway or patio, house foundation remains, and a circular brick feature, believed to be the remains of a cistern. The location of two of the foundations corresponded well with structures depicted on historic maps. One brick pier, for example, may have been associated with a Creole cottage constructed during 1807 or 1808. Cultural material recovered in association with the architectural features dated from the first half of the nineteenth century.

The second parcel, the site of a large house dating from the mid-1800s until 1960, was examined through remote sensing and auger testing. Little artifactual material was recovered; however, additional testing was recommended for both parcels.

Additional archeological research at Esplanade Avenue and North Rampart Street subsequently was continued (Castille et al. 1982). Two locations (Lots A & B) were selected for intensive investigation. Based on data recovered during archival research, the remains of two houses constructed between 1826 and 1840

were located on these lots. The site, designated the New Orleans Post Office Site, 16OR63, was evaluated as potentially significant.

Twenty-three features were recorded during testing. These included brick foundations, trash pits or piles, concentrations of artifacts, brick-lined wells, a brick walkway or patio remnants, brick lined pits, and two unidentified pits or depressions.

Lot A features included in situ brick foundations associated with the original house and outbuilding. The house, owned by Felix Pinso, was constructed ca. 1826 - 1830. The outbuilding contained the servants' quarters, a kitchen, a stable, and a carriage house. Two features, one located in the kitchen/quarters area, the other in the northwest corner of the lot, contained artifacts associated with a mid-nineteenth century, upper middle class family.

Lot B was associated with a lower-middle class family. The lot originally contained a wooden Creole cottage and outbuilding constructed around 1836. Testing revealed disturbance associated with a ca. 1845 fire; the structure apparently was rebuilt. Excavations focused on the house, the patio, and the rear yard. Three brick pier remnants, possibly original construction elements, were found within the house area. Two other features consisted of footing remnants of piers situated near the center of the house location. An extensive herringbone patterned brick patio or porch floor, approximately 4 x 6 m (13 x 20 ft), was located at the rear of the house; this feature is depicted on historic maps. Burned artifacts (mostly ceramics) were recovered from beneath the intact portions of the patio. Ceramics included pearlware and whiteware; blue transfer printed and annular decorations were the most frequently observed ceramic types. Burned glass also was recovered from beneath the former house location. Other features identified during testing included a well filled during the early twentieth century and two early twentieth century trash deposits.

#### Mississippi River Bridge Pier 4

Beavers and Lamb (1980) conducted a Phase I/Level II archeological survey and assessment of Mississippi River Bridge Pier 4, located on the west (right descending) bank of the Mississippi River in Orleans and Jefferson parishes, Louisiana; the site is approximately 5 km (3 mi) southwest of the Bywater project area. The proposed project area was located in an urban block bisected by parish boundaries; the area was bounded on the north by Lawrence Street, on the east by Teche Street (Monroe), on the south by Bringier Street, and on the west by Madison Street (Brooklyn).

Although the project block was subdivided from the McDonough Plantation by 1834, extensive development did not occur until the early twentieth century. Between 1909 and 1931, the area was characterized by a densely settled working-class neighborhood covered with small lots. This development mirrors development in the Bywater project area and is of particular interest for assessing the potential resources located there.

Three areas in the project block were identified for data recovery. Area A was located in the backyards of four structures. This provided a total test area of 430 square meters. Area B contained 2,020 square meters; it included vacant lots fronting Teche Street and backyards of certain structures fronting Bringier and Lawrence streets. Area C encompassed 1,750 square meters in lots that fronted on Madison Street.

Auger testing and unit excavation were used to isolate remains of individual dwellings and their associated features. The remains of a destroyed brick-lined privy were exposed at the rear of 1609-1611 Teche Street. Portions of a brick spring house or underground cooling structure shared by two families was located at the back of 1601-1603 Teche Street. A refuse or trash pit was located in the backyard area of 601 - 611 Bringier Street.

A range of late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts and architectural features were recovered during testing. Cultural materials, such as transfer-printed ceramics without makers marks and "Fiesta ware," suggested a blue-collar socio-economic class. Faunal remains primarily included inexpensive beef, pork and chicken cuts. Small quantities of shellfish, including oyster also were recovered.

#### New Orleans General Hospital

Goodwin and Yakubik (1982) conducted archeological data recovery at the New Orleans General Hospital expansion project site (16OR69). The project area was part of the Panis Plantation holdings during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This plantation gradually was subdivided and sold as the population rapidly expanded in what had become the Faubourg Lafayette. The project area was the site of a successful orphanage, and later became both a residential area and the site of the Fulton Colored School. By 1895, the project area was entirely residential, characterized by a strong Irish presence; structures associated with the former orphanage had been torn down. At that time, the inhabitants of the project area apparently were lower middle to middle class families. During the twentieth century, the project area primarily was a lower class black neighborhood. Although not precisely reflecting development in the Bywater project area, this study provides an interesting contrast to the lower middle and low class occupants of predominantly French and German descent that characterized Bywater during the same period.

Testing focused on the former location of the orphanage dormitory and the Fulton Colored School. A total of 14 backhoe test trenches (average 15 m [49 ft] long and 1 m [3.3 ft] deep) were excavated at predicted structure locations. Seven 2 x 2 m (6.6 x 6.6 ft) and one 3 x 3 m (9.9 x 9.9 ft) excavation units were placed in areas of dense cultural deposits. A total of 35 features were recorded, most consisted of brick footings and foundations. Numerous nineteenth and twentieth century architectural and artifactual features were excavated.

Units 1 and 2 were placed in trash pits located behind the former orphanage. Unit 3 was placed adjacent to St. Thomas Street and at the former location of a structure dating from the orphanage occupation. Unit 4 (3 x 3 m [9.9 x 9.9 ft]) was used to assess a circular brick cistern. Unit 5 was placed adjacent to Unit 4 and revealed an additional cistern. Units 6, 7, and 8 were placed in privies, two of which yielded numerous artifacts dating between 1888 and 1910.

No evidence of the Panis Plantation occupation was discovered. One possible exception were older brick footings uncovered within the foundation of the Orphanage/Fulton School main structure; this building may have been converted from the Panis sugar house.

Artifacts recovered from the site can be attributed to two broad periods. This first is associated with the orphanage and the period between 1825 and 1861; the second represents single family dwellings occupied from 1885 to the present. In the intervening years, when the site was occupied by the Fulton Colored School, artifact deposition was light owing to the fact that the school was not used as a place of residence. The opportunity was afforded the researchers, then, to examine the living conditions of the orphans and to compare them to those of lower to lower-middle class inhabitants who occupied the area during the postbellum period.

Certain hypotheses were made, positing an increased frequency of older "hand-me-down" artifacts associated with the orphanage, as well as increased frequencies of holloware versus flatware. Analysis of the recovered artifacts did, in fact, support these hypotheses. It also was hypothesized that the low status of the orphanage occupation would translate to low frequencies of personal possessions. The results of this analysis were inconclusive since the feature yielding period artifacts also was one used for intentional discard (a trash pit). The only artifacts recovered from the feature and included in the "personal possession category," were kaolin pipe fragments.

Based on recovered materials, Goodwin and Yakubik (1982) characterized the orphanage occupation by the extensive use of old, generally low-priced ceramic wares, and by a slightly higher frequency of ceramic holloware. Both occupations exhibited relatively high frequencies of holloware, suggesting a diet high in stews, soups, and pottages. Little evidence of roasting meat (generally regarded as a high status marker) was found associated with either occupation.

### Algiers Point

Algiers Point was the focus of two investigations conducted in the early 1980s for the purpose of evaluating the effects of a proposed levee setback project. Prior to this date, the area's significance as an historic district had been recognized by its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, and by the subsequent resource assessment conducted by the National Park Service.

Fritz and Reeves (1983) conducted the first site specific survey in the vicinity of Algiers Point to examine the archeological potential of the proposed levee setback corridor. The project area consisted of land bounded by Morgan Street, from levee to levee, and the Mississippi River; it encompassed New Orleans city blocks 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, and 21. Secondary sources, conveyance records, family succession records, Notarial Acts, and historic map data were examined during the course of the study to develop a portrait of historical land tenure for specific blocks and lots within their project area.

The Fritz and Reeves' (1983) study was followed by Goodwin et al. (1984) who conducted archeological data recovery at Algiers Point Historic District (APHD) in advance of the Algiers Point Levee Setback Project. Data recovery produced substantial historic and archeological information about nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of the project area.

The 1984 data recovery project selected five properties for intensive investigation. Field investigation consisted of the excavation of test backhoe trenches and hand-excavated units (usually 1 x 2 m [3.3 x 6.6 ft]); these were utilized to locate and record features and refuse middens identified during archival investigation and during backhoe testing.

Block 21 was investigated because the archival record was incomplete, and its history poorly understood. It was selected to provide information about the industrial Johnson Iron Works occupation and a putative Civil War era shipyard and lumber mill. The block was sampled through a combination of backhoe trenches and excavation units. A total of 15 features were recorded in Block 21. Most of these were brick foundations from former standing structures, deriving from the late nineteenth century residential occupation. No evidence of the shipyard or lumbermill was uncovered.

Block 13, the "church" lot, contained several portions of brick walls, brick piers, and foundations that were exposed during excavation. Also, structural remains of several residential occupations were found, which supported locations indicated on historic maps. A total of 45 brick features were recorded, many of which could be related to former standing structures. A series of brick piers located in the southwestern portion of the lot appeared to be associated with a residential structure built in 1883. Brick features associated with a complex of buildings identified as a workshop, a warehouse, and office also were recorded. Several other large brick features were identified as bases for sheet iron punches, probably associated with the Johnson Iron Works.

Block 13, Lot 13 was selected because of its long history of residential occupation dating from the antebellum period to the mid twentieth century. A total of 16 excavation units were placed in areas containing structural remains, refuse deposits, residential activity loci, and privies. A total of 57 features were located. Two refuse lenses separated stratigraphically by a silty clay stratum strongly suggested that two temporally separate residential structures once stood on the lot.

Field investigation of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 13 sought to recover remains of the Wharton Tavern complex. This goal was frustrated by the industrial development that destroyed all earlier structural remains.

Block 10, Lot 8, was selected because of its occupation by François Duvic, an immigrant master blacksmith. Three backhoe trenches (1 x 5 m [3.3 x 16 ft] each) were excavated, revealing a single rectangular brick pier. Three 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) hand-excavated units also were excavated; a brick pavement was recorded Unit E23. Mean ceramic dates for both features considerably predated the Duvic occupation. Ceramic dates suggested the presence of an undocumented structure dating from the 1840s.

Lot 6 of Block 10 was selected because three tenant houses were illustrated on the 1903 Sanborn map. Four backhoe trenches and three units were excavated. Several features were recorded, including four brickpiers, all probably were associated with two of the tenant houses.

### Floodwall Alignments

Beginning in 1983, a number of related studies were conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, for the purpose of examining the effects of various floodwall alignments on cultural resources located along the New Orleans riverfront.

Reeves and Reeves (1983) conducted an archival evaluation of proposed floodwall alignments from Louisiana Avenue downriver to the IHNC in New Orleans, excluding floodwalls already existing from Thalia Street to Canal Street and from Toulouse Street to Barracks Street. Their project area was divided into five segments: Louisiana-Jackson avenues, Jackson Avenue-Thalia Street, Canal-Toulouse streets, Barracks-Desire streets, and Desire Street-Industrial Canal. Histories of occupation and land use were compiled for each area. All five segments were considered potentially significant.

Goodwin, Stayner et al. (1985) subsequently presented the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, with an archeological monitoring plan for four floodwall projects in the City of New Orleans. The project areas included 42 city blocks along the left descending bank of the Mississippi River and two additional locations in the upriver alignment (Jackson Avenue-Thalia Street). The proposed floodwall alignment extended along the riverfront for a total of 5.02 km (3.11 mi). The areas of impact were divided into four distinct alignments: one alignment was located upriver from the Vieux Carre (Jackson Avenue to Thalia Street); the other three were downriver from the Vieux Carre, and extended from Governor Nicholls Street to the IHNC. Thirteen city blocks and two additional locations were predicted to contain potentially significant cultural resources.

Poplin and Goodwin (1988) reported on archeological monitoring of the floodwall project preconstruction trench that extended from Montegut Street to Independence Street along the left descending bank of the Mississippi River. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project consisted of the construction of a reinforced concrete floodwall. The total length of the alignment was 783 m (2,585 ft). The seven blocks between Clouet Street and Independence Street originally were part of the Jonathan Darby concession. The 1834 Zimpel map of New Orleans depicts a large brickyard in the front of the property located between Congress and Independence streets. During the nineteenth century, land use in the blocks between Montegut Street and Independence Street primarily was industrial. Residential development between these blocks was light, although several substantial homes were constructed, including the Sport House and the Touro Alms House. One military fortification, Jackson's defense line, historically was situated within one of the blocks.

Documentary research utilizing primary source material, historic maps, and previous archival investigations along the waterfront was applied in the assessment of cultural resources excavated along the floodwall alignment. From this, seven potentially significant structures were identified during monitoring of



backhoe trench excavation. This trench was approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) deep and 60 cm (24 in) wide. The monitoring crew conducted a thorough visual reconnaissance of the trench and of the backdirt. Archeological features and stratigraphic profiles were recorded; all artifacts were collected.

Six archeological sites were recorded along the alignment (16OR109-114). They consisted primarily of late nineteenth century through early twentieth century artifact deposits. No clear-cut correlations between material recovered during fieldwork and potentially significant historic structures were identified during the archival phase of work. No structural remains were encountered, although some evidence of residential structures was noted, including roofing slate, bricks and nails, as well as a variety of household related artifacts such as glass bottles, ceramics, and faunal remains. Most of the cultural material appeared to be associated with the areas' use as a railroad corridor during the late nineteenth century. Iron spikes, metal plate ties, and wooden shoring were found throughout the length of the trench. In addition, remains associated with the Pacific Molasses Company were identified at Site 16OR112.

All artifacts originated from disturbed contexts or secondary deposits. A total of 251 artifacts were recovered, the majority included glass (n = 113) and ceramics (n = 92). The remaining artifacts consisted of metal, brick, bone, stone, and wood. Approximately 88 percent of the glass fragments collected during the project were recovered from Site 16OR112, suggesting that the site may represent a refuse disposal area. None of the sites recorded during survey was considered to be potentially significant, and no additional work was recommended.

Another archeological monitoring project was conducted by Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Harris et al. 1988) in advance of Jackson Avenue to Thalia Street (Phase I) floodwall construction. The total length of the alignment was 1,633 m (5,387 ft). Much of the land consisted of batture deposits laid down during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Previously compiled archival and historical data were used to identify two localities along the floodwall that could contain significant nineteenth century historic structures and associated artifacts. These localities were assigned site numbers 16OR116 and 16OR117. Site 16OR116 represents the former location of a nuisance wharf; it was located at the foot of Robin Street (present-day Euterpe Street). Site 16OR117 included the remains of the Municipal Ice Manufacturing Company located between St. James and Market streets.

The monitoring crew remained in the field throughout construction to assess impacts to sites judged to have the potential to contain structural features. The crew recorded and collected architectural, stratigraphical, and artifactual data.

Site 16OR116 (The Robin Street Nuisance Wharf) consisted of a deposit of concentrated artifactual remains associated with refuse originating from a moderately high economic status region or neighborhood. Although no structural remains were encountered at Site 16OR116, artifacts dating from ca. 1850 to 1890 were abundant, as were large concentrations of ship ballast. Artifacts included numerous ceramic sherds, glass, metal, and clothing remains; however, most were recovered from secondary deposits. A number of whole and partial bottles were collected, as well as a number of partial ceramic vessels. In addition, a substantial faunal subassemblage was recovered.

Site 16OR117 consisted of the remains of a massive structural feature - two large, horizontal beams driven with large spikes. Its general configuration suggested the remains of a wharf. Brick rubble also was present. No ceramic, faunal, or metal artifacts were observed; however, one intact bottle dating ca. 1896 - 1898 was recovered. No material recovered at 16OR117 could be associated with the Municipal Ice Manufacturing Company.

Site 16OR116 was considered to be potentially significant, but no additional testing was recommended at that time since floodwall construction would not effect the site. No additional testing of Site 16OR117 was recommended.

#### Greater New Orleans Bridge No. 2 Right-of-Way

One of the largest archeological projects undertaken in New Orleans to date was performed to assess the Greater New Orleans Bridge No. 2 Right-of-Way (Castille et al. 1986). The project area included a corridor of approximately 1.6 km x 91 m (1 mi x 300 ft) that extended parallel to the Pontchartrain Expressway from the foot of the present bridge to the intersection of the expressway with I-10. The project area covered portions of 56 city blocks.

The bridge site cut through the uptown commercial center of nineteenth century New Orleans, one of the most active portions of the city. The project area also crossed one of the earlier plantations located adjacent to New Orleans, the 1760s plantation of Francois Duplessis. By approximately 1810, the project area had been subdivided into city blocks, which then were divided into residential lots. The area rapidly developed into a residential suburb for immigrant Irish, Germans, Italians, and Americans. During the second half of the nineteenth century, however, residential areas were displaced by industrial and commercial development. The batture area contained major warehouses and cotton presses upriver from Canal Street. Between Canal and Toulouse streets, a centralized sugar trade developed and included the Sugar Exchange, a major sugar refinery, and numerous warehouses.

Detailed historical information was obtained for 12 standing structures that could not be investigated archeologically. Archeological testing was conducted on 34 properties in 14 blocks. These blocks were designated Sites 16OR74 - 16OR89. A total of 110 units and 59 backhoe trenches were excavated; 291 features were recorded. These features included 23 privy pits, two wells, nine cistern foundations, 74 wall foundations, 68 pavements, and numerous post molds, trash deposits and artifact lenses. Over 200,000 artifacts were recovered; most dated from the nineteenth century and originated from privy excavations. Artifacts and features associated with a wagon yard, tin shop, ice house, brick kiln, stores, and several residential complexes were encountered.

The sheer magnitude of the material generated by this project (over 200,000 artifacts) afforded the researchers an unprecedented opportunity to examine a number of topics relating to the lifeways of the area's historic inhabitants. These principally focused on identifying differences in artifact types related to ethnic preferences or to the economic status of the user. Functional analysis also was conducted in an attempt to correlate site use or function to the occurrence and distribution of artifacts.

Contrary to their initial hypotheses, the researchers found that German-occupied sites (known historically to have been the highest status individuals in the project area) discarded the lowest frequencies of high status ceramics. Preconceived notions concerning alcoholic beverage consumption among French, German, Irish, and Italian groups appeared to be unsupported by the archeological data, although patent medicine consumption appeared to be more prevalent among the Irish.

The analysis of tobacco pipe fragments supported the researchers hypothesis that pipe smoking would be most prevalent among the Irish. Surprisingly, the more elaborate bowl fragments were recovered more often from the low status proveniences.

## City of New Orleans

An archeological survey and plan for the City of New Orleans was developed by Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in 1987 (Goodwin et al. 1987). Three sections were determined to be high probability areas: the Vieux Carre, the Creole Faubourg Marigny, and the American Sector of Faubourg St. Mary. These sections represent the earliest sections of old New Orleans.

The Vieux Carre is the earliest municipal district in the City of New Orleans. This district encompasses 78 blocks from Esplanade Avenue upriver to Iberville Street, and from Decatur northwestward to Rampart Street. The Vieux Carre was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965.

The Faubourg Marigny encompasses approximately 83 blocks from Esplanade Avenue to Press Street, and from the Mississippi River north to St. Claude Avenue. The area was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

The American Sector, or the Faubourg St. Mary, extends upriver from Iberville Street to Howard Avenue and from the Mississippi River northwest to Claiborne Avenue. This six square mile area encompasses the Historic Warehouse District designated by the Historic District Landmarks Commission of the City of New Orleans in 1977.

Archival research was combined with an archeological reconnaissance survey of the project area, which consisted of visual inspection and monitoring of ongoing construction projects.

## 1900 Block of Carondelet Street

Yakubik and Franks (1990) conducted Level II archeological investigations in the 1900 block of Carondelet Street. The project area, the proposed site of a nursing facility, was located in the northeastern portion of Block 238, bounded by Carondelet Street, St. Mary Street, St. Charles Avenue, and St. Andrew Street. It is located approximately 7 km (4.5 mi) from the Bywater project area. The project area measured 25 x 46 m (82 x 151 ft).

Archival research indicated that this area was inhabited by middle- to upper-middle income families who established residency during the Civil War. Analysis of excavated ceramic artifacts agreed with the predicted socio-economic levels of the site's former residents.

The area was examined through systematic shovel and auger testing and by test unit excavation. During survey, four surface scatters of artifacts consisting primarily of architectural debris (brick, concrete, mortar, slate and asbestos tiles) were recorded. A surface collection of diagnostic ceramic and glass artifacts also was made. Only one of these scatters produced substantial amounts of diagnostic material.

Most of the artifactual material was recovered from the area associated with a cistern foundation. A second cistern foundation, walkway/patio floor, and a possible privy also were located during field investigations. Artifact density was low, with the exception of the cistern deposit. Mean ceramic dating supported habitation during the early 1860s. The site was not considered significant; no additional testing was recommended.

## Block 509

Yakubik (1991) conducted an archeological survey of Block 509 (16OR135) in New Orleans under contract with the U.S. Postal Service. Located about 8 km (5 mi) from the Bywater project area, Block 509

is bounded by Louisiana Avenue, Danneel Street, Delachaise Street, and Saratoga Street. The first recorded development on this block consisted of a small paving and gravel company that occupied the block from 1891 until 1894; the facility had a stable, a blacksmith shop, and a few sheds. Post-1899 construction disturbed most of the stable structure as well as the two-story blacksmith facility. New structures were erected beginning about 1920. By 1937, the block included residences and two commercial facilities, and remained virtually unchanged throughout the rest of the twentieth century.

Shovel testing conducted within certain residential backyards recovered mostly post-1940s artifacts. The block was part of a National Historic District, however, the archeological component of the site was evaluated as not significant. No additional testing was recommended. The standing residential structures within Block 509 were contributing elements to the Uptown Historic District. Their loss of these structures would create an adverse effect to the district. Therefore, HABS Level III Documentation was recommended for these structures.

In November 1991, an Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documenting the block's historic standing structures was completed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (1992). This documentation included examination of available historical and cartographic data, including construction plans, when available; extensive interior and exterior photographic recordation; and evaluation. A total of six dwellings were recorded, including 2000, 2010-2010½, 2012-2014, and 2016-2018 Louisiana Avenue; and 3417-3419 and 3421-3423 Danneel Street. No additional architectural recordation of these structures was recommended.

## Summary

In summary, a variety of archeological excavations have been conducted in the New Orleans vicinity that emphasize nineteenth and early twentieth century historic archeological resources. Several of these contain information that could provide useful comparative data for archeological excavations conducted in the Bywater project area. The more important ones include: portions of an early twentieth century neighborhood along the upriver edge of Algiers (Beavers and Lamb 1980); this study provided data concerning a blue-collar neighborhood that developed at the same time as most of the residential portion of the Bywater project area. Testing at Algiers Point (Goodwin et al. 1984) recorded numerous features associated with a nineteenth century iron works, nineteenth and twentieth century residential housing, and a tavern.

Testing of the Greater New Orleans Bridge No. 2 Right-of-Way (Castille et al. 1986) produced over 200,000 artifacts, which were used to study predominantly nineteenth century development of a number of residential and commercial properties. Finally, recent testing along the east side of the IHNC, in the Holy Cross National Historic District (Yakubik and Franks 1991) included excavations at nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic residences, along with an apparent brickyard, slave quarters, and commercial establishments. Because of its proximity both temporally and geographically with the Bywater project area, data from this volume may aid in interpretation of archeological deposits within Bywater. Future archeological excavations in the Bywater project area should use these sources, when applicable, to provide comparative data for understanding better the development of the Bywater project area.

## CHAPTER V

### THE PROJECT AREA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

#### Bywater: Derivation of the Name

New Orleanians long referred to the project area as the upper Ninth Ward. In November 1975, residents of the neighborhood organized an association that adopted a new name from their telephone exchange; thus, the upper Ninth Ward became Bywater (Thomas 1990:12). As one resident remarked:

Despite such a recent and artificial origin, the name fits because the river's presence is felt with unusual strength here . . . A glance down any cross street shows the superstructure of a docked or passing ship. The calliope on the Natchez is a daily concert, and sometimes the smell of coffee beans pervades the air. In the summer the breeze from the river is amazingly strong and can even make it seem chilly on the front porch after a steamy day (White 1984:4).

With due allowance for neighborhood chauvinism, the account quoted above correctly emphasizes the close relationship between the project area and the river.

#### The Creole Settlements Below the Vieux Carré

Bywater lies downriver from the Vieux Carré, the old square, in which French colonists established the village of New Orleans in the eighteenth century. Development proceeded primarily upriver from the Vieux Carré or French Quarter; this was particularly true after the arrival of the Americans in 1803. According to a cherished local tradition, a notable *bou vivant*, Bernard de Marigny, who owned a vast tract located immediately downriver from the Vieux Carré, refused an offer by American developers to create a business district on the land that became the Faubourg Marigny. In local folklore, Marigny preferred to utilize his land to create a residential *faubourg* (or suburb) in which creole civilization could continue to flourish. "Thus," according to one account, "the business center developed along and above Canal Street . . . which became essentially an American sector while the Vieux Carré and the Faubourg Marigny were the creole areas" (Wilson 1974:9).

Since the Mississippi served as the original highway in Louisiana, settlement below the Vieux Carré first occurred along the river on grants originally made by the French and Spanish governments. Samuel Wilson, Jr., the preeminent architectural historian of New Orleans, has examined the early settlement of the project area in detail (Wilson 1974:3-24). Subsequent reports have amplified his research (Franks et al 1991:105-113). Within the project area lie the sites of several significant nineteenth century buildings that should be the subject of archeological investigation. Among these vanished structures is the Andry house, which once stood beside the river.

## **Vanished Landmarks in the Project Area**

### Vanished Landmarks: the Andry House, ca. 1817 - ca. 1909

Manuel Andry came from a family long-established in New Orleans; he was a son of Luis Andry, the architect of the building the Spanish government erected to house the Cabildo in 1769. In 1812, the younger Andry purchased from John McDonough three arpents of land, just upriver from the IHNC. Andry apparently erected a house on his property shortly thereafter. When his first wife died in 1817, the plantation was described as "a master house with an upper story, constructed of brick and roofed with shingles and various other buildings" (Wilson 1974:21-22). Andry soon had neighbors: in the 1820s, the Convent of the Ursulines moved from the Vieux Carré to a new site immediately downriver from Andry's property; Poland Street was cut through the area upriver from Andry's house in the 1830s (Chase 1979:140); and the Tobacco Warehouse Company in 1837 acquired the land between Poland Street and Andry's place.

An outline of Andry's house appears in the map prepared by Charles F. Zimpel in 1834 (Figure 10); the grounds are laid out in a formal pattern, and landscaped in the French style (Zimpel 1834). After Manuel Andry's death, the property was subdivided; a representation of his house appears in a 1842 plan of the property (Figure 11) (Communty 1842). Both figures suggest that the builder intended the house to have a setting that would impress visitors passing along the public road. A more imposing depiction of the house appears in a plan drawn by F. A. d'Hémécourt, December 1, 1866 entitled: "Plan showing the exact position and Dimensions of every buildings [sic] in the blocks between Levee & Chartres streets, and from Barthelemy St., to the Ursulines Convent" (d'Hémécourt 1866). Surrounded by columns and galleries, the two-story, hip-roofed house seems to resemble its neighbors, the Olivier House, once at 4111 Chartres, and the Delavigne residence, which formerly stood below the site of the Ursuline Convent (Figure 12) (Wilson 1974:22, 23).

C. Tiblier owned the former Andry house in 1866. City directories only list an address: Levee near Poland. In the household, however, lived B. Tiblier, who was engaged in the dry goods business and owned part of a cotton seed oil manufactory. Neither enterprise was located in the project area (Gardner 1866). The Andry house survived until at least 1908-1909, when it last appeared in the Sanborn insurance maps. Like so many other notable structures located downriver from the Vieux Carré, it disappeared soon thereafter; construction of the Public Belt Railroad probably forced its demolition.

### Vanished Structures: the Convent of the Ursulines, 1818 - 1918

Disturbed by the cutting through of streets and the encroachment of the city upon their property in the Vieux Carré, the Ursulines in 1818 purchased the plantation of François Duplessis. With the approval of their bishop, they decided on New Year's Day 1821 to move to the new site. In 1823, they contracted with Claude Gurlie and Joseph Guillot, builders and architects, to erect a two-story brick building on the property. The contractors completed the structure the following year; the nuns moved to their new convent in the summer of 1824. At an uncertain later date they added a third or attic story to the building of 1823-1824. They also added two wings to the rear. The site of the original structure lies within the project area on the point where the IHNC joins the Mississippi (Wilson 1987:200-205).

Among other notable buildings on the convent grounds were the chapel, completed in 1829, and the priest's house, an early structure once part of the Duplessis plantation. The sites of the chapel and the priest's house lie just outside of the project area. The Ursulines developed an extensive complex by the end of the nineteenth century, including an orphan asylum and St. Ursula's Hall. Archeological investigation may uncover some trace of this community that was dedicated to religious, philanthropic, and educational purposes.

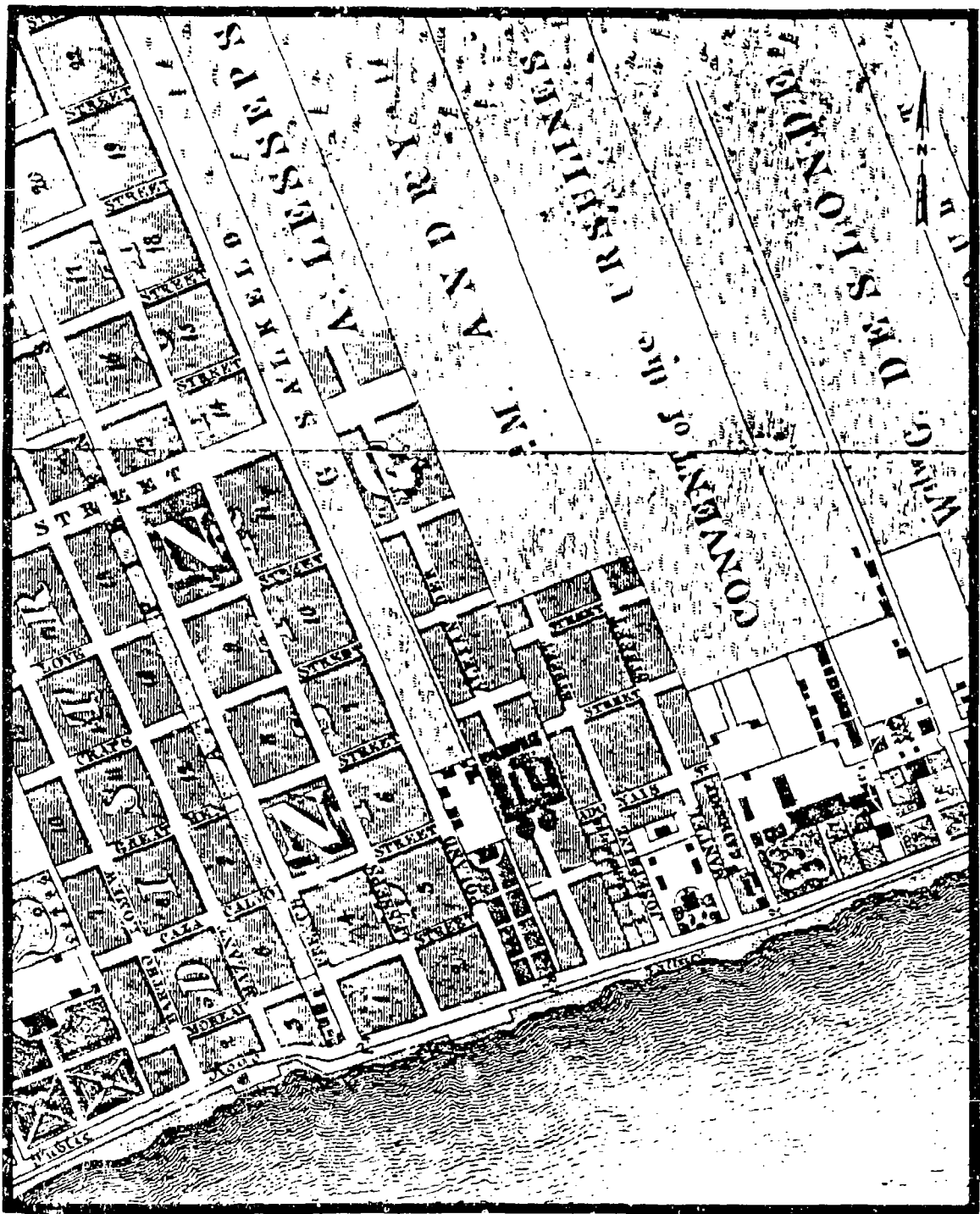


Figure 10. Excerpt from Charles Zimpel's 1834 topographical map of New Orleans and its vicinity, showing the project area vicinity (Map Division, Library of Congress).

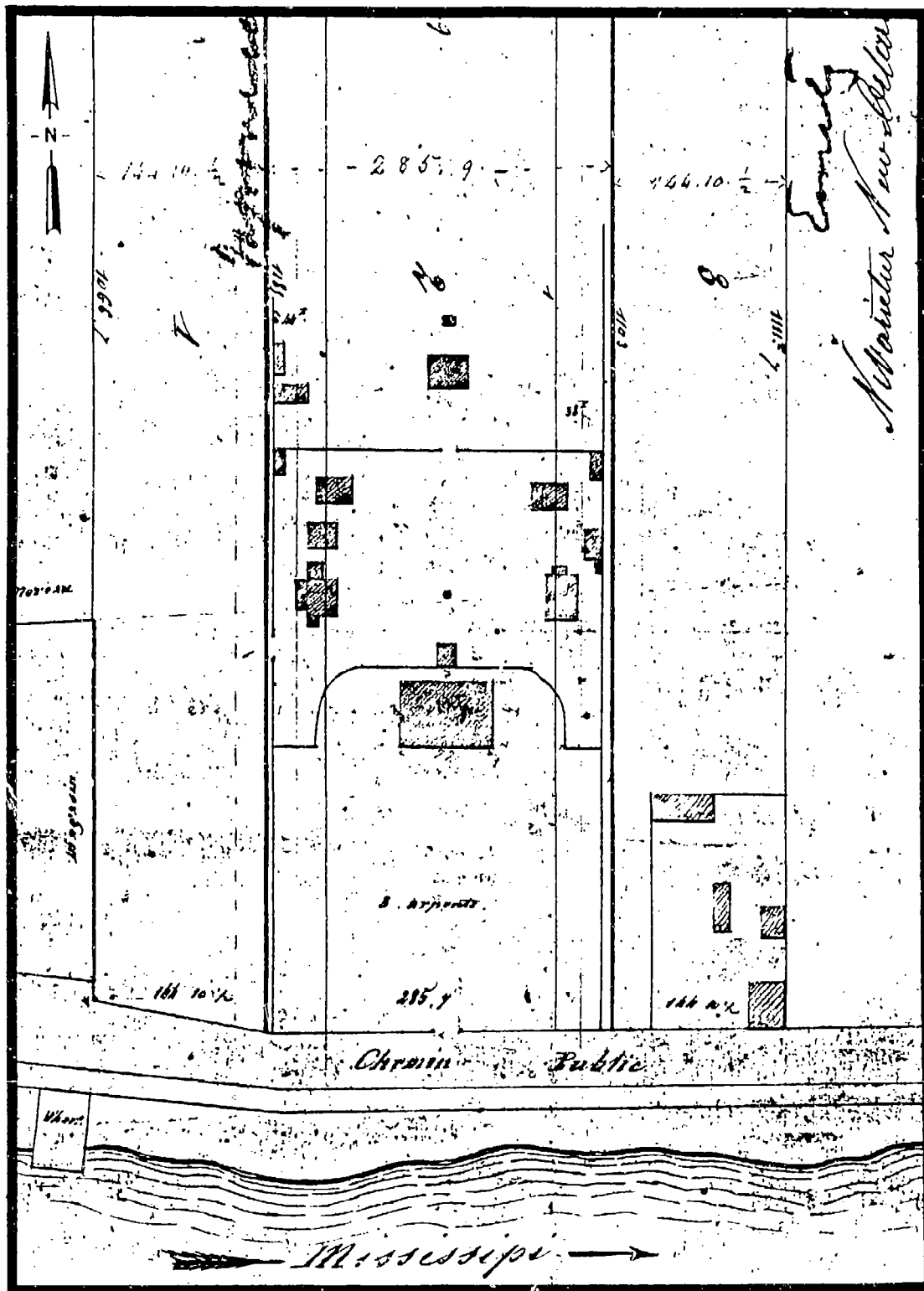


Figure 11. An excerpt from Jean Commune, "Plan de la Propriete ci Devant Ml. Andry. Divisee en Lots; N.O.: 17 Mars 1842." Andry Tract, Lawyers Title Survey Records, Manuscript Division, the Historic New Orleans Collection.



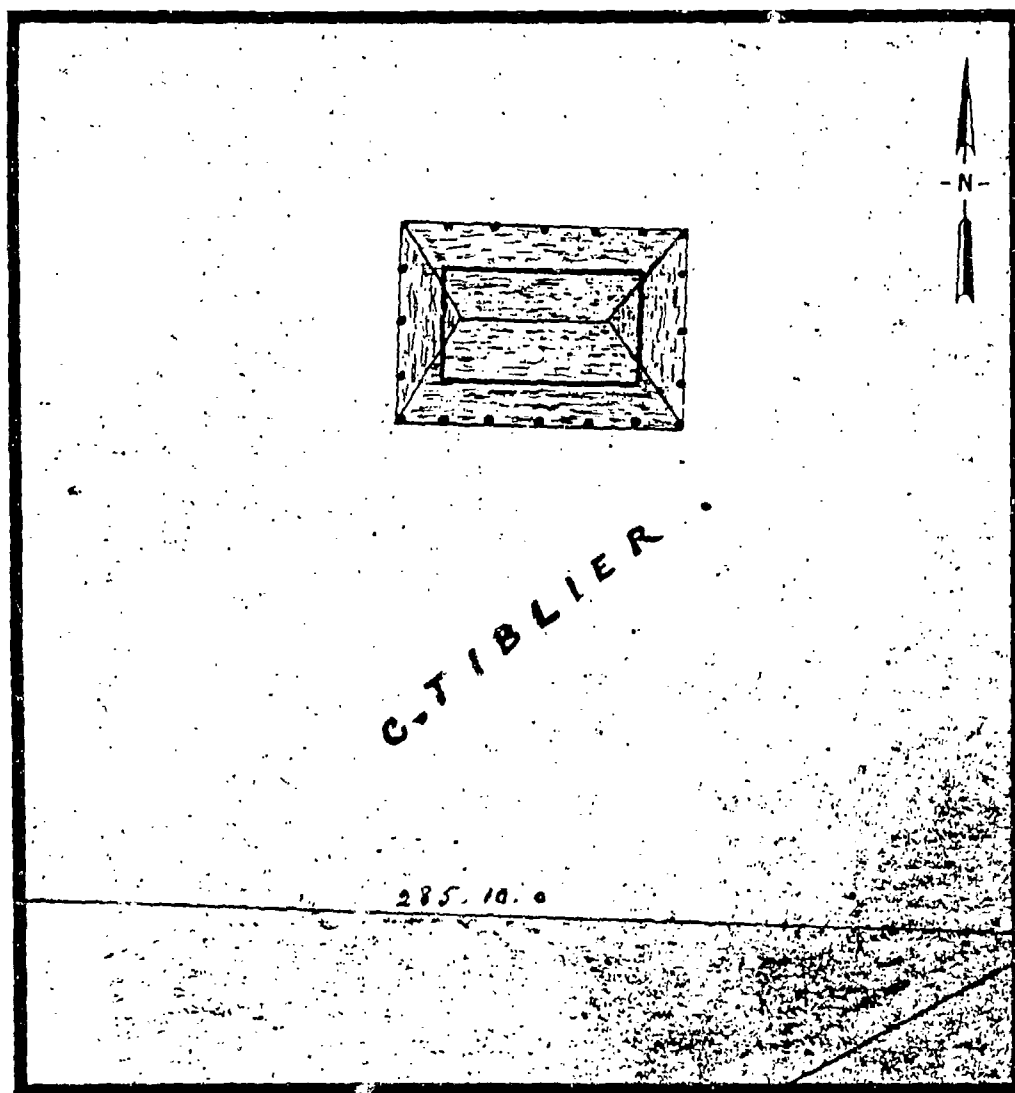


Figure 12. An excerpt from F. A. d'Hémécourt, "Plan showing the exact position and Dimensions of every buildings [sic] in the squares between Levee & Chartres streets, and from Barthelémy St., to the Ursulines Convent . . . ." Andry Tract, Lawyers Title Survey Records, Manuscript Division, the Historic New Orleans Collection.

The nuns continued to live in the project area until the early twentieth century when the levee along the river began to crumble. By 1907, it became apparent that a massive levee setback would require the demolition of the Ursulines' main building fronting the river (Harris et al. 1988:61-62). In 1908, the religious order purchased land on State Street near the university section of uptown New Orleans, a far more fashionable and convenient location for a school for young ladies (Wilson 1987:205). According to Harris et al. (1988:61-62), when the levee was set back in 1911, demolition of the old convent in the project area began. In July of that year, the nuns donated their entire holdings in the project area to the city. The nuns moved uptown on September 7, 1912 (Wilson 1987:205).

#### Vanished Structures: the Irwin Market, 1867

The Irwin Market may be a vanished structure or it may have existed only on some architect's drawing board and in some entrepreneur's imagination (Figure 13). The facts are these. In a plan of New Orleans prepared by Louis H. Pilié, city surveyor, on March 8, 1867, the Irwin Market occupies half of Block 415; Pilié shows the market's boundaries as St. Claude Avenue on the river side, and Marais Street towards the lake. Alexander (i.e. Kentucky) serves as the downriver boundary. According to Pilié, a new thoroughfare, Market Alley, through Block 415 from St. Claude Avenue to Marais Street and created the upriver limits of the Irwin Market. A sketch of the front elevation of the Irwin Market, with an elaborate Italianate facade, appears on Pilié's plan (Pilié 1867).

There is no other evidence to corroborate the market's actual existence. City directories, 1860-1870, mention neither the market nor a very likely individual as its possible promoter. Patrick Irwin, President of the Crescent City Railroad, a street railway system, seems to be the most logical candidate. He lived in a fashionable uptown area (Gardner 1869), although it is unclear why he would establish a market in a remote part of the Third District. Contemporary maps neither confirm nor deny the market's existence. Nevertheless, future endeavors should consider the possibility that the structure actually existed in the downriver half of Block 415.

#### **The Development of the Project Area, 1836 - 1885**

The creole neighborhoods below the Vieux Carré became the Third Municipality in 1836, the Third District in 1852. After the Revolutions of 1848 in Europe, many German immigrants came to New Orleans and settled in the Third District. According to a local historian, the Third District in the 1880s:

included all of New Orleans east of Esplanade Avenue, and was primarily a residential area of small houses inhabited mostly by Germans and descendants of early French and Spanish settlers. Below Press Street its developed area extended back no farther than St. Claude Avenue, and below Independence Street the buildings became so scattered that the area took on the appearance of a village (Magill 1972:3).

These buildings, some of them associated with dairies and truck farms, served as the nucleus of Bywater. The Ninth Ward of the Third District remained so sparsely settled that, according to a guidebook of 1885, "... there are probably sections of the Ninth Ward of New Orleans which have never been visited by man, and [are] as unknown as the centre of Africa" (Coleman 1885:3).

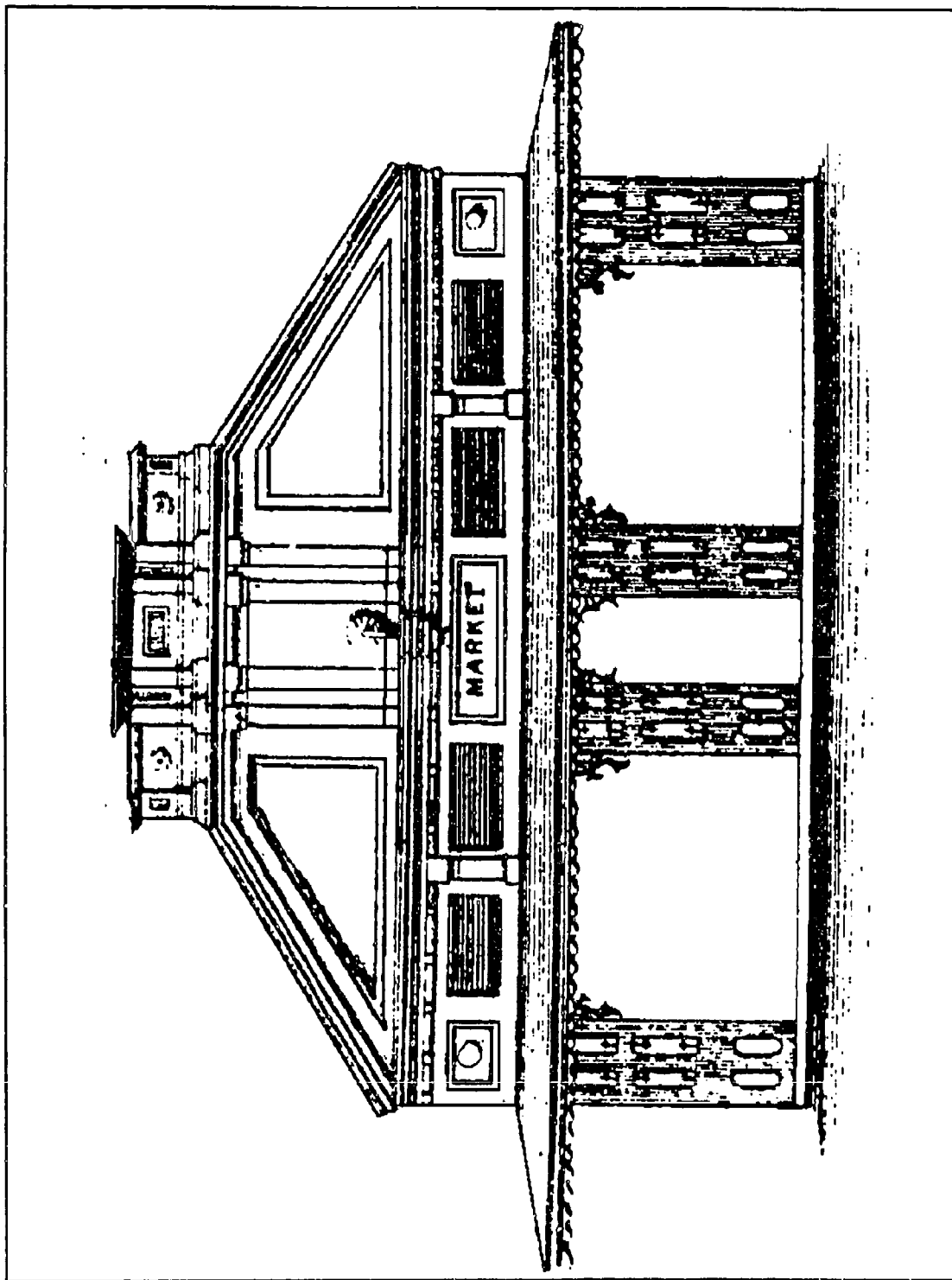


Figure 13. Irwin Market ca. 1867.

## Public Health in the Project Area, 1877 - 1882

Henry Bezou, M.D., served in 1877 as Sanitary Inspector for the Third District. Although the health of the area appeared to be generally satisfactory, the persistence of smallpox among both whites and blacks troubled Dr. Bezou. He reported 420 cases. The disease affected:

all classes of the population, from the simple fact that they were unprotected, being indifferent to vaccination and refusing to submit to it. The poorer classes of the district are congregated together in large numbers in small houses, deficient in ventilation, badly drained, provided with water of very inferior quality, and in many instances suffering from the want of that most important agent of health [i.e., water] (Board of Health 1878:52).

Bezou argued that smallpox vaccination should be required by law. Although he offered free inoculations to the Third District, few inhabitants availed themselves of the service.

Dr. Bezou was not able to inspect every house in the Ninth Ward because it extended too far into the hinterland, but the figures he compiled provide an insight into the project area at the close of the Reconstruction era. Inspecting a total of 3,387 premises throughout the district, Dr. Bezou counted 11,293 white people and 4,141 blacks. He found 2,675 houses built of wood, 591 of brick. Horses, mules, cows, and hogs could be found on 127 premises. Dr. Bezou issued 19 notices during the year to remove hogs from areas where they were improperly situated.

Cisterns provided the only source of water for 2,539 houses. Houses with no water supply numbered 109; however, some houses in the Faubourg Marigny, upriver from the project area, could supplement their supply with water from hydrants provided by a private company.

In evaluating privies, Dr. Bezou found 2,541 satisfactory, 463 in bad condition. He issued 700 notices to empty and disinfect privy vaults, and 459 notices to repair the vaults (Board of Health 1878:56-59).

Like the rest of the Crescent City, the project area suffered severely from a yellow fever epidemic in 1878; within that year more than 4,000 New Orleanians died of the disease (Jackson 1969:185). By 1882, the health of the Third District had returned to a generally satisfactory condition. A new sanitary inspector, Dr. E. J. Mioton, continued attempts to combat smallpox. He attributed its persistence "... to the ignorance of a certain class of people who absolutely refuse vaccination ..." (Board of Health 1883:413).

In his report of house to house inspection, Dr. Mioton provided some new categories of information. He reported, for example, that there were 664 premises in the Third District that contained wells (Board of Health 1883:413). Wells had long been considered unsafe sources of water for drinking or cooking in New Orleans. They were even unsatisfactory in providing water to do laundry; the water was hard and left a yellowish stain on garments (Gibson 1838:292-294). For drinking water residents depended on the 4,204 cisterns in the district. As for privies, Dr. Mioton found 2,319 in good condition, 2,090 in foul condition, and 251 defective. He took stronger action than his predecessor, Dr. Bezou, by issuing considerably more notices: 2,090 orders to empty privies and 4,539 orders to disinfect the privy vaults.

Dr. Mioton noted 612 vacant lots in the district and counted 159 horses, 357 mules, 160 cows, and 103 hogs. Not surprisingly, he found that 339 of the premises he inspected had defective drainage. Poor drainage throughout the nineteenth century remained a severely inhibiting factor in the settlement and development of what was described as the "rear" of the project area, the undrained land that lay between Rampart Street and Lake Pontchartrain.

## **Drainage as a Factor in the Settlement of Bywater, 1865 - 1900**

### The Problem of Drainage in New Orleans

Drainage has been a vital concern in the early history of New Orleans. A far less romantic explanation for the establishment of the business district above the Vieux Carré rather than in Bernard de Marigny's subdivision might be that the location upriver offered higher ground, a more extensive area for development, and less difficult drainage problems. New Orleanians needed to resolve drainage problems, among the most critical in the United States, before the municipality could insure vital needs such as public health, sewerage and sanitation, a safe water supply, and even street paving (Jackson 1969:145-147).

One historian has compared New Orleans to a saucer floating in water:

the city sits in a basin, the raised rim of which prevents the outside water from getting in, but also stops that which is within from getting out (Kendall 1922:II:565).

In the analogy, levees beside the Mississippi River, the Metairie Ridge, and the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline provide the rim of the saucer that prevents the outside water from getting in. Getting the inside water out remains an equally serious concern. The rim of the saucer that is New Orleans slopes downward from the levees towards the lake until it reaches the bottom of the saucer, a level plain from which there is no drainage. There water stands, unabsorbed by the perpetually saturated soil. According to one historian, drainage presented a dilemma that confounded early New Orleanians:

Indeed, prior to 1893 some section of New Orleans was always under water, and it was not unusual for the business district to be inundated (Magill 1972:18).

Drainage presented fewer difficulties in the area above the Vieux Carré, where various entrepreneurs built canals to carry off the excess water to the lake (Kendall 1922:II:565). New Orleanians were less successful in addressing drainage problems in the Third District.

### Drainage in the Third District, 1865 - 1886

A Sanitary Inspector for the Third District voiced a common complaint of the inhabitants of the neighborhoods below the Vieux Carré when he wrote:

The drainage in this district has for time immemorial been a source of justifiable complaint; for, notwithstanding the drainage tax levied upon the inhabitants, the rear portions of this district are continually submerged after the lightest showers. Our draining machines are of small capacity, most of the time in bad order, and the streets, gutters, and sidewalks of certain portions of the district are constantly flooded. This want of drainage has always been a source of disease, the stagnation of water generating malarial fevers, and the inhabitants will continue their just cause of complaint as long as the drainage system is not more properly carried out (Board of Health 1878:56)

By 1865, a drainage canal extended down the present course of Claiborne Avenue (the bottom of the hypothetical saucer) as far as Lesseps Street (Bayley 1865). The canal served as the main drainage conduit of the district, but health officials complained of its filthy condition and sometimes stagnant waters (Board of Health 1878:58). When the city of New Orleans in the 1870s contracted with a private company to deal with the problems of drainage, the area above Canal Street received far more attention than the Third District (Kendall 1922:II:569-570). Nevertheless, a private contractor built the People's Avenue Canal to drain the area from Florida Walk to Lake Pontchartrain (Elder et al 1881).

In cutting through the barrier of Metairie Ridge, canal builders facilitated drainage from the city to the lake but also opened up the possibility that the lake might flood the city. In February 1881, that eventuality occurred. High north winds sent water from Lake Pontchartrain pouring into the drainage canals, flooding the Second and Third Districts, including the project area, with four feet of water (Magill 1972:18-19).

The People's Avenue Canal did not contain a pumping station or drainage machine. There were only four of these contraptions in the city; the nearest to the project area operated at London Avenue, on Bayou Gentilly between Faubourg Marigny and the lake. As a public health official in 1882 noted:

The drainage of the anterior portion of the Third District, as far back as Rampart street, is good, but back of that street [i.e., St. Claude and the area towards the lake] it is altogether null; there is but one drainage machine for the district, which is situated on the London Avenue Canal, and which is far from possessing the requisite amount of power to carry off the surplus water, after hard rains (Board of Health 1883:411).

Utilizing steam-powered paddle wheels, the drainage machines operated slowly and proved ineffective against semi-tropical rainfall. The Melpomene pumping station at least provided shelter for the dispossessed; after the flood of 1881, an elderly woman and nine cows took refuge in its upper story (Jackson 1969:150).

A private company contracted with the city to maintain the Mississippi River levee between Piety Street and Jourdan Avenue (Kendall 1922:II:600). In 1882, when water topped the levee, political pressure forced the company to raise the levee's height (Magill 1972:20, 48, 50; Kendall 1922:II:600). This improvement was insufficient; experts at the end of the decade believed the levees in the Third District still needed to be raised 5.5 feet (Magill 1972:20). Nevertheless, flooding in the project area occurred as a result of heavy rainfall and overflow from the lake rather than from the river.

Voters in the project area believed that the city neglected their neighborhood, particularly in regard to drainage. Although the American sector above Canal Street had an upper protection levee in place by 1879, the lower protection levee, which was supposed to run along Claiborne and Poland avenues, remained incomplete in the 1880s (Kendall 1922:II:570).

When the New Orleans Paving and Drainage Association, a private group organized in 1886, proposed a property tax in order to pave streets and create a scientific drainage system, chief opposition to the measure came from the Third District. Property owners there feared that their area would be neglected in favor of "uptown," i.e., the area above Canal Street. The Third District rejected the measure overwhelmingly, by a vote of 1,036 to 200, and was largely responsible for the narrow defeat of the proposal (Magill 1972:78).

### Resolving the Drainage Problem, 1890 - 1900

In the spring of 1890 a severe storm struck New Orleans and caused extensive flooding. The state legislature responded by creating the Orleans Levee Board and gave it full control not only of the levees but also of drainage (Jackson 1969:151). When the new board discovered that it had inadequate knowledge of the city's topography, hydrography, or drainage area, the New Orleans City Council in February 1893 appropriated \$17,500.00 to collect scientific information for an efficient drainage plan. After the formulation of a scientific proposal to drain the city, the state legislature in 1896 approved and financed the measure. In 1897 work began on the new system. By 1900, modern pumping stations began operating. Only then did the newly formed sewerage and water board provide the area between St. Claude Avenue and the lake with drainage that insured that portions of the project area were protected against constant flooding. Local real estate developers regarded the new drainage system as a considerable boon to the growth and expansion of the Crescent City (Hughes Realty Company n.d.)

### **Sanitation Problems in New Orleans from the Civil War to 1908**

#### The Problem in the City

Poor drainage in New Orleans resulted in saturated soil and a low water table that in turn created obstacles to laying pipes for efficient, large-scale sewerage and drinking water systems (Jackson 1969:147). Not until the drainage problem was resolved could New Orleanians deal effectively with these and other questions.

Throughout the Civil War era, the Crescent City depended on privies to dispose of ordure and excrement; city ordinances regulated the construction of privies and ordered them to be emptied when they reached a condition injurious to public health. When privies became full, the owner, tenant, or occupant of the premises:

shall cause the same to be emptied during the night, between the hours of 11½ P.M. and 4 o'clock, A.M.; and the ordure therefrom to be carried to the nuisance wharf and thrown into the river (Leovy 1866:242).

In 1877, the state legislature passed a measure to regulate nuisance wharves; the law, for the first time, required the private contractor who operated the wharf to keep a nuisance boat to transport the materials below the city limits for dumping (Jewell 1882:85-86). A voluntary group of private citizens, the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association, organized in 1879, furnished the necessary nuisance or garbage boats (Waring and Cable 1881:77).

City ordinances in 1877 required sturdier, watertight construction for the vaults of privies (Hughes 1908:93-94). Nevertheless, many citizens ignored these ordinances. In the late 1870s, for example, a principal hotel dumped its waste products into the street every evening at midnight and bribed the city watchman to look the other way (Kendall 1922:II:577).

Much of the waste material ended up in the city's gutters. In 1881, commentators observed:

The gutters of New Orleans are the receptacles of nearly all of the liquid wastes of houses, and become, especially during the summer time, extremely foul. They receive also more or less garbage and rubbish, and, especially the deeper gutters of the streets running back from the river, are subject to very foul accumulations (Waring and Cable 1881:68).

According to one historian, the city's few indoor toilets in the 1880s often flushed into the gutters (Magill 1972:22).

In the 1880s, only Boston among American cities had an adequate and sanitary sewerage disposal system. San Francisco and New York emptied raw sewerage into their harbors. The situation in New Orleans remained particularly unhealthy and unpleasant to visitors, one of whom compared the city, unfavorably, to Constantinople (Magill 1972:25). According to a local historian:

In the 1880s New Orleans was filthy, strewn with an abundance of putrefying garbage, horse droppings, sewage, and an occasional [sic] festering animal carcass. The gutters were especially foul, filled with stagnant, slime-covered water as well as much of the city's filth (Magill 1972:25).

In 1892, the city issued a charter to a private sewerage company that intended to lay sewer lines primarily in the central business district and uptown area. When such sewerage was available, the city required all houses on the street to avail themselves of the service. According to the law:

then and from thenceforth it shall be unlawful for any privy, water closet, slop sink, slop drain, urinal, or any other similar receptacle for sewerage matter or slops of any kind to be maintained on said premises except in connection with said sewerage pipes . . . . All vaults, sinks, cesspools, drains and similar receptacles theretofore existing, shall be properly emptied, disinfected and filled up with dry earth, river sand, or similar substance (Flynn 1896:1008).

Furthermore, when sewerage lines were installed in a neighborhood, no new privies could be built. Nevertheless, no private company intended to provide sewerage services to the project area, where sanitation remained a serious problem.

#### The Sanitation Problem In the Project Area

The problem of sewerage and garbage disposal became particularly acute in the rear of the project area. A city law dating from the Civil War era provided that each morning a sanitary contractor with an offal cart would collect ordinary refuse that the householder placed on the banquette before his premises. The law required the householder to place the refuse in "tubs, boxes, barrels, baskets or other suitable receptacles" by 6 a.m. in summer, 8 a.m. in winter (Leovy 1866:239). Nevertheless, in 1877 the Sanitary Inspector of the Third District complained about "the accumulation of garbage, and the total absence of the offal carts in the rear portions of the district" (Board of Health 1878:59). Both garbage and sewerage ended up in the gutters, which were supposedly flushed by sluices from the river. Unfortunately, in the Third District, the sluices did not function properly (Board of Health 1878:59). Furthermore, when residents of the Third District cleaned their privies or collected their garbage they had to transport it a considerable distance; there was no garbage wharf in the Third District in the 1880s (Magill 1972:47).



### Creating a Modern Sanitation System, 1890 - 1908

Although New Orleans has throughout its history attempted to support a heavy tax structure on a weak tax base, the city prospered in the 1890s. In that decade, popular opinion in the Crescent City changed; the national movement toward public ownership of utilities had an influence on local political sentiment. Furthermore, the solution of the city's drainage problems at last permitted the city to address the need for a modern sanitation system. Finally, the return of yellow fever in 1897 frightened everyone. Although the contagion proved to be mild, the outbreak of the disease, the first epidemic since 1878, alarmed the populace. The connection between sanitation and health had at last become apparent to the citizenry of the Crescent City (Jackson 1969:147-153).

In response, the city purchased the franchises of an unsuccessful private sewerage company, combined it with the purchase of a private waterworks, and created the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board in 1899. Work began on a modern sewerage system in 1903 (Kendall 1922:II:377-379). Among the sewerage stations built was Station B, located in Block 420, at Jourdan and St. Claude avenues, in the Ninth Ward. Work was completed in 1906 (Enzweiler et al. 1991:16-21). The completion of the sewerage system made conditions in the project area far more habitable and considerably more healthy.

### Sanitation: Collection of Garbage

Collection of garbage continued to be slipshod in New Orleans throughout the nineteenth century. Private contractors slighted some neighborhoods, the garbage boats continually broke down, and uncollected refuse lay in heaps about the city. In 1893, the city government instituted a new policy; it contracted with a private company to collect garbage and dispose of it by burning rather than dumping it downriver. The new arrangement sparked a local controversy. A grand jury criticized the system as being too expensive. Furthermore, the contractor refused to collect such items as old shoes, broken glass, or tin cans, which he left to stand in heaps on banquettes throughout the city. Collection of garbage became a particular topic of dispute between advocates and opponents of city hall. A new city administration, installed in 1896, revoked the contract (Jackson 1969:138-139, 148, 159-160).

In 1898, the city council set the so-called "hog limits" of the city, which related to garbage in the project area as well as to hogs. An ordinance forbade the keeping of hogs within certain limits; in the project area no hogs could be kept on St. Claude Avenue or between that thoroughfare and the river (Hughes 1908:136). Another ordinance forbade citizens to burn garbage within the hog limits (Hughes 1908:167). The latter ordinance would seem to indicate that garbage collection was adequate inside the hog limits, and inadequate outside. Whatever the case, much of the project area in 1900 remained decidedly rural and lay outside the hog limits.

After 1903, when the city began developing an adequate modern sewerage system, the nuisance wharves were no longer necessary (Dobney et al. 1988:22-23). Indeed, city fathers claimed to have abandoned them in 1900 in favor of designated dump sites on land (Behrman 1914). In fact, as late as 1907, the city still utilized the nuisance wharf and nuisance boats for disposal of such items as animal carcasses (Hughes 1908:101).

In 1905, the city council established a new garbage ordinance. It divided the city into 17 garbage districts and provided for daily collection except on Sunday. Householders were required to place garbage in a suitable covered vessel or receptacle. Tin cans, broken crockery, and shattered glassware were to be kept separate and only collected on Thursdays (Hughes 1908:159-161). In spite of the new regulations, garbage collection remained a problem. As late as 1927, city planners complained that New Orleans had an antiquated system of garbage and refuse disposal (City Planning Commission 1927:28). Nevertheless, sanitation had improved dramatically in the project area by the twentieth century. Better sanitation not only

improved the quality of life, it directly affected life itself. The high death rate in New Orleans began to decline in the early twentieth century.

### **The Water Supply in the Project Area, 1880 - 1909**

Because of its problem with drainage, nineteenth century New Orleans also had an inadequate supply of drinking water. For instance:

In 1880 New Orleans was the only American city of over 100,000 in which the residents were not supplied with piped drinking water. Indeed, it was one of the few cities of over 10,000 in which this service was not rendered (Magill 1972:27-28)

The poor water supply was directly related to epidemics of typhoid, dysentery, and malaria.

Nineteenth century residents of the city tried to purify river water by treating it with alum in large, earthenware jars. These earthenware jars can still occasionally be seen today on lawns throughout the city. Cisterns that collected rain served as the major source of water for residents of the Third District. During long dry spells the residents drank beer. City ordinances tried to regulate the cisterns, requiring them, for example, to have covers, but the tanks remained unsanitary and unsatisfactory. They also served as breeding grounds for mosquitoes (Jackson 1969:154).

A private waterworks company in the 1880s built watermains into hitherto neglected parts of town; in 1888, outlying areas of the Third District for the first time in history could obtain piped drinking water (Magill 1972:60). This service, however, did not extend to the project area (City Planning and Zoning Commission 1927:19). Fire also remained a serious problem. Since the waterworks company turned off its pumps at night, the fire hydrants of the Third District didn't work in the evenings (Magill 1972:60).

In fact, the private waterworks company proved to be far more interested in supplying the needs of industrial customers rather than those of the ordinary citizen. As a result, the city in 1898 sued the waterworks company for breach of contract and forced the company to give up its franchise. By establishing the Sewerage and Water Board in 1899, the city then assumed direct responsibility for the water supply. A new city-owned purification plant, offering service to private homes, began operating in 1908-1909 (Jackson 1969:155-156). Among the surviving structures in the project area, records indicate the earliest connection date for city water to be 1910. This improvement had a pronounced effect on the residential development of the Bywater neighborhood.

### **The Death Rate in New Orleans and the Project Area, 1830 - 1900**

In the antebellum era New Orleans had a well-deserved reputation as one of the unhealthiest places in the United States, a graveyard for the unwary. In the decade of the 1830s, the average annual death rate in the Crescent City reached 63.55 per 1,000 population. The health of the city considerably improved by the 1880s; from 1880 to 1887 the average annual death rate fell to 28.36 per 1,000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, New Orleans still had the highest death rate of any major city in the nation. New Orleanians consoled themselves that at least the health of their city was far better than it had previously been; furthermore, their death rate was considerably lower than the annual toll in St. Petersburg, Budapest, and Marseilles (Jackson 1969:183-185).

Specific figures for the project area are not readily available. Nevertheless, a Sanitary Inspector estimated the death rate in the Third District in 1882 to be 23.34 per 1,000 inhabitants (Board of Health 1883:411). The estimate seems unusually low; the Third District had a reputation as being one of the unhealthiest parts of the city. The average annual death rate in New Orleans as a whole remained at about 28 deaths per 1,000 population through 1900, among the highest in the nation. According to a local historian:

. . . the death rate could not be lowered further until sanitary services in the city were improved . . . . The toll taken by dysentery, malaria, and consumption - the silent killers whose yearly harvest was greater than the much publicized yellow fever - was not lessened until drainage, sewerage, pure drinking water, and pasteurized milk became everyday facts of life in the twentieth century (Jackson 1969:185).

### **Streets in the Project Area, 1860 - 1937**

Street paving in New Orleans suffered as a result of the Civil War. For two decades after 1860 the city refused to initiate any new paving or to repair the paving installed before the conflict. In consequence of this economy, only a fifth of the city's streets were paved in 1880. In that year:

The streets were pitted and rutted paths that seemed to impede travel rather than facilitate it, and were at the mercy of the weather. Prolonged rains turned them into quagmires, at which time the only routes of locomotion were the sidewalks . . . and the streetcar tracks. Dry weather converted them into billowing seas of choking dust. These conditions were worsened by farm animals, especially goats and cows, which roamed at will in most sections of the city. Those few streets that were always passable had been paved before the war when some surfacing with cobblestone and square block was being carried out (Magill 1972:22).

As for streets in the project area, they lay unpaved in 1880, and their situation changed very little by 1896. In that year the Sanborn insurance map indicated the following situation: North Peters Street, shell paved; Chartres and Royal streets, not yet cut through the Ursuline Convent and the project area; Dauphine Street, partly planked; Burgundy Street, not yet cut through the Ursuline Convent and the project area; North Rampart Street, partly planked; St. Claude Avenue, unpaved; France, Lesseps, Kentucky, Japonica, and Manuel streets, unpaved; and, Poland Street, surfaced with gravel (Sanborn 1896).

The shell paving, planking, and gravel on streets in the project area in 1896 proved to be impermanent, as the Sanborn insurance map of 1908-1909 revealed; it declared those formerly surfaced streets unpaved. The map of 1908-1909 indicated: N. Peters Street, unpaved; Chartres and Royal streets, still not extended below Kentucky Street; Dauphine Street, unpaved; Burgundy Street, a new thoroughfare partially paved with asphalt; N. Rampart Street and St. Claude Avenue, unpaved; France, Lesseps, Poland, Kentucky, Japonica, and Manuel streets, unpaved (Sanborn 1908-1909). Later in the twentieth century, New Orleans at last improved its streets and began to provide them with adequate hard surface paving, such as asphalt. By 1918, just before construction began on the IHNC, St. Claude Avenue, Burgundy Street, and Poland Avenue were paved (Lafaye 1918). Other streets in the project area received paving soon afterwards, but as late as 1937 there were stretches of Kentucky Street that remained unpaved (Sanborn 1937).

The lands of the Ursuline Convent had long blocked the logical extension of the city's streets downriver; after 1912, the convent was replaced by an even more formidable obstacle, the IHNC. Because of the location of the convent and the canal, numerous streets in the project area came to dead ends. There were also jogs in the streets; they did not always run in a straight line through the project area (City Planning and Zoning Commission 1927:51). Furthermore, the width of the streets in Bywater was far from uniform. One city report of 1927 remarked on the serious problem presented:

when an entire district such as . . . that about the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal is allowed to develop with so few traffic-ways of adequate length (City Planning and Zoning Commission 1927:47).

The report recommended the widening of Claiborne and Chartres streets; the rerouting of Chartres Street to Poland Avenue by a diagonal connection (rather than a right angle) in order to avoid twice crossing the tracks of the Public Belt Railroad; and the rerouting of Claiborne Avenue to Villere Street and thence across the canal (City Planning and Zoning Commission 1927). The recommended widening of the streets and the rerouting of Chartres Street to Poland Avenue were later effected.

### **Railroads and Streetcars in the Project Area, 1837 - 1896**

#### The Mexican and Gulf Railroad, 1837 - 1866

During the railroad boom in 1837, shortly before the severe economic panic of that year began, a group of promoters in St. Bernard Parish chartered the Mexican and Gulf Railroad. Their scheme was to connect New Orleans by a railroad running east to the entrance of Lake Borgne. This connection would supposedly give the Crescent City an alternative to the treacherous navigation of the lower Mississippi River.

Funded by a loan from the state and a \$30,000.00 grant from the city of New Orleans, the company began construction in 1839 by laying tracks down Good Children Street (now St. Claude Avenue). The line ran through the project area and beyond the city limits for 19 miles, at which point the company ran out of money and construction stopped. As one historian remarked, "The Mexican Gulf venture must be written off as a total loss except to a few plantation owners east of the city" (Reed 1966:43).

By the time of the Civil War, the railroad had been extended a few more miles from New Orleans to Proctorville, but the line remained in perpetual financial distress. Construction never reached its intended goal -- Lake Borgne. Iron became so scarce in the Confederacy that the company in late 1861 proposed to tear up its track and sell the rails, but the state considered that profiteering rather than patriotism. Thwarted, the railroad made no contribution whatsoever to Confederate attempts to defend New Orleans. In fact, during the war, passengers complained that it took a week to travel the 28 miles to Proctorville because the cars kept running off the track (Estaville 1989:99-103).

At the close of the war a special committee of the legislature investigated the Mexican and Gulf and found that its tracks and its rolling stock were unfit for use, that the trains were "constantly setting fire to houses, barns, fences and crops," and that the line was dangerous to life and limb (Walker 1866:3-4). The legislature liquidated the company, and the Mexican and Gulf went out of business. Since the line appeared to be more of a nuisance than an asset to any neighborhood, its only effect on the project area may have been to retard residential development along St. Claude Avenue.

### Streetcars in the Project Area, 1861 - 1896

At the time of the Civil War, New Orleanians had an extensive system of streetcars, which the local citizenry referred to as a street railway system. Until the 1890s, mules pulled the vehicles along the tracks. Perhaps because the streets of the Crescent City often tended to be muddy and impassable, everybody in town rode the cars, even though the nickel fare was expensive for poorly paid females who worked in downtown shops. Travellers noted how democratically the street railway system operated (Jackson 1969:161-162). Although the City Council in 1897 forbade persons to spit upon the streetcar's floors or platforms, the city fathers in the nineteenth century never took the dramatic step of forbidding smoking on the cars (Hughes 1908:133). Foreign visitors found it remarkable that persons of refinement in New Orleans rode in closed vehicles with so many smokers and spitters.

The New Orleans City Railroad Company opened the first line in the project area on July 1, 1861, soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the beginning of the Civil War. Known as the Rampart and Dauphine line, it originated, like all the lines, on Canal Street. Its cars, painted red, began their route at the Henry Clay statue (since relocated), and proceeded by way of Rampart Street to Esplanade Avenue, thence by Dauphine Street to the project area. The cars turned up Poland Avenue to N. Rampart Street, where the cars stopped at the car stables, Block 350. From thence the streetcar returned to town by N. Rampart Street (Hennick and Charlton 1965:11:226; Fountain and Christian 1884:9-10).

By 1884, a second route, known as the Levee and Barracks line, proceeded through the project area. Its cars, painted green, came down Chartres Street to Poland Avenue, where they turned up to the car barn. The cars returned to town by Royal Street. In 1884, a passenger could obtain a transfer at the Poland Street car stables for a further excursion on the so-called "Barracks and Slaughter House" line, which would carry him past the Ursuline Convent to Jackson Barracks in St. Bernard Parish (Fountain and Christian 1884:9-11).

New Orleans was slow to electrify its streetcars. The St. Charles line was electrified in 1893; the Rampart and Dauphine line soon followed on November 22, 1894 (Hennick and Charlton 1965:226). Mules were not completely phased out as a source of locomotion until 1907 (Jackson 1969:164).

The electrification of the streetcar necessitated changes in the streetcar barn in the project area. The 1896 Sanborn insurance map depicts a blacksmith shop, but its importance had diminished. The streetcar barn itself had installed electric lights, the first known instance of electric illumination in the project area (Sanborn 1896).

### **Electric Lights and Telephones in the Project Area**

Although a private company in the Crescent City had pioneered the use of gas lighting, New Orleanians complained that the company had not improved its service since 1834, the year of its founding. Although the streets were lit by gas in 1880, New Orleans was the only American city that shut off its street lights when the moon shone (Magill 1972:24). To New Orleanians, the introduction of electricity to the city in 1880 was a particularly welcome innovation. Private groups of businessmen paid from their own pockets to get the major thoroughfares illuminated by electricity. Finally, in 1884, the city awarded a contract to install 113 electric street lights in the business district. Electricity became a popular means of illumination; Mark Twain, on a visit to the city, complimented New Orleanians on their numerous electric lights (Jackson 1969:165).

In the project area, the Poland Street car barn had installed electric lights by 1896 and in 1909 was under the management of a conglomerate called the New Orleans Railway and Light Company. Nevertheless, the Ursuline Convent still used gas lighting in 1909, and the Lambou and Noël Lumber and

Manufacturing Company in that year had neither gas nor electricity but still depended on a few oil burning lanterns (Sanborn 1908-1909).

The telephone was popularized in America at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The instrument was introduced to New Orleans the following year. It remained, however, a toy of businessmen and the wealthy. In 1898, there were only 1,641 telephones in use in the city, and all but 100 of them were in a select area on or above Canal Street. By 1908, there were 13,000 telephones in the city, but only a small proportion of the population of 340,000 could afford the device. In New Orleans in the early twentieth century the telephone remained an expensive instrument that the working classes could not afford.

Nevertheless, in 1900 the Ursuline Convent and the Lambou and Noel Lumber and Manufacturing Company both had telephones. By the following year the Poland Street station of the New Orleans City Railroad Company could be reached by telephone. Few private homes in the project area followed suit. In 1910, Aloysius Frey, of 4229 St. Claude, was one of the few residents of the project area with a telephone in his home.

### **Residential Development in the Project Area: St. Claude Avenue, 1900 - 1918**

A sign that St. Claude Avenue in the project area was preparing for residential development was a city ordinance passed in 1897 that forbade dairies within certain limits in New Orleans. The ordinance resembled a measure the city council passed a year later limiting hogs in the Crescent City. Neither dairies nor hogs were allowed on St. Claude Avenue nor between that thoroughfare and the river (Hughes 1908:134). The ordinance affected such individuals as Jean (or John) M. Laccasagne, who operated a dairy on the northeast corner of Kentucky Street and St. Claude Avenue in 1895. By 1900, he listed himself as a truck farmer.

It might be noted that nineteenth century dairies in New Orleans were far from idyllic enterprises. The cows grazed on swampy lands and drank water from drainage canals. The City Council accused dairymen of washing their milkcans in the canals and diluting milk with canal water. Since unsanitary milk was a major threat to public health in the Crescent City, the regulation of dairies was a positive step in urban development.

After 1900, St. Claude Avenue was no longer subject to flooding after every rainfall; new drainage machinery pumped off the water. By 1910, city water and sewerage had also been provided to residents along the street. These amenities not only provided comfort but also increased life expectancy. Real estate companies regarded these developments with expansive optimism. A flyer for one real estate company described Claiborne Place, developed to the rear (i.e., towards the lake) of Claiborne Avenue just downriver from the project area. According to the flyer:

CLAIBORNE PLACE, a Sub-Division fifty-one blocks from Canal St., will appeal to you . . . IT IS HIGH AND DRY and in the right locality - streets are graded, sidewalks laid, and city water brought to the lot free of charge . . . Next year will bring [sic] its thousands to the City looking for places to build homes, and if you want GROUND-FLOOR PRICE LOTS, then you will have to go one hundred blocks from Canal St. You can get forty-nine blocks closer to-day. Think it over, then call us up (Hughes Realty Company n.d.)

St. Claude Avenue had been the traditional boundary between adequate and inadequate drainage in the project area and between the developed and the rural area. A map showing the density of population

in 1910 reveals that St. Claude Avenue also served as the boundary between inhabited and very largely unoccupied portions of the project area (N.A. 1910).

Although St. Claude remained unpaved in 1909, for a nickel fare the streetcar provided easy access to the business district. Edward B. Williams of 4224 St. Claude serves as an example of a resident of the neighborhood who held a clerkship at the Custom House on Canal Street. Although he could have had a dusty or muddy walk to work, he probably took the streetcar.

Block 350 is the first site in the neighborhood known to have acquired electric lights by 1896, but electricity and the telephone were expensive and not readily available to the working class residents of the Ninth Ward. According to the publishers of the *New Orleans Elite Book*, which described itself as "A Directory of Selected Names of Those Whose Patronage Would Be Desirable," the cream of Crescent City society did not reside in the project area. There were no representatives from the project area in the blue book of 1899 (Soards 1899); the edition of 1910 included only William V. Seeber, of 4212 St. Claude, a 30 year-old lawyer of German-born parents and Catholic upbringing, who had served in the state legislature and occupied the post of official notary of the city of New Orleans (Soards [1910]:105).

St. Claude Avenue from 1900 to 1918 was a neighborhood of mixed ethnicity. At 4544 St. Claude in 1910 lived Lewis E. Reynolds, whom New Orleanians would describe as an "American." His father, who lived behind him on North Rampart Street, was a tombstone manufacturer, and the first Lewis E. Reynolds (1816-1879) had been a distinguished though impoverished, New York-born architect in mid-nineteenth century New Orleans (New Orleans City Directory 1910).

Next door to the Reynolds lived the Schmidts, American-born but of German-born parentage. Peter Schmidt was a sugarmaker on a Louisiana plantation. Other residents of German origin in the neighborhood were Anton and Aloysius Frey, sausagemakers, who lived at 4229 St. Claude Avenue in 1911 (New Orleans City Directory 1911). The Freys soon departed the project area, but their family still manufactures sausages and wieners in the Crescent City.

Up the street, at 4508 and 4510 St. Claude, lived the Even family, long time residents of Louisiana but of French origin. A female Even was employed as a seamstress; a male as butcher and as collector for the Beauregard Furniture Company. At 4227 St. Claude Avenue for many years lived Bernard Daly, an Irish tough, whose various employments included stints as a strike-breaker with Boylan's Detective Agency and as a soldier in the Spanish-American War (New Orleans City Directory 1896-1914).

By 1912, William C. Crovetto, a bartender at the Charm Saloon on Decatur Street, had moved to the double he owned at 4201-4203 St. Claude Avenue. He was joined in the neighborhood in 1915 by another resident of Italian origin, Lawrence di Benedetto, manager of the Public Playground Commission, who lived at 4526 St. Claude Avenue (New Orleans City Directory 1912-1915).

At 4519-4521 St. Claude Avenue, a double shotgun, lived the only African-Americans recorded in the neighborhood in 1910 (New Orleans City Directory 1910). On one side lived Lucindy Vincent, a mulatto washerwoman, and on the other side Richard Williams, a black laborer in a lumberyard. Almost nothing is known about these individuals. Although the Faubourg Marigny, above the project area, had been the residence of many free people of color before the Civil War, few African-Americans had occupied the project area. Both Lucindy Vincent and Richard Williams were probably of mixed blood and better off financially than other urban African-Americans of the period.

If there is any pattern to ethnicity in the project area it is not readily apparent. Individuals of like national origin do not appear to have established enclaves in particular locations. A surprising result of a survey of the residents of St. Claude Avenue, 1900-1918, is the relative paucity of inhabitants of Irish ancestry. They provided an insubstantial ingredient in the gumbo. As might be expected, the Italians were

rather late arriving. The situation of the African-Americans remains puzzling. Although they lived in the neighborhood, they appear to have been racially and culturally isolated.

From 1908, with the installation of the Public Belt Railroad, to 1918, when the City Council decided to build a canal in the project area, a series of public decisions directly and importantly affected the project area. The neighborhood seems to have had little voice in these decisions, which related to public ownership of the port facilities of New Orleans.

#### **Public Ownership of the Port: Dock Board, Public Belt Railroad, and Industrial Canal**

##### Public Ownership of the Port: the Dock Board, 1896 - 1917

The movement in the 1890s that demanded public supervision of drainage, sewerage, and a safe water supply in New Orleans also spurred an interest in public control of the port facilities in the Crescent City. In 1896, the state legislature with local approval created a state agency, the Commission for the Port of New Orleans, or Dock Board, which had jurisdiction and control over the city's wharves. In the same year the limits of the port of New Orleans were extended to include portions of Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes. The actual work of the Dock Board did not begin until 1901, when private leases to the wharves finally expired. Thereafter, the Dock Board constructed new docks and sheds along the river, erected a public riverfront cotton warehouse in 1914, and built a public grain elevator in 1917 (Jackson 1969:220,320; Kendall 1922:II:611).

##### Public Ownership of the Port: the Public Belt Railroad

Just as New Orleanians decided to supervise and control their docks, wharves, and maritime terminals, so the citizens of the Crescent City also decided to regulate railroad terminals. Closely related to the activities of the Dock Board was the operation of the Public Belt Railroad. Under public operation and control, this rail line was intended to serve the public wharves and such planned public facilities as the public cotton warehouse, the public grain elevator, the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, and the U.S. Army Base (New Orleans General Intermediate Supply Depot).

The Public Belt Railroad began operating in 1908. Its operations closely affected the project area; construction of the tracks, for example, probably forced the demolition of the Andry house. The tracks from the Mississippi River to Florida Walk originally lay on a right of way the railroad purchased from the Ursuline Convent. After plans for the IHNC were adopted, the Public Belt Railroad relocated. Its present path runs from the upper parish line to France Street, then diagonally through seven blocks in a northeasterly direction. It then runs approximately parallel to the IHNC in a northerly direction to a point near Galvez Street. From thence, the tracks proceed west over a right of way immediately north of and parallel to Miro Street to its terminus at Poland Avenue, a distance of one and one-half miles (Joubert 1923:23-53).

##### Public Ownership of the Port: the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal

The Dock Board sponsored construction of the IHNC. As the Dock Board envisioned it, the canal would have four attributes: 1) it would be an economical and perfectly coordinated inner harbor for the general wharf and warehouse business of the port; 2) it would provide ideal sites for waterfront industries; 3) it would be part of a coastwise system of canals running from southern Texas to southern Florida; and, 4) it would be a deep water canal from New Orleans to the sea (Hecht 1923:17).



With exceptional generosity, the Ursuline nuns donated their land to the city in 1911. In 1918, the City Council decided to build the IHNC on the former Ursuline property (Harris et al. 1988:61-65). According to a manuscript in the Dock Board records:

The river end of the site chosen for the canal consisted of low and flat meadow land. There were a few houses hither and yon but the principal signs of life were the cows that grazed where the grazing was good, and sought refuge from the noonday sun under occasional oak trees that were scattered over the meadow (Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans N.D.)

The canal was completed in 1921 and connected to the river by locks in 1923. Although the waterway was supposed to encourage industrial development, particularly the manufacture of finished products from raw materials, the canal served instead as a location for facilities serving bulk cargoes along the Intracoastal waterway. The canal also disappointed its planners who envisioned it as an important connection between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

### **The Project Area, 1920 - 1937**

The extension of the Public Belt Railroad, the building of the IHNC, and the expansion of business and industry along its banks temporarily discouraged middle class residential development of the project area. A photograph of the neighborhood, March 25, 1922, strikingly depicts the canal and the massive impact it had on the vicinity (Figure 14). The photograph shows the approach to the still uncompleted canal from the west along St. Claude Avenue. A few days before the picture was taken, streetcars for the first time crossed over the canal on the new St. Claude Avenue bridge. The streetcar barn in block 350 appears in the middle distance. Horses had not been replaced completely; several horse drawn vehicles are shown in the picture. Various landmarks appear in the photograph, such as the residence alongside the canal on the lake side of St. Claude Avenue where the Zimmer family, truck farmers in the area, lived since the nineteenth century.

The automobile had a profound effect on the development of suburbs in the United States after 1920. That generalization held true for the project area. By 1937, many residents of the project area owned automobiles, although they generally tended to have only the very oldest models. Furthermore, there were far fewer automobile owners than in the neighborhoods uptown (Gilmore n.d.). Nevertheless, one of the advantages of the project area, at least according to real estate developers, was that it was much closer to Canal Street than other new developments (Hughes Realty Company n.d.).

Most of the surviving structures in the project area date from the 1920s and the decades following. In the 1920s St. Claude Avenue began to change in character from a residential area to a street of small shops. At 4200-4202 St. Claude Avenue, for example, the house of Joseph Vangeffen, a cashier of German origin, owned and occupied in 1906 was converted about 1925 to a shop. The Economy Drug Store occupied the building by 1938.

The double house at 4201-4203 St. Claude Avenue had been first owned and occupied by Mrs. Louis Seeber, a German-born widow, in 1909. By 1928, Mrs. Seeber made her home with her son, Judge William Seeber, at 4212 St. Claude Avenue. Her former home at 4201-4203 was converted for commercial development.

The site of the old streetcars barns, Block 350, had been taken over by the city. In the block the city erected the Fifth Precinct Police Station, ca. 1935.

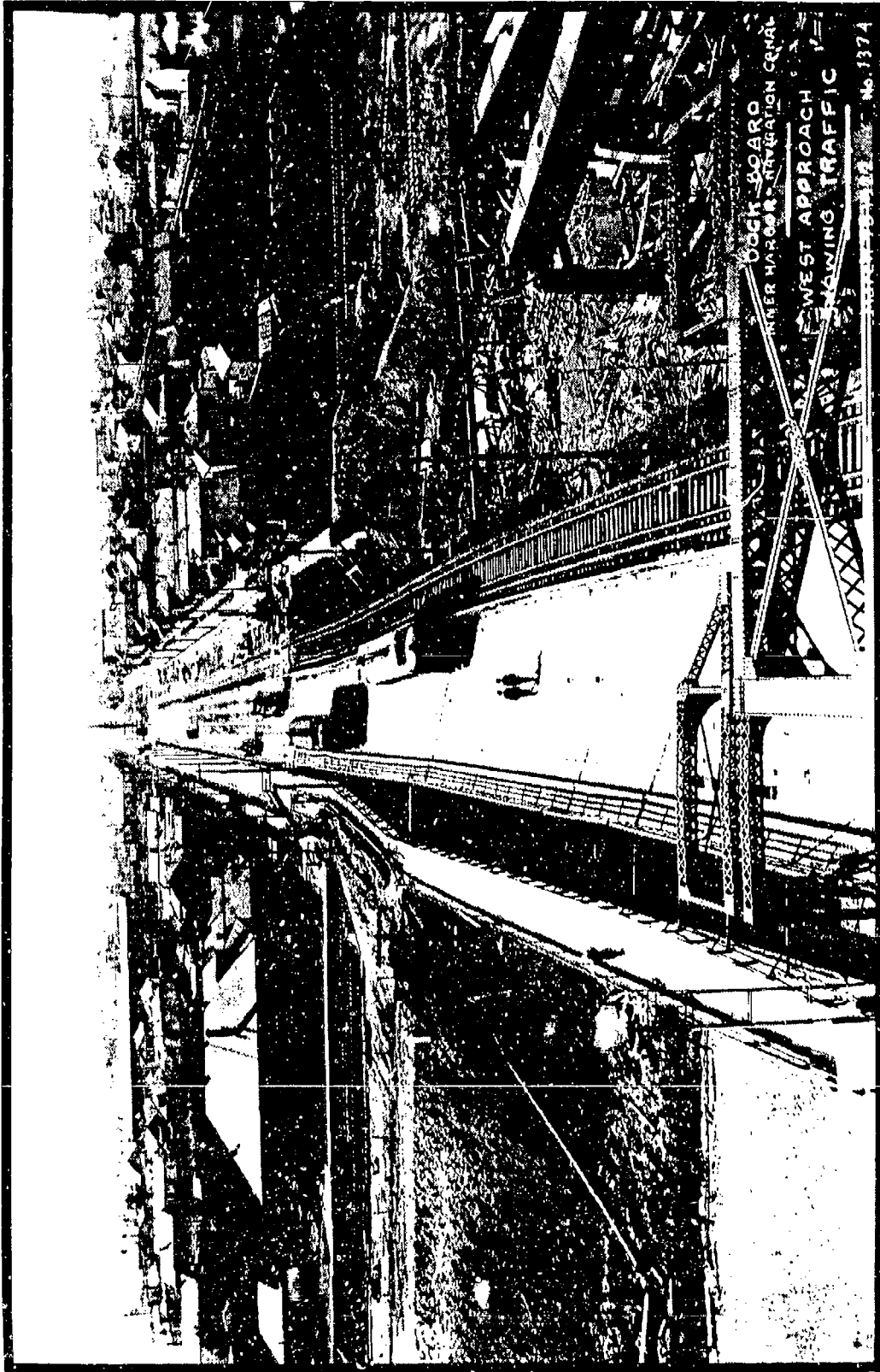


Figure 14. Western approach to the St. Claude Avenue Bridge, Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, March 25, 1922 (courtesy of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans).

At 4210 St. Claude, investors erected a store in 1927. By 1928, Steve Beros, of Greek origin, had converted 4234 St. Claude to a shop-residence from which he and his wife operated a grocery store for many years.

4224 St. Claude Avenue, a single family, owner-occupied dwelling when it was first built ca. 1910 also exemplified changes that were taking place along St. Claude. By 1938, the building had been converted into six tiny apartments.

### **The Project Area since 1937**

The project area felt the influence of the New Deal. In 1939, for example, O. J. Farnsworth, a contractor, installed water at 4537 N. Robertson Street with labor from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Various residents of the neighborhood found employment with the WPA, including: John Duhy, of 4531 N. Claiborne, an inspector; Perley B. Jones, of 1606 Lesseps, a clerk; and, Albert J. Ferroni, of 1622 Poland, a musician.

The Second World War returned New Orleans and the project area to full employment. Many activities connected with the war effort lay along the industrial canal and in the neighborhood. The Coast Guard, for example, came to occupy the project area.

The neighborhood of Bywater remained relatively stable until ca. 1960, when patterns of settlement changed. From 1960 to 1970, the black population of Bywater increased by 202.27 percent while the white population declined by 22.06 percent (Walk 1979:5.01). Further changes occurred in the following decade. From 1970 to 1980, blacks increased by 110.62 percent, while whites declined by 56.54 percent. By 1980, the majority of Bywater's residents were black, 54.86 percent (Office of Analysis and Planning 1982:15B).

As the racial composition of the neighborhood changed from 1960 to 1970, the number of owner-occupied dwellings declined by 15.46 percent; the downward trend continued in the 1970s (Walk 1979:68). In the meantime, the number of households headed by females with children increased sharply from 1970 to 1980 (Office of Analysis and Planning 1982:15B). The composition of both public and private schools also altered. Black pupils made up less than 4 percent of students at the parochial school of St. Vincent de Paul in 1970-1971; by 1977-1978, blacks composed more than 40 percent of the enrollment. In that period, also, total enrollment declined from 326 to 212, perhaps an indication of white flight from the neighborhood (Walk 1979:23.01). In the decade of the 1970s, the overall population of Bywater declined by about 20.80 percent (Office of Analysis and Planning 1982:15B).

### **The Project Area in Historical Perspective**

Throughout its history the project area remained a neighborhood that developed differently from uptown New Orleans. Residents of the Ninth Ward believed that they were slighted by city government, and there is some evidence for their suspicions. For example, the city never addressed the problems of drainage in the Third District as thoroughly as New Orleans remedied the poor drainage uptown. The levees on the river and beside the lake, the gutter sluices, the drainage canals, the pumping stations, and garbage collection were never as adequate in the Third District as in the area above Canal Street. The city seemed slow to provide services but never hesitant to collect taxes.

Private companies in the nineteenth century were uninterested in providing water or sewerage to the project area. In areas of the Third District where citizens did receive such privately-provided services as water or gas, the companies cut off the service in the evening.

The Ursuline Convent and then the IHNC, prevented regular extension of the neighborhood downriver. Residents felt that important decisions concerning their property were made without their consent. They hesitated to vote taxes to a government in which they felt their interests were inadequately represented.

## CHAPTER VI

### HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE BLOCKS AND LOTS OF THE PROJECT AREA

#### Introduction

As discussed previously in Chapter V, the project area historically was characterized by the Ursuline Convent and the Manuel Andry Plantation located along the banks of the Mississippi River, and by scattered farms and dairies extending north from Dauphine Street. Between 1900 and the 1930s, the area changed considerably. In large measure, this can be attributed to the construction of the IHNC, commonly called the Industrial Canal, and the development of most of the project area into residential neighborhoods, with a northern industrialized area. This chapter discusses postbellum and twentieth century change within the project area, as well as occupational change, and patterning through time.

#### Primary Documentary Sources

The Federal census records of 1900 and 1910, and the 1938 New Orleans city directory, formed the foundation for researching the residential development of the project area. These three sources provided the most accessible documentary information regarding neighborhood composition and development. Missing or questionable listings in the census records were supplemented by additional city directory research. Limited information was collected from the 1870 New Orleans city directory and the 1880 Federal census records. In addition, early Sewerage and Water Board records were studied to assess connection to the public system. This information is discussed in more detail below.

The 1870 New Orleans Graham and Madden city directory includes a street index, with block-by-block listings, as well as the more common alphabetical name directory. At that time, however, only a few streets extended into the project area. These included: [N.] Peters Street, Dauphine Street, [N.] Rampart Street, St. Claude Avenue, French [France] Street, Lesseps Street, Alexander [Kentucky] Street, and Manuel Street. Only St. Claude Avenue and Lesseps Street recorded names that could be related to structures mapped on the 1877 Braun plan. The other streets listed either no residents within the project area or provided ambiguous information.

The city of New Orleans officially changed its municipal numbers in 1895 to the address system in use today. Because the 1880 census records for the New Orleans Ninth Ward listed only a few municipal numbers, not readily matched to current addresses, and because no block or street side designation was recorded, the decision was made not to use the 1880 census, except to supplement other sources. Recording patterns were noted for St. Claude Avenue and [N.] Peters Street, however, making that information useful for block study. Categories listed in the 1880 census included street name, house number (if known), occupants' names, race, gender, age, relationship to the head of household, marital status, occupation, and birthplace of each person and his/her parents. Comparison with the 1880 New Orleans city directory occasionally narrowed certain St. Claude Avenue and [N.] Peters Street residents to specific blocks; that information, in turn, was used in conjunction with the 1877 Braun plan to determine more precise house locations.

Federal census information from 1890 was unavailable; these records were destroyed previously by fire. The federal census listings for 1900 and 1910, however, were researched and used to reconstruct the block-by-block development of the project area. Recorded information included: street name, municipal number (if known), occupants' names, relationship to the head of household, race, gender, age, marital

status, birthplace, parents' birthplaces, profession, nature of business (1910 only), property use, and ownership/rental status. Absent or ambiguous information, i.e., missing municipal numbers and illegible names, was supplemented by city directory research encompassing the years 1899 through 1901 and 1909 through 1911. In most cases, occupants could be matched to the structures mapped on the 1896 and 1908 - 1909 Sanborn maps. Unfortunately, a number of residents in the project vicinity, particularly the truck farmers located north of St. Claude Avenue, were not given specific address designations in either census, nor were they listed in the corresponding city directories. This made exact location determinations virtually impossible.

Since it included a street index, in addition to the more commonly published alphabetical listing, the 1938 New Orleans city directory proved invaluable in tracing occupancy and use of structures recorded on the 1937 Sanborn maps. Information recorded in the 1938 city directory included the municipal address, property name (if applicable), head of household and other adult occupants, professions of all adult occupants, and ownership information. There were a few discrepancies between the street and name listings; however, most questions were resolved through examination of other directory years.

The early water connection records of the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board were important in determining approximate construction dates for those structures built following completion of the 1908 - 1909 Sanborn insurance maps. These Sewerage and Water Board *Water Meter Connection Books* listed municipal addresses, property owner and address, structure type, i.e., double cottage or single house, and the date that city water service was installed. Water installation in the project area along St. Claude Avenue and to the south began in 1910; it extended northward through the project area through the early 1910s. Prior to World War I, virtually the entire project area had access to city water. For those structures built after the 1908 - 1909 Sanborn maps were published, water connections generally coincide with approximate construction dates.

### Primary Cartographic Sources

Five sets of historic maps were used to assess the post-Civil War development of the project area vicinity. These maps included the 1877 Braun map; the 1883 Robinson atlas; and, the 1896, the 1908 - 1909, and the 1937 Sanborn Map Company insurance maps. These maps, as well as an assessment of their research value, are discussed below; block development through time also is presented in this chapter. The 1834 Charles Zimpel plan of New Orleans (Figure 10), an 1842 Communy plan of the plantation (Figure 11), and an 1868 d'Hémécourt plan of the Mississippi River waterfront blocks between Bartholemey Street and Poland Avenue (Figure 12) also were consulted concerning the Manuel Andry plantation. In addition, the 1894 Mississippi River Commission chart depicting the project area was consulted (Figure 15).

In 1877, John. F. Braun, surveyor and architect, published his *Plan Book of the Third District Comprising 7th, 8th, and 9th Wards, New Orleans, showing Subdivisions of Squares, with the present improvements thereon*. As indicated in the title, this volume depicted numbered city blocks throughout the Third District, including the entire Bywater project area. The map depicted all structures constructed by the time of its completion. The plan was used as a fire insurance map, and notations within structures list number of stories, type of roof, and occasionally function. Streetcar lines and some wells also are shown. However, the depicted block lots no longer correspond to the modern landscape, and street addresses were not provided.

The 1877 Braun plan depicts a number of structures within the southern half of the project area. These structures include the Convent of the Ursulines buildings, the antebellum Andry plantation house and outbuildings (Block 37), a small unnamed structure in Block 234, and a number of buildings in blocks adjacent to St. Claude Avenue (Blocks 350, 413 - 415, and 469). Except for those buildings that aligned St. Claude, these structures generally were scattered, reflecting the area's overall low population density. The

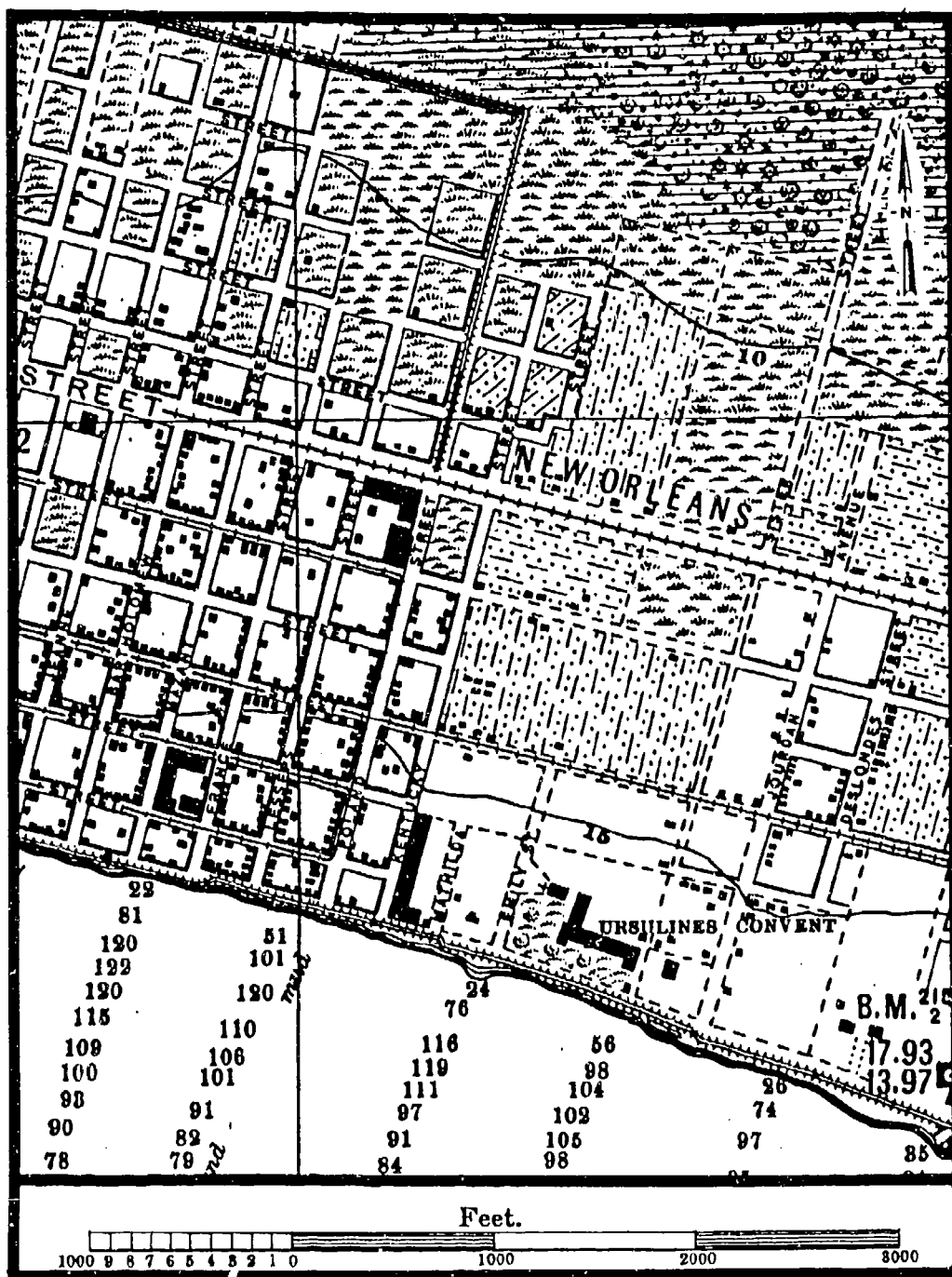


Figure 15. Excerpt from the 1894 survey of the Mississippi River, made under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission, Chart No. 76, showing the vicinity of the project area (Louisiana Collection, Tulane University).

plan documents the concentrated development south of Burgundy Street, and west of Poland Street, i.e., outside of the project area. Postbellum development also occurred along the Dauphine Street streetcar line.

In 1883, E. Robinson published his *Atlas of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana*. This atlas was based on city surveys prepared a few years earlier by Braun. As such, it contains virtually the same block and structure information depicted on Braun's earlier plan. While Braun noted number of stories, roofing material, and occasionally function, these notations almost always were deleted by Robinson. Within the project area, only the "Convent of the Ursulines" and the Poland Street "Horse Car Depot" were labeled. Since the 1883 Robinson atlas provided even less data than the 1877 Braun plan, it was not referenced extensively during this study.

The Sanborn Map Company began preparing fire insurance maps of New Orleans as early as the 1870s. Three of these maps extend into the project area. The earliest Sanborn maps depicting the project area date from 1896. At that time, only the blocks south of Dauphine Street (Blocks 37 - 39, 124 - 126, 186, and 187), and Blocks 349, 350, and 351 were mapped. The area south of Dauphine Street contained the Ursuline Convent, and the Andry plantation house and its dependencies; the remaining area generally was used for truck farming. Along St. Claude Avenue, Block 350 continued to house the Dauphine Line streetcar yard, and a residence. Only one small unidentified structure fell in Block 349; two residences and several dependencies were situated in Block 351. The sparse settlement depicted along St. Claude Avenue apparently reflects the continued emphasis of urban growth and development along Dauphine Street and the streetcar line. While the 1900 census clearly notes several other residences within the project area, the 1896 Sanborn maps do not depict these additional blocks.

The second set of Sanborn maps dates from 1908 and 1909. This set included the entire project area south of St. Claude Avenue, and Blocks 413, 414, and 469, located west of Poland Avenue. Settlement remained sparse throughout the project area, and intensive settlement continued in the vicinity of the Dauphine Street streetcar line. At the southern end of the project area, the convent remained largely unchanged; however, by 1909 the Andry plantation house had been incorporated into the grounds of the Lambou & Noel Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The remaining portion of the project area contained scattered houselots, farms, and dairies. The Louisiana Southern Railroad extended along the center of St. Claude Avenue. Development of the Poland Street streetcar yard continued (Block 350). While house construction continued along St. Claude Avenue, the street continued to reflect a rural, lightly residential and agricultural setting. No stores were located within the blocks covered in the project area. By the early 1910s, city water lines extended along most of the streets in the southern half of the project area. Around 1910, Poland Street was renamed Poland Avenue, although the Poland Street Yard maintained its former name.

The project area developed rapidly over the next thirty years. As discussed previously in Chapter V, city water and sewerage lines were available throughout most of the project area by the early 1910s. The IHNC was constructed through the former Ursuline Convent between 1918 and 1923. This was accompanied by an extension of the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad system up the western side of the canal, including construction of the Claiborne Yard, and the Claiborne Street Wharf (subsequently renamed the Galvez Street Wharf). The IHNC prompted industrial growth in the project area vicinity, increasing the economic base necessary for sustaining a large urban population. The new St. Claude streetcar line began operation in 1922; however, the widespread use and ownership of automobiles decreased reliance on the streetcar line for transportation and increased residential settlement. By 1937, most of the project area, except for the area bordering the IHNC, was covered with residential and commercial structures.

The 1937 Sanborn maps illustrate the entire project area, at which point the area can be divided into three broad developmental sections. That portion aligning the IHNC is covered by a naval supply base, railroad tracks and a railroad yard, the Galvez Street Wharf, and other canal-oriented landscape features. The northern blocks are devoted to industrial development such as the Flintkote Company, a manufacturer



of roofing materials and industrial asphalt, as well as other lumber and marine-oriented businesses. Those blocks surrounding St. Claude Avenue and N. Claiborne Avenue are filled with domestic residences, small private businesses, and stores. Many of the residences included a garage, attesting to the widespread use of automobiles in the project area. Unidentified small auxiliary structures, probably sheds, also were common. Since sewerage lines extended throughout the project area by the mid-1910s, and city ordinances (discussed in Chapter V) required residences and businesses to use these lines, it is assumed that virtually none of the project area structures depicted on the 1937 Sanborn map represent privies. A block-by-block discussion of this map, as it compares to the other historic maps, is presented below.

### **Project Area Documentary and Cartographic Data**

Data obtained from the historic and cartographic sources discussed above were compiled into a dBase III Plus file to permit manipulation and synthesization of the information. The census, city directory, and cartographic information were organized by city block, address, and modern lot numbers, as provided on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, base map. These data subsequently were compiled and placed into two tables (Tables 3 and 4). These tables provide a rapid means for assessing the information on an address-by-address and lot-by-lot basis. They are ordered according to city block number and then by address. While the configuration of some blocks has changed and a few blocks have been combined through the elimination of streets, historic block numbers have been maintained throughout the text for consistency.

Table 3 contains information from the 1900 census, the 1910 census, and the 1938 New Orleans city directory. Other city directories also were consulted to complete data lacking in the census records. The table lists use of the property, property name, number of occupants, and whether the occupants owned or rented the property. This is followed with information concerning head of household, such as name, occupation and nature of business, age, race, and place of birth. Finally, the head of each household's parents' place of birth is listed, when known. The 1938 city directory does not list age, race, or place of birth. Nineteen entries with insufficient locational information were not included on the table; all of these are associated with the 1910 census.

Structural information obtained from the 1877 Braun atlas, the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and the 1937 Sanborn insurance maps is summarized in Table 4. City water connection dates were obtained from the Sewerage and Water Board records. This table lists property use and name, number, and a description of structures shown. In order to consolidate the table, functions of only five structures on each property are noted where possible. With one exception, a fountain on the Andry Plantation near the northern edge of Block 37, functions of additional structures on properties containing more than five structures are usually unidentified and therefore unknown. Architectural type of the main building on each property is noted when possible, as well as the construction material used. Approximate construction dates, and city hookups also are provided. Except for buildings predating the early 1910s, it is anticipated that a structure's water connection date mirrors its date of construction. The table also notes whether or not the principle building described is extant. Finally, an assessment of subsurface disturbance to the property's potential archeological resources is presented.

The estimated extent of archeological disturbance is based on data collected during a disturbance study performed during January 1992. Since the current investigations precluded any subsurface testing within the project area, the disturbance study was based on a lot-by-lot visual examination of the project area, as well as the examination of historical records. At that time, four levels of perceived subsurface disturbance were recorded throughout the project area (Figures 16 and 17). These designations refer to anticipated integrity of potential archeological resources, and not to the current accessibility of those resources. *Minor* disturbance generally was assigned to empty lots, and to lots where the major historic structures such as residences and stores were constructed on piers. Areas designated as *moderate*

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory.

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					ETHNIC BACKGROUND			
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 37 Lot: - Address: 4557 N. Peters										
1900	residence	10	R	Pepin, Louis A.	bookkeeper	45	W	LA	LA	FRA
Block: 38 & 39 Lot: - Address: N. Peters btwn. Manuel & Sister, later known as 4580 Dauphine										
1900	farm/convent Urulins Convent	145	O	Sister Stanislaus	Reverend Mother	49	W	LA	LA	SWI
1910	farm/convent Urulins Convent (4580 Dauphine)	55	O	Labarthe, Adele	Mother Superior	59	W	LA	LA	SW/FRA
Block: 186 & 187 Lot: (site on former path of Manuel St.) Address: 4582 Dauphine										
1910	residence	5	R	Hubert, Jean M.	foreman, religious institute	55	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
Block: 234 Lot: - Address: - Dauphine										
1900	residence	1	?	Cyprien, Taboroz	farm laborer	37	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
1900	residence	3	?	Jean Pleur [Jean Pierre], Camille?	farm laborer	68	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
Block: 234 Lot: - Address: 4625 Dauphine										
1900	farm	4	R	Macellen, Dufour?	truck farmer	32	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
1910	farm	6	R	Pedepau, John [Jacob]	farmer, truck farm	36	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
Block: 235 Lot: - Address: 4553 Dauphine										
1910	residence	4	R	Wolfe, Albert	butcher, private market	35	W	LA	GER	GER
Block: 235 Lot: - Address: 4555 Dauphine										
1910	residence	3	R	Dietrich, Charles	policeman, city	35	W	LA	GER	GER
Block: 235 Lot: E/2 Address: 4581 Dauphine										
1900	farm	10	O	Schenck, George, Jr.	truck farmer	45	W	LA	FRA	GER
1910	farm	7	O	Schenck, George	farmer, truck farm	55	W	LA	LA	GER
Block: 298 Lot: E/2 Address: 4568 N. Rampart										
1900	farm	3	O	Zimmer, Henry	truck farmer	28	W	LA	GER	GER
1910	farm	7	O	Zimmer, Henry	farmer, truck farm	38	W	LA	GER	GER

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area. Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
	USE	#	OWN/	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER	
	NAME	OCCU	RENT	NAME						
<b>Block: 347 Lot: SE/4+ Address: 4569 N. Rampart</b>										
1900	farm	3	O	Cottrell, Benjamin						
1910	farm	2	O	Cottrell, Benjamin						
					52	W	WIND	WIND	WIND	FRA
					63	W	FRA	FRA	FRA	FRA
<b>Block: 347 Lot: J? Address: 4550 (Could be 4544?) St. Claude</b>										
1938	vacant	0	-							
<b>Block: 347 Lot: K Address: 4560 St. Claude</b>										
1938	residence	1	R	LeJeune, Lena A.						
<b>Block: 347 Lot: - Address: 4566 St. Claude</b>										
1938	residence/meeting house VFW Post No. 3244	1	R	Colandrea, Michael J.						
<b>Block: 348 Lot: 14-A Address: 1049 Kentucky</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Gautreaux, James						
<b>Block: 348 Lot: 14-A Address: 4500 St. Claude</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Martin, Reynold(j)						
<b>Block: 348 Lot: 14-13-A Address: 4504 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	1	R	Peterson, Robert H.						
					40	W	LA	NY	PA	
<b>Block: 348 Lot: 14-13-A Address: 4506 St. Claude</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Jeanfreau, Lottie A. (wid. David)						
<b>Block: 348 Lot: A Address: 4508 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	3	O	Even, Angeline						
1938	residence	3	R	Holmes, Charles L.						
					48	W	LA	LA	LA	LA

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					ETHNIC BACKGROUND			
USE NAME	#	OWN	RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 348 Lot: B (W) Address: 4510 St. Claude										
1910 residence	8	R		Even, James A.	butcher, private market					
1938 residence	4	R		Even, John	- [sons?] - collector & mechanic	42	W	LA	LA	LA
Block: 348 Lot: 10 Address: 4514 St. Claude										
1910 residence	5	O		Thurman, Mattie A.	seamstress, at home	32	W	WI	IL	NY
1938 residence	2	R		Kinsler, William J.	bus operator, NOPS					
Block: 348 Lot: 9 Address: 4516 St. Claude										
1910 residence	3	O		Kuppler, Carl F.	printer, paper office [Playune]	29	W	PA	PA	PA
1938 residence	1	O		Schneider, John P.	laborer					
Block: 348 Lot: - Address: 4526 St. Claude										
1932 residence	2	O		Dorby, Achille or Achel P.	general foreman, N.O. Public Services Inc.					
Block: 348 Lot: B (E) Address: 4530 St. Claude										
1938 residence	2	R		Thomas, Charles J. or F.	collector, St. Louis Industrial Life Insurance . . . Assn.					
Block: 349 Lot: 11 Address: 1039 Poland										
1938 residence	3	O		Parenti, August J.	salesman					
Block: 349 Lot: 11 Address: 1041 Poland										
1938 residence	4	O		Garth, John W.	florist					
Block: 349 Lot: 18 & 19 Address: 4422 St. Claude										
1938 residence	2	R		Waldmann, John P.	accountant, Levitan's Inc. (dept. store)					
Block: 349 Lot: 18 & 19 Address: 4424 St. Claude										
1938 residence	2	O		Luckow, Charles A.	carpenter					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
	USE	NAME	\$ OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION	NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	FATHER
<b>Block: 350 Lot: SW/C Address: 4301 N. Rampart</b>										
1900	residence		2	O	Libb6, Harry F.	R.R. Supt.	49	W	LA	FR CAN
<b>Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4311 N. Rampart</b>										
1910	residence		1	R	McClain, Mena	seamstress, home	29	W	LA	GER LA
<b>Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4313 N. Rampart</b>										
1910	residence		3	7	Hof, Madeline	no job (bro. - laborer, odd jobs)	45	W	LA	GER
<b>Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4317 N. Rampart</b>										
1910	residence		4	R	Facischin (Perschin), Joseph	motorist, street cars	45	W	LA	GER
<b>Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4319 N. Rampart</b>										
1910	residence		6	R	Ginat, Michel	laborer, odd jobs	43	W	LA	LA
<b>Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4338 St. Claude</b>										
1938	police station	N.O. City 8th Precinct	0	O	City of New Orleans	-				
<b>Block: 351 Lot: A Address: 1033 France</b>										
1938	residence		2	R	Lagatuta, Vincent	manager, Economy Drug Store				
<b>Block: 351 Lot: A Address: 1035 France</b>										
1938	residence		2	R	Gowland, Samuel	clerk				
<b>Block: 351 Lot: A Address: 4200 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence		6	R	Thompson, Albert T.	agent, manufacturer	24		LA	GER LA
1938	drug store	Economy Drug Store	0	O	Lagatuta, John	proprietor				

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
<b>Block: 351 Lot: A Address: 4202 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	8	O	Van Gaffen, Joseph	manager, produce	31	W	LA	GER	GER
<b>Block: 351 Lot: B Address: 4208 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	5	O	Schulte, Frank, Jr.	carpet layer, dept. store	30	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	hardware store	0	R	Lukinovich, Jerome J.	hardware					
<b>Block: 351 Lot: B Address: 4210 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	2	R	Fedy, John F.	shipping clerk, sugar refinery	44	W	LA	IRE	IRE
<b>Block: 351 Lot: 5 &amp; 6 Address: 4212 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	3	O	Seebert, William [V.]	lawyer	29	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	residence	2	O	Seebert, The Hon. William V.	judge, 1st City Court, Sec. C					
<b>Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224 St. Claude</b>										
1910	residence	7	O	Williams, Edward B.	sample, U.S. Govt. [Appraiser's Dept.]	54	W	LA	LA	MA
1938	residence w/ apartments	3	O	D'Betha, Frank	barber, Anthony Seta's shop					
<b>Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224 or 4224, Apt. 5 St. Claude</b>										
1938	apartment	2	R	Poole, Alfred H.	longshoreman					
<b>Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224, Apt. 2 St. Claude</b>										
1938	apartment	2	R	Gandy, George B.	engineer					
<b>Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224, Apt. 3 St. Claude</b>										
1938	apartment	1	R	Tucker, Morris H.						
<b>Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224, Apt. 5 St. Claude</b>										
1938	apartment	2	R	Smith, Louis C.	driver					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
DATE	USE NAME	#	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224, Apt. 6 St. Claude										
1938	apartment	2	R	DiBetta, Michael	clerk					
Block: 351 Lot: C Address: 4226 St. Claude										
1910	residence	5	R	Souquet, George	electrician, railroad		W	LA	GER	LA
1938	residence	4	R	"oucher, Charles J.	engineer					
Block: 351 Lot: C Address: 4228 St. Claude										
1910	residence	2	R	Ticker, John	drummer, produce	29	W	LA	LA	LA
1938	residence	1	R	Stewart, Charles J.	clerk					
Block: 351 Lot: C Address: 4228, rear St. Claude										
1938	residence	1	R	Dalton, Anna (wid. Lucius)	receptionist, Saenger Theatre					
Block: 351 Lot: 2B Address: 4232 St. Claude										
1938	residence	2	R	Hornung, Louis M.	barber					
Block: 351 Lot: 1 Address: 4234 St. Claude										
1910	residence	2	O	Mitchell, Adolph	traveling salesman, brewery	31	W	LA	NC	LA
1938	residence/grocery store	2	O	Beros, Stephen "Steve"	grocer					
Block: 413 Lot: - Address: 1107 France										
1938	residence	2	R	Velancon, John	conductor					
Block: 413 Lot: X Address: 1113 France										
1900	residence	2	R	Fabish, Michael	day laborer	35	W	LA	FRA	GER
1910	residence	3	R	Schmidt, Christian	farmer, home farm	25	W	LA	LA	LA
1938	residence	2	R	Heitman, Eva (wid. John)	- (son? - laborer)					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 413 Lot: - Address: 4201 St. Claude										
1910	residence	5	O	Seeber, Wilhelmina	own income	56	W	GER	GER	GER
1938	drug store	0	R	Schertz, Paul M.	druggist					
Block: 413 Lot: - Address: 4203 St. Claude										
1910	residence	5	R	Grier, Gerald J.	bookkeeper, newspaper	30	W	LA	LA	GER
Block: 413 Lot: Y Address: 4205 St. Claude										
1900	residence	3	O	Hewell, Henry	carpenter	23	W	LA	GER	GER
1910	residence	8	O	Hewell, Henry G.	carpenter, [illegible] factory	35	W	LA	LA	GER
1938	residence	4	R	Hennett, Henry L.	lawyer					
Block: 413 Lot: Y Address: 4211 St. Claude										
1900	residence	8	R	Richardson, Melvin	day laborer	80	B	VA	VA	AFR
1910	residence	8	R	Alexe, Alcide	butcher, meat	24	B	LA	LA	LA
Block: 413 Lot: Z Address: 4217 St. Claude										
1900	residence	5	O	Bonnemazon [Bonnemaison], Peter	day laborer	48	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
1910	residence	5	O	Bonnemazon [Bonnemaison], Peter	laborer, stock pens	57	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
Block: 413 Lot: 1 & 2 Address: 4219 St. Claude										
1910	residence (barber shop?)	2	R	Nummacher, Christian	barber, shop	27	W	LA	LA	LA
1938	residence	3	R	Tsalfe, Helen	stenographer, Graham law firm					
Block: 413 Lot: 1 & 2 Address: 4221 St. Claude										
1900	residence	2	O	Fos [AKA Foss], John	N.G. 7-0-1 [pension?]	80	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
1910	residence	4	R	Boulgichon [George], Louise	own income	45	M	LA	USA	USA
1938	residence	2	O	Padron, Claude J.	salesman					
Block: 413 Lot: 1-A Address: 4223 St. Claude										
1938	meats-retail	0	R	Sabatier, Louis G.	meats					



Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND		
	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
<b>Block: 413 Lot: 1-A Address: 4225 St. Claude</b>										
1938	residence	5	R	Sabathier, Louis G.	metals, 4223 St. Claude					
<b>Block: 413 Lot: 2-A Address: 4227 St. Claude</b>										
1900	residence	4	O	Day, Bernard	U.S. soldier	57	W	NY	IRE	IRE
1910	residence	3	R	Lashley, William A.	street merchant, vegetables	43	W	LA	LA	OH
1938	residence	3	R	Bombo, Manuel	pharmacist					
<b>Block: 413 Lot: 9 &amp; 10 Address: 4229 St. Claude</b>										
1938	residence/barber shop	2	R	Lashley, Robert	barber					
<b>Block: 414 Lot: Z Address: 1119 Lesseps</b>										
1938	residence	2	O	Arena, Harold L.	forer man					
<b>Block: 414 Lot: X Address: 1131 Lesseps</b>										
1938	residence	2	O	Cambas, Arthur E.	asst. commissioner, State Dept. Motorium Commission					
<b>Block: 414 Lot: Q &amp; R Address: 1118 Poland</b>										
1910	residence	3	O	Neff, Louis W.	carpenter, house	39	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	residence	2	O	Capella, Frank	-					
<b>Block: 414 Lot: O &amp; P Address: 1128 Poland</b>										
1938	residence	2	O	Confer, Joseph L.	laborer					
<b>Block: 414 Lot: O &amp; P Address: 1130 Poland</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Rogers, Robert A.	mechanic					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY				HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 414 Lot: I Address: 4301 St. Claude										
1900	residence	5	R	Thibault (Fabory), Frank	carpenter	53	W	LA	LA	LA
1910	residence	5	O	Rauter, John	laborer, garden	52	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	residence/restaurant	3	O	Rauter, William H.	restauranteur					
Block: 414 Lot: I Address: 4303 St. Claude										
1900	farm	8	O	Rauter, John	farmer	48	W	LA	GER	GER
1910	residence	3	R	Gullung, Andrew	fireman, stockyards	49	W	LA	UNK	UNK
Block: 414 Lot: H Address: 4305 St. Claude										
1938	gas & oil service station Robertson Bros.	0	O	Robertson, Warren	filling station					
Block: 414 Lot: G Address: 4309 St. Claude										
1938	residence	1	R	Rauter, Barbara M.	stenographer					
Block: 414 Lot: G Address: 4311 St. Claude										
1938	residence	2	R	Meyer, Louis L.	barber					
Block: 414 Lot: F Address: 4317 St. Claude										
1900	residence	6	R	Niedermier, Joseph	day laborer	47	W	GER	GER	GER
1910	residence	6	R	Hoffman, Ferdinand	manager, packing house	31	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	residence	3	R	Goublier, Edward	laborer					
Block: 414 Lot: D & E Address: 4321 St. Claude										
1938	liquor-retail	0	R	Crocia, Joseph	liquors					
Block: 414 Lot: Y Address: 4325 St. Claude										
1938	residence/liquor-retail	1	O	Cambas, Theophile	liquors					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			ETHNIC BACKGRND		
	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER FATHER
<b>Block: 414 Lot X Address: 4335 St. Claude</b>									
1938	residence/liquor-retail	2	R	Fisch, Walter A.	liquor				
<b>Block: 414 Lot X Address: 4337 St. Claude</b>									
1938	liquor-retail	0	R	Fisch, Henry	liquor				
<b>Block: 415 Lot 1 &amp; 2 Address: 1103 Poland</b>									
1910	farm	3	R	Sauech, Philip	farmer, dairy farm	67	W	FRA	FRA
1938	residence	2	O	Boesch, Edward H.	salesman				
<b>Block: 415 Lot C Address: 1115 Poland</b>									
1938	gas & oil service station Meyer's Filling Station	0	O	Meyer, Oliver	proprietor				
<b>Block: 415 Lot 17 &amp; 18 Address: 4419 St. Claude</b>									
1938	residence	3	O	Nolan, William J.	waiter/houseman				
<b>Block: 415 Lot 15 &amp; 16 Address: 4425 St. Claude</b>									
1900	residence	6	R	Ernest, J. M. Wd. [Roline, wid. Jean M.]	N.G.O-2-3 [person?] [family formerly owned dairy]	36	W	LA	GER
1910	residence	5	R	Dufresne, Adolphe[s]	waiter/houseman, consignment house	32	W	LA	UNK
1938	residence/grocery store	1	R	Gaspard, Lucian M.	grocer				
<b>Block: 416 Lot 1 (W) &amp; 2 (W) Address: 4501 St. Claude</b>									
1910	residence	8	R	Beitz, Paul	washer, car	39	W	LA	LA
<b>Block: 416 Lot 3 (3) &amp; 4 (W) Address: 4511 St. Claude</b>									
1938	residence	3	O	Schmidt, Frederick A.	carpenter				
<b>Block: 416 Lot 3 (W) &amp; 4 (W) Address: 4511 [4513 in census] St. Claude</b>									
1910	residence	4	O	Schmidt, Emilie [Emile]	modestman, street railway	25	W	LA	GER

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND				
DATE	USE NAME	\$ OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 416 Lot: 3 (W) Address: 4513 St. Claude										
1900	farm	10	O	Lacassagne, J. M.	truck farmer	39	W	FRA	FRA	FRA
Block: 416 Lot: 5, 6 & 7 Address: 4519 St. Claude										
1910	residence	2	R	Vincent, Lucindy	washer-woman, private family	45	M	LA	VA	LA
1938	residence	2	R	Meyrey, Ferdinand H.	painter					
Block: 416 Lot: 5, 6 & 7 Address: 4521 St. Claude										
1910	residence	10	R	Williams, Richard	laborer, lumber yard	26	B	LA	LA	LA
1938	residence	3	R	Levy, Robert A.	laborer					
Block: 416 Lot: 1 (E) Address: 4527 St. Claude										
1900	farm	8	R	Ducaquier, August	dairy farmer	32	W	LA	FRA	FRA
1910	residence	3	R	Desposito, Frederick	trimmer, sheet metal	26	W	LA	MS	ITA
1938	residence	2	O	Fontaine, Henry A.						
Block: 416 Lot: 2 (E) Address: 4531 St. Claude										
1938	residence	2	R	Markham, Bruce D.	salesman, D.H. Holmes Co. (dept. store)					
Block: 416 Lot: 3 (E) Address: 4537 St. Claude										
1910	residence	2	R	Solomon, Theodore	laborer, lumber yard	35	B	LA	UNK	UNK
Block: 416 Lot: 3(E) & 4(E) Address: 4539 St. Claude										
1910	residence	2	R	Welsh, Joseph B.	teamster, drayage	21	B	LA	LA	LA
1938	residence	3	R	Meigoni, Henry	salesman					
Block: 416 & 417 Lot: - (site now Japonica St.) Address: 4543? St. Claude										
1900	residence	6	R	George (Bouchon), Louise	washer-woman	32	B	LA	LA	LA

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area. Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
DATE	USE NAME	#	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 417 Lot: 3 & 4 Address: 4563 St. Claude										
1900	farm	6	R	Zimmer, George, Jr.	truck farmer	36	W	LA	GER	GER
1910	farm	10	O	Zimmer, George	farmer, home farm	48	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	residence	4	O	Zimmer, George	gardener					
Block: 417 Lot: 5 Address: 4569 St. Claude										
1910	farm	5	O	Zimmer, Charles	farmer, home farm	56	W	LA	GER	GER
1938	residence	2	O	Zimmer, John A.	gardener					
Block: 417 Lot: 6 or 7 Address: 4575 St. Claude										
1900	farm	5	R	Zimmer, Charles	truck farmer	45	W	LA	GER	GER
1910	residence	6	R	Eay, Jacob	laborer, saw mill	48	W	GER	GER	GER
Block: 418 Lot: - Address: 4611 St. Claude										
1938	office Dock Board Canal Office	0	O	Port of New Orleans	-					
Block: 418 Lot: - Address: 4621 St. Claude										
1900	residence	7	R	Earnist [Ernest], Victor	carpenter	30	W	LA	FRA	FRA
Block: 469 Lot: 25 Address: 4315 Marais										
1938	residence	2	R	Cabre, Harris	mechanic					
Block: 469 Lot: 25 Address: 4317 Marais										
1938	residence	2	R	Nugent, John A.	clerk					
Block: 469 Lot: 26 Address: 4319 Marais										
1938	residence	2	R	Flous, Earl E.	bicycle repairman					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND			
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	FATHER
<b>Block: 469 Lot: 1 Address: 1200 Poland</b>									
1910	residence	4	R	Bosch, Christopher G.	clerk, coffee co.	32	W	LA	GER
<b>Block: 469 Lot: 2-A Address: 1204 Poland</b>									
1900	farm	6	R	Wiegner, Fredrick [sic]	truck farmer				GER
1938	residence	2	R	Sodin, Joseph G.	mechanic	58	W	GER	GER
<b>Block: 469 Lot: 2-A Address: 1206 Poland</b>									
1938	residence	2	R	Salvant, Harold	salesman				
<b>Block: 589 Lot: 1 to 4 Address: 1401 Japonica</b>									
1938	residence (not listed under Dairies or Milk Dealers)	7	O	Cavony, Christina (wid. James)	dairy				
<b>Block: 591 Lot: X Address: 4422 N. Robertson</b>									
1938	residence	2	R	Regan, Arthur A.	salesman				
<b>Block: 591 Lot: Y Address: 4424 N. Robertson</b>									
1938	residence	2	R	Milliello, Andrew A.	laborer				
<b>Block: 591 Lot: Y Address: 4426 N. Robertson</b>									
1938	residence	2	R	Carlisle, Charles S.	chauffeur, United Parcels Inc.				
<b>Block: 591 Lot: Z Address: 4428 N. Robertson</b>									
1938	residence	2	R	Reynolds, Richard K.	pugmillman, Lone Star Cement Corp.				
<b>Block: 591 Lot: Z Address: 4430 N. Robertson</b>									
1938	residence	2	R	Nuschler, George	laborer				

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

1938

residence

1

R

Epping, Mary (wid. Charles M.)

-

1938

residence

3

R

Dominick, John W.

clerk, N.O. Public Belt Railroad

1938

residence

2

O

Blatton, James L.

clerk

1938

residence

4

O

Seibel, John A.

clerk, P.O.

1938

residence

2

R

Milliet, Louis A.

mechanic, Am. Brewing Co.

1938

residence

2

O

Dannecker, John M.

Director, Chemical Dept., Board of Health

1938

residence

2

R

Bouchoux, Joseph

chauffeur, Fire Dept.

1938

residence

5

R

Schroeder, Edward E.

carpenter

1938

residence

4

R

Howard, Walter A.

- (sons? - adjuster & agent with insurance cos.)

1938

residence

2

R

Heller, Joseph L.

clerk

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE		USE NAME		PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND		
		#	OWN/ OCCU	RENT	NAME		OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 592 Lot: 18 Address: 4316 N. Robertson												
1938	residence	5	R		Wisneski, John		seaman					
Block: 592 Lot: 17 Address: 4318 N. Robertson												
1938	residence	2	O		Yarbrow, John L.		special agent					
Block: 592 Lot: 17 Address: 4320 N. Robertson												
1938	residence	3	O		Varenholt, Anthony		cabinetmaker					
Block: 592 Lot: 5 Address: 4319 N. Villere												
1938	vacant	0	-		-		-					
Block: 592 Lot: 5? Address: 4321 N. Villere												
1938	residence	2	O		Fiche, Desire		butcher					
Block: 592 Lot: 7 Address: 1402 Poland												
1910	residence	6	R		Thabony (Tabony), James		carpenter, house	28	W	LA	LA	LA
1938	vacant	0	-		-		-					
Block: 592 Lot: 9 Address: 1412 Poland												
1910	residence	3	R		Kuidworth, Ellen		none (s - conductor, street railway)	65	W	IRE	IRE	IRE
1938	residence	2	O		Martin, Eugene (wid. Frederick L.)		- (son? - salesman, H. Weil Baking Co.)					
Block: 592 Lot: 9 Address: 1414 Poland												
1910	residence	5	R		Findorff, Louis		cotton store, cotton yard	39	W	LA	GER	GER
1910	residence	2	R		Thibodeaux, Forrest		electrician, shop	31	W	LA	LA	LA
1938	residence	2	R		Provost, Denis J.		pressman					
Block: 592 Lot: 10 Address: 1418 Poland												
1910	residence	7	O		Neff, John M.		builder, house	41	W	LA	LA	GER
1938	residence	5	R		Yancovich, Marc S.		gardener					



Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND		
	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
<b>Block: 592 Lot: 12 Address: 426 Poland</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Dembrun, Frank J.	machinist					
<b>Block: 592 Lot: 13 Address: 1428 Poland</b>										
1938	residence	3	O	Maire, Henry B.	telephone operator					
<b>Block: 592 Lot: 13 Address: 1430 Poland</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Munster, Thomas J.	agent, Citizens Industrial Life, Health... Insurance Co.					
<b>Block: 593 Lot: 10 Address: 1435 France</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Noggerath, William	clerk					
<b>Block: 593 Lot: 10 Address: 1437 France</b>										
1938	residence	3	R	Alt, Felix A.	clerk, P.O.					
<b>Block: 593 Lot: 11 Address: 1439 France</b>										
1938	residence	2	R	Feuther, Warren L.	clerk, Fire Dept.					
<b>Block: 593 Lot: 11 Address: 1441 France</b>										
1938	residence	5	O	Wallace, John J.	lieut., Fire Dept.					
<b>Block: 593 Lot: 2 Address: 1438 Lesseps</b>										
1938	residence	2	O	Richardson, Frank J.						
<b>Block: 593 Lot: B Address: 4212 N. Robertson</b>										
1938	residence	5	O	Greve, Frederick	clerk					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
DATE	USE NAME	#	OWN/RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 593 Lot: B Address: 4214 N. Robertson										
1938	residence	2	R	Michel, August J.	mechanic, Rolland for Keys					
Block: 593 Lot: A Address: 4216 N. Robertson										
1938	residence	5	O	Fields, Arthur	machinist					
Block: 593 Lot: A Address: 4218 N. Robertson										
1938	residence	2	R	Kraft, Theodore	salesman					
Block: 665 Lot: A Address: 1501 France										
1938	residence	7	O	Gonzales, Bernard	pile driver operator					
Block: 665 Lot: A Address: 1503 France										
1938	residence	2	O	Arnold, Edward R.	clerk, Pan-Am Life Ins. Co.					
Block: 665 Lot: B Address: 1505 France										
1938	residence	2	O	Kessler, Arthur T.	chauffeur, Fire Dept.					
Block: 665 Lot: B Address: 1507 France										
1938	residence	2	R	Mandel, James	clerk					
		2	R	Metz, Arthur A.	engineer					
Block: 665 Lot: 9 Address: 1533 France										
1938	residence	2	R	Lusoy, George	laborer					
Block: 665 Lot: 9 Address: 1535 France										
1938	residence	1	R	Kist, Elizabeth (wid. Julius)	-					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND					
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION	NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 665 Lot: 23 Address: 1506 Lesseps											
1938	residence	2	O	Rabalais, Amadee T.		driver					
Block: 665 Lot: 12 Address: 4218 N. Claiborne											
1910	residence	3	C	Joefrau, Maria		none (s - lumberyard, d - seamstress)	50	M	LA	LA	LA
Block: 665 Lot: 13 Address: 4220 N. Claiborne											
1910	farm	4	O	Manuel, August		farmer, home farm	60	B	LA	LA	LA
Block: 665 Lot: C Address: 4209 N. Robertson											
1938	residence	2	O	Phillips, Cyril H.		grocer, 1501 Lesseps					
Block: 665 Lot: 26 Address: 4215 N. Robertson											
1938	residence	2	O	Jordan, Hubert A.		-					
Block: 665 Lot: 25 Address: 4219 N. Robertson											
1938	residence	4	O	Masson, Otis		mechanic					
Block: 666 Lot: 1 Address: 1501 Lesseps											
1938	grocery store	0	O	Phillips, Cyril		grocer					
Block: 666 Lot: 2 Address: 1507 Lesseps											
1938	residence	2	R	Barbe, Nelson E.		warehouseman, Woodward Wight & Co.					
Block: 666 Lot: 3 & 4 Address: 1511 Lesseps											
1938	residence	4	O	Schmitt, Athanas		laborer					
Block: 666 Lot: 9 Address: 1533 Lesseps											
1938	residence	2	R	Findorff, Milton L.		laborer					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND				
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 666 Lot: 9 Address: 1535 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	O	Miller, George L.	plumber					
Block: 666 Lot: 10 Address: 1537 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	R	Herricks, James	salesman					
Block: 666 Lot: 10 Address: 1539 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	R	Michalik, Joseph E.	pressman, Dameron-Person Co.					
Block: 666 Lot: 12 Address: 4320 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	5	O	Flatman, Pauline (wd. Charles)	(children? - clerk, machinist, cutter, & laborer)					
Block: 666 Lot: 13A Address: 4322 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	2	R	Schmidt, Martin	laborer					
Block: 666 Lot: 13A Address: 4324 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	4	R	Worthmann, John	laborer					
Block: 666 Lot: 1 Address: 4311 N. Robertson										
1938	residence	2	R	Ulrich, Albert A.	marine engineer					
Block: 666 Lot: A Address: 4315 N. Robertson										
1938	residence (liquor retail)	2	O	Dembun, Martin A.	liquor					
Block: 666 Lot: 24 Address: 4321 N. Robertson										
1938	vacant	0	-	-	-					
Block: 666 Lot: 24 Address: 1500 Poland										
1938	residence	2	O	Meardon, Joseph A.	laborer					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			ETHNIC BACKGROUND					
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PLOF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 666 Lot: 24 Address: 1502 Poland										
1938	residence	2	R	Bartholomew, Luke J.	laborer					
Block: 666 Lot: 21 Address: 1514 Poland										
1910	residence	3	O	Duvenay, Charles R.	agent letter, U.S.P.O. [asst. supt. money order dept.]	32	W	LA	USA	USA
1938	residence	3	O	Duvenay, Charles R.	supervisor, F.O.					
Block: 668 Lot: A Address: 1503 Kentucky										
1938	residence	2	R	Marshall, Charles J.	laborer					
Block: 668 Lot: - Address: 1517 Kentucky										
1938	residence	1	R	Mann, Garys (wid. William H.)	-					
Block: 668 Lot: NW/C Address: 1541 Kentucky										
1910	residence	3	R	Baldwin, Carrie [Emile]	servant, private family	44	W	LA	UNK	LA
Block: 719 Lot: 16 Address: 4529 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	3	O	Ryan, Corneia P. (wid. Edward)	probation officer, Juvenile Court					
Block: 719 Lot: 20 Address: 4531 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	2	R	Cubby, John H.	inspector, WPA					
Block: 720 Lot: 21 Address: 1604 Kentucky										
1938	residence	2	O	Trapp, Nelson E.	salesman					
Block: 720 Lot: 1 Address: 1603 Poland?										
1900	residence	3	R	Buecker [Bucker], John	dairymen	26	W	LA	GER	GER

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					ETHNIC BACKGRND			
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 720? Lot: 1? Address: 1603? Poland (Census states "Claiborne & Poland")										
1910	arm	8	R	Michal, Louis	farmer, vegetables	47	W	LA	LA	LA
Block: 721 Lot: 5 Address: 1617 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	R	Luke, Frederick	cashier					
Block: 721 Lot: 5 Address: 1619 Lesseps										
1938	residence	4	O	Yrie, Otto J.	engraver, Romanas Photo-Engraving Co.					
Block: 721 Lot: 5 Address: 1623 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	R	Salath, Leonard	pressman, Mem-Tribune					
Block: 721 Lot: 7 Address: 1625 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	R	LeCron, Eugene L.	metalworker					
Block: 721 Lot: 8 Address: 1627 Lesseps										
1938	residence	1	O	Bette, Catherine A. (wid. Arthur)	-					
Block: 721 Lot: 23-A Address: 4325 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	3	R	Chamel, Ephiege	clerk					
Block: 721 Lot: 23-A Address: 4327 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	2	R	Hammel, Bernard L.	engraver					
Block: 721 Lot: 24-A Address: 1604 Poland										
1938	vacant	0	-	-	-					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND			
USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 721 Lot: 22-A Address: 1608 Poland									
1938 residence?	1	R	Lafont, Earl - listed only in street index, not in name directory	?					
Block: 721 Lot: A Address: 1618 Poland									
1910 residence	3	O	Modenbach, John	bookkeeper, cigar manufacturing co.	27	W	LA	IRE	GER
1938 residence	2	O	Jeanneau, Váery P.	clerk					
Block: 721 Lot: A Address: 1620 Poland									
1910 residence	4	R	Young, Hexa	none (2 sons - store clerks, 1 - packing house)	47	W	GER	GER	GER
1938 residence	4	O	Weiss, Fredica A. (wid. William)	- (sons? - clerks)					
Block: 721 Lot: B Address: 1622 Poland									
1910 residence	6	R	Stephany, Joseph	laborer, wharf	45	W	FRA	UNK	UNK
1938 residence	4	R	Feroni, Albert J.	musician, WPA					
Block: 721 Lot: 16 Address: 1632 Poland									
1938 residence	2	R	Kline, James A.	clerk					
Block: 721 Lot: 15 Address: 1634 Poland									
1910 residence	6	O	Colon, Annie	own income	63	M	CUBA	VA	PA
Block: 722 Lot: 1 Address: 1601 France									
1938 residence	2	R	Engert, Thomas	-					
Block: 722 Lot: 1 Address: 1603 France									
1938 residence	2	O	Heindel, Frederick J.	metalworker					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGRND			
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 722 Lot: 2 Address: 1607 France										
1910	residence	7	O	Schmidt, Michael	fireman, slaughterhouse	35	W	GER	GER	GER
1938	residence	2	R	Hammer, Henry	carpenter					
Block: 722 Lot: 24 Address: 1602 Lesseps										
1938	residence	3	O	Kaupp, Joseph A.	grocer at 4229 N. Claiborne					
Block: 722 Lot: 23 Address: 1604 Lesseps										
1938	residence	3	R	Mullet, John P.	salesman					
Block: 722 Lot: 23 Address: 1606 Lesseps										
1938	residence	2	O	Jones, Parley B.	clerk, WPA					
Block: 722 Lot: 25 Address: 4219 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	2	O	Goff, Thomas E.	laborer					
Block: 722 Lot: 25 Address: 4221 N. Claiborne										
1938	residence	2	R	Alexander, Laurence A. or C.	stockman, S. H. Kress & Co.					
Block: 722 Lot: 24 Address: 4229 N. Claiborne										
1938	grocery store	0	O	Kaupp, Joseph A.	grocer					
Block: 994 Lot: - Address: 4620 N. Galvez										
1938	residence/restaurant	2	R	Musmeci, Philip	restaurant					



Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

DATE	PROPERTY			HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND		
	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
<b>Block: 995 Lot - Address: 4500 N. Galvez</b>										
1938	roofing co. Flintkote Co. (branch)	0	R	Flintkote Co. (A. W. Herbert, factory manager)	roofing materials					
1938	residence part of Flintkote property	4	R	Folse, Wilbur M.	electrician, Flintkote Co.					
1938	roofing co. Richardson Roofing Co.	0	R	Dw. of Flintkote Co.	roofing					
<b>Block: 1088 Lot: B Address: 2122 Kentucky</b>										
1938	residence	1	R	Olsen, Nils	warehouseman, Neptune Supply Co.					
<b>Block: 1088 Lot: B or X-1 Address: 2126 Poland</b>										
1938	stevedoring co. N.O. Stevedoring Co., Inc.	0	R	William J. Kearney, pres.	stevedoring					
<b>Block: 1089 Lot: 1 to 24 Address: 2117 Kentucky</b>										
1938	lumber co. Dudley Hardwood Co.	0	O	Dudley Hardware Co.	lumber - wholesale					
<b>Block: 1090 Lot - Address: 4617 N. Galvez</b>										
1938	residence/restaurant	1	R	Adams, Mrs. Dolena (wid. Chester)	restaurant					
<b>Block: 1090 Lot - Address: 4625 N. Galvez</b>										
1938	restaurant	0	R	Chase, Frank L.	restaurant					

Table 3. Households within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, and the 1938 City Directory, continued

PROPERTY		HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
DATE	USE NAME	# OCCU	OWN/ RENT	NAME	OCCUPATION/NATURE OF BUSINESS	AGE	RACE	PL OF BIRTH	MOTHER	FATHER
Block: 1091 Lot - Address: Galvez St. Wharf (N. Galvez at Navigation Canal)										
1938	freight co. Coast Transportation Co., Inc.	O	R	Coast Transportation Co., Inc.	freight - rail & water					
1938	freight transport co. Commercial Transportation Co., Inc.	O	R	Commercial Transportation Co., Inc.	freight - rail & water					
1938	wharf office Federal Barge Lines	O	R	William H. Cook, local agent	piers, docks, & wharves					
1938	commercial wharf Galvez Street Wharf	O	O	Port of New Orleans	--					
1938	wharf office Gulf Pacific Line Ltd.	O	R	Fredrick C. Theobald, manager	piers, docks, & wharves					
1938	wharf office Luckenbach Gulf Steamship Co., Inc.	O	R	Vincent Delvalle, wharf superintendent	piers, docks, & wharves					
1938	wharf office Mississippi River Barge Line Co.	O	R	Mississippi River Barge Line Co.	piers, docks, & wharves					

**KEY**

Date:

1900 = 1900 Federal Census  
1910 = 1910 Federal Census  
1938 = 1938 New Orleans City Directory

Lot description:

(E) = eastern lot  
(W) = western lot  
E 2 = eastern half of block  
SE 4 = southeastern quarter of block  
NW 4 = northwestern quarter of block  
SW 4 = southwestern corner of block

Occupation:

d = daughter B = black  
s = son M = mulatto  
W = white

Place of birth/ethnic background:

AFR = Africa  
BAV = Bavaria  
ENG = England  
FRA = France  
FRCAN = French Canada  
GER = Germany  
IRE = Ireland  
ITA = Italy  
SWI = Switzerland  
SW/FR = Swiss/French  
USA = United States  
IL = Illinois  
LA = Louisiana  
MA = Massachusetts  
MS = Mississippi  
NC = North Carolina  
NY = New York  
OH = Ohio  
PA = Pennsylvania  
UNK = Unknown  
VA = Virginia  
WInd = West India [Indies]

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps.

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	EXT	ARCHEO DISTURB
			A	B	C	D	E						
Block: 37 Lot: - Address: 4557 N. Peters													
1877	plantation	5	dwe	sh	unk	unk	unk	Louisiana Plantation		pre-1834		N	
1896	plantation	6	dwe	dwe	unk	unk	unk	Louisiana Plantation				N	
1909	plantation	6	dwe	lit	was	her	ste	Louisiana Plantation				N	mod. to maj.
Block: 39 Lot: - Address: 1583 N. Peters													
1877	convent Usuline Convent	numerous	rel					various	various	post-1823		N	major
1896	convent Usuline Convent	numerous	rel					various	various			N	major
1909	convent Usuline Convent	numerous	rel					various	various			N	major
Block: 126 Lot: - Address: Unknown													
1909	stables	3	sta	sta	unk							N	major to dest.
Block: 187 Lot: - Address: 4600 Dauphine													
1909	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk							N	major to dest.
Block: 187 Lot: - Address: 4850 Dauphine													
1896	gate house	1	pub									N	major
Block: 234 Lot: - Address: 4626 Dauphine													
1909	residence	6	dwe	sta	unk	unk	unk					N	major to dest.
Block: 234 Lot: - Address: - Manuel													
1877	residence	1	dwe									N	major
Block: 235 Lot: E/2 Address: 4581 Dauphine													
1909	residence	4	dwe	sta	unk	unk						N	major to dest.

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHED	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	DISTURB
Block: 298 Lot: E/2 Address: 4568A & B N. Rampart													
1909	residence	8		dwe	sta			unk	double shotgun			N	major to dest.
Block: 347 Lot: SE/4 + Address: 4569 1/2 N. Rampart													
1909	stable	1		sta								N	mod. to major
Block: 347 Lot: - Address: 4577 N. Rampart													
1909	farm?	4		unk	unk	unk	unk					N	major
Block: 347 Lot: J Address: 4544 St. Claude													
SWB									cottage		ca. 1911	1911	Y
1937	residence	5		dwe	gar	gar	unk	unk	frame on piers				Y
Block: 347 Lot: K - Address: 4558 & 4560 St. Claude													
SWB									cameback			1915	Y
1937	residence	3		dwe	gar	unk			cameback double				Y
Block: 347 Lot: - Address: 4566 St. Claude													
1937	Club House	3		pub	pub	unk						N	mod. to maj.
Block: 348 Lot: 14-13-A Address: - St. Claude													
1909		1		unk								N	minor to mod.
Block: 348 Lot: 14-A Address: 4500 & 4502 St. Claude													
SWB									duplex			1932	Y
1937	residence (4500)	2		dwe	gar				frame on piers				Y
Block: 348 Lot: 14-13-A Address: 4504 & 4506 St. Claude													
SWB									double shotgun			1932	Y
1937	residence	2		dwe	gar				double shotgun				Y

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1396, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

PROPERTY USE DATE	PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURB		
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT		
Block: 348 Lot: A Address: 4508 St. Claude														
1909	residence	2	dwe	unk				shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
1937	residence	1	dwe											
Block: 348 Lot: B (W) Address: 4510 St. Claude														
SWB		3	dwe	gar	unk			shotgun	frame on piers	ca. 1905	1914	Y	Y	minor
1937	residence												Y	
Block: 348 Lot: B (W) Address: 4512 St. Claude														
SWB		4	dwe	unk	unk	unk		camelback					Y	minor
1909	residence													
Block: 348 Lot: 10 Address: 4514 St. Claude														
SWB		2	dwe	unk				camelback	frame on piers	ca. 1908	1914	Y		
1909	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk			camelback	frame on piers			Y	Y	minor
1937	residence													
Block: 348 Lot: 9 Address: 4516 St. Claude														
SWB		3	dwe	unk	unk			shotgun		ca. 1908	1912	Y		
1909	residence	2	dwe	unk				shotgun	frame on piers			Y	Y	minor
1937	residence													
Block: 348 Lot: - Address: 4526 St. Claude														
SWB		3	dwe	gar	unk			modified 4-square	frame on piers	ca. 1915	1915	Y	Y	minor
1937	residence												Y	
Block: 348 Lot: B (E) Address: 4530 St. Claude														
SWB		2	dwe	gar								N		moderate
1937	residence													

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area. Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	APACHEO DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 349 Lot: 11 Address: 1039 & 1041 Poland													
SWB													
1937	residence	1	dwe					double sho'gun double sho'gun	frame on piers		1922	Y	minor
Block: 349 Lot: 18 & 19 Address: 4422 & 4424 St. Claude													
1937	residence	2	dwe	gar				double sho'gun	frame on piers			N	major
Block: 350 Lot: - Address: - N. Rampart													
1877	streetcar facility Poland Street Yard	numerous	pub									N	
1896	streetcar facility Poland Street Station	numerous	pub									N	
1909	streetcar barns Poland Street Yard	numerous	pub									N	
1937	streetcar barn & assoc. structures Poland Street Car Barn	3	pub	pub	pub				steel and frame			N	min.to maj
Block: 350 Lot: SW/C Address: 4301 N. Rampart													
1896	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk	unk		shotgun				N	major
1909	residence	4	dwe	unk	unk	unk			brick and frame			N	
Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4329 N. Rampart													
1937	stables 5th Precinct Police stables	1	sta						concrete			Y	moderate
Block: 350 Lot: - Address: 4336 St. Claude													
1937	police station N.O. City 5th Precinct	1	pub						brick			Y	major

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 351 Lot: 1 to 4 Address: - St. Claude													
1896	farm	4		she	she	sta	unk					N	moderate
Block: 351 Lot: A Address: 4200 & 4202 St. Claude													
SWB													
1909	residence	2		dwe	unk			raised double shotgun double shotgun		ca. 1906	1910	Y	
1937	store and residence	4 in 3		dwe	sto	gar	gar					Y	moderate
Block: 351 Lot: B Address: 4208 & 4210 St. Claude													
SWB													
1909	residence	2		dwe	unk			double shotgun			1927	Y	
1937	store and residence Paints	3 in 2		dwe	sto	gar	gar					Y	moderate
Block: 351 Lot: 5 & 6 Address: 4212 St. Claude													
SWB													
1909	residence	3		dwe	unk	unk				ca. 1908	1910	Y	
1937	residence	4		dwe	dwe	gar	unk	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224 St. Claude													
SWB													
1937	apartments	1		dwe				came back		ca. 1910	1913	Y	minor
Block: 351 Lot: 4 Address: 4224 1/2 St. Claude													
SWB													
1937	residence	1		dwe								Y	minor
Block: 351 Lot: C Address: 4226 & 4228 St. Claude													
SWB													
1909	residence	2		dwe	unk			double shotgun					
1937	residence	2		dwe	unk			double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 351 Lot: 2B Address: 4232 A & B St. Claude													
SWB													
1937	store	3		sto	gar	gar		frame on piers				Y	minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	EXT	ARCHEO DISTURB
			A	B	C	D	E						
Block: 351 Lot: 1 Address: 4234 St. Claude													
SWB								raised double shotgun		ca. 1902	1910	Y	
1908	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk							Y	
1937	store	2	sto	gar								Y	moderate
Block: 413 Lot: X Address: 1113 France													
1908	residence	2	dwe	unk				shotgun					
1937	residence	2	dwe	unk				shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 413 Lot: Y Address: - St. Claude													
1877	residence	1	dwe									N	major
1877	residence	2	dwe	unk								N	major
Block: 413 Lot: - Address: 4201 & 4203 St. Claude													
SWB									frame on piers		1910	Y	major
1937	store	2	sto	gar								Y	major
Block: 413 Lot: Y Address: 4205 St. Claude													
1908	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk			shotgun				N	
1937	residence	2	dwe	unk					frame on piers			N	major
Block: 413 Lot: Y Address: 4211 St. Claude													
1908	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk			shotgun				N	mod. to major
Block: 413 Lot: Z Address: 4215 St. Claude													
1937	garage	2	gar	unk								N	moderate
Block: 413 Lot: Z Address: 4217 St. Claude													
1908	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk			shotgun				N	moderate
Block: 413 Lot: 1 Address: - St. Claude													
1877	residence	1	dwe									N	minor



Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO EXT DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E						
Block: 413 Lot: 1 & 2 Address: 4219 & 4221 St. Claude													
SWB													
1908	residence (4221)	3	dwe	unk	unk			double shotgun			1910	Y	
1937	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk			double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 413 Lot: 1-A Address: 4223 & 4225 St. Claude													
1937	store	1	s/o					raised double shotgun	frame on piers		1923	Y	major
Block: 413 Lot: 2-A Address: 4227 St. Claude													
SWB													
1908	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk			raised shotgun			1912	Y	
1937	store	2	s/o	gar				shotgun	frame on piers			Y	major
Block: 413 Lot: 9 & 10 Address: 4229 St. Claude													
SWB													
1908	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk			shotgun			1910	Y	
1937	residence	2	dwe	unk				shotgun	frame on piers			Y	min. to maj.
Block: 413 Lot: - Address: 4231 St. Claude													
SWB													
								raised double shotgun			1948	Y	major
Block: 414 Lot: Z Address: 1117 & 1119 Lesseps													
SWB													
1937	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk			double shotgun	frame on piers		1922	Y	
								double shotgun				Y	minor
Block: 414 Lot: X Address: 1131 Lesseps													
1937	residence	2	dwe	gar					frame			Y	min. to mod.
Block: 414 Lot: Q & R Address: 1118 Poland													
SWB													
1937	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk			shotgun	frame on piers	ca. 1910	1912	Y	
								shotgun				Y	minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURBS	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 414 Lot: O & P Address: 1128 & 1130 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	2	dwe	gar				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1912	Y	Y minor
Block: 414 Lot: H & I Address: - St. Claude													
1877	residence	4	dwe	unk	unk	unk						N	major
Block: 414 Lot: D - F Address: - St. Claude													
1877	residence and dairy	2	dwe	dai								N	mod. to maj.
Block: 414 Lot: I Address: 4301 & 4303 St. Claude													
1906 1937	residence store	5 1	dwe sto	sta sto	unk unk	unk unk		double shotgun				N N	N major
Block: 414 Lot: H Address: 4305 St. Claude													
1937	auto repair shop	1	com									N	major
Block: 414 Lot: H Address: 4305 1/2 St. Claude													
1937	faucet factory	1	com									N	major
Block: 414 Lot: G Address: 4309 & 4311 St. Claude													
1937	store and two residences	3 in 2	sto	dwe	unk			double shotgun	frame on piers			N	major
Block: 414 Lot: F Address: 4317 St. Claude													
SWB 1908 1937	residence residence	2 2	dwe dwe	sta unk				shotgun shotgun shotgun	frame on piers	ca. 1900	1912	Y Y Y	Y Y Y minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE	STRUCT	STRUCTURE				ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO EXT	DISTURB
			A	B	C	D	E					
<b>Block: 414 Lot: D &amp; E Address: 4321 &amp; 4323 St. Claude</b>												
SWB												
1937	store	1						brick		1933	Y	major
<b>Block: 414 Lot: Y Address: 4325 St. Claude</b>												
1937	store	2									Y	major
<b>Block: 414 Lot: X Address: 4335 St. Claude</b>												
1937	store	1									Y	major
<b>Block: 414 Lot: X Address: 4337 St. Claude</b>												
1937	store	2									Y	major
<b>Block: 415 Lot: 1 &amp; 2 Address: - Poland</b>												
1877	residence and dairy	3									N	mod. to major
<b>Block: 415 Lot: 1 &amp; 2 Address: 1103 Poland</b>												
1937	residence	2						frame on piers			N	moderate
<b>Block: 415 Lot: C Address: 1115 Poland</b>												
1937	auto repair shop	1									N	moderate
<b>Block: 415 Lot: 17 &amp; 18 Address: 4419 St. Claude</b>												
1937	residence	2						frame on piers			N	moderate
<b>Block: 415 Lot: 15 &amp; 16 Address: 4425 St. Claude</b>												
1937	store	1									N	moderate

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHED DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 416 Lot: 3 (W) & 4(W) Address: 4511 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence	2		dwe	gar			shotgun	frame on piers		1914	Y	minor
Block: 416 Lot: 5, 6 & 7 Address: 4519 & 4521 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence	2		dwe	gar			double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1914	Y	minor
Block: 416 Lot: 1 (E) Address: 4527 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence	2		dwe	unk			shotgun shotgun	frame on piers		1914	Y	minor
Block: 416 Lot: 2 (E) Address: 4531 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence	2		dwe	gar			shotgun shotgun	frame on piers		1915	Y	minor
Block: 416 Lot: 3 (E) & 4 (E) Address: 4539 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence	4		dwe	gar	unk	unk	shotgun shotgun	frame on piers		1915	Y	minor
Block: 417 Lot: 3 & 4 Address: 4563 & 4565 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence (4563)	6		dwe	gar	sta	cs	cameback cameback	frame on piers	by 1900	1926	Y	minor
Block: 417 Lot: 5 Address: 4569 St. Claude													
SWB 1937	residence	3		dwe	unk	unk		shotgun shotgun	frame on piers	by 1910	1923	Y	minor
Block: 469 Lot: 25 Address: 4315 & 4317 Marais													
SWB 937	residence	3		dwe	gar	unk		cameback double shotgun	frame on piers		by 1929	Y	minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	EXT	ARCHEO DISTURB	
			A	E	C	D	E							
Block: 469 Lot: 26 Address: - Marais														
1877	residence	1	dwe									N	moderate	
Block: 469 Lot: 26 Address: 4319 & 4321 Marais														
SWS								came-back double shotgun			by 1829	Y	minor	
1937	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk				frame on piers			Y		
Block: 469 Lot: 1 to 3-B Address: 4339 Marais														
1908	residence and dairy	4	dwe	dai	unk	unk		shotgun				N	moderate	
Block: 469 Lot: 1 Address: 1200 Poland														
SWS								shotgun		by 1910	?	Y	minor	
1937	residence	2	dwe	gar					frame on piers			Y		
Block: 469 Lot: 2-A Address: 1204 & 1206 Poland														
SWS								double shotgun double shotgun			1917	Y	minor	
1937	residence	1	dwe						frame on piers			Y		
Block: 469 Lot: 3-B Address: 1208 Poland														
1937	garage	1	gar									N	minor	
Block: 469 Lot: 3-B Address: 1210 Poland														
SWS								cottage			1921	N	minor to mod.	
Block: 589 Lot: 1 to 4 Address: 1401 Japonica														
1937	residence and dairy	4	dwe	sz	sz	unk		shotgun	frame on piers			N	major	

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	DISTURB
Block: 591 Lot: X Address: 4420 & 4422 N. Robertson													
SWB 1937	residence	1	owe					double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1929	Y	Y minor
Block: 591 Lot: Y Address: 4424 & 4426 N. Robertson													
SWB 1937	residence	1	owe					double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1929	Y	Y minor
Block: 591 Lot: Z Address: 4428 & 4430 N. Robertson													
1937	residence	1	owe					double shotgun	frame on piers			N	minor
Block: 592 Lot: X Address: 1401 & 1403 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	2	owe	unk				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1922	Y	Y minor
Block: 592 Lot: Y-Z Address: 1411 Lesseps													
SWB								bungalow			1926	N	minor to mod.
Block: 592 Lot: W Address: 1417 & 1419 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	3	owe	gar	gar			double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1928	Y	Y minor
Block: 592 Lot: 24 Address: 1421 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	2	owe	gar				shotgun	frame on piers		1922	Y	Y minor
Block: 592 Lot: 22 & 23 Address: 1425 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	3	owe	gar	unk			shotgun	frame on piers		1931	Y	Y minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 592 Lot: C & D Address: 1431 & 1433 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	4		dwe	gar		unk	double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1922	Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: A Pl. B Address: 1441 & 1443 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	2		dwe	gar			double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1924	Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 18 Address: 4314 & 4316 N. Robertson													
SWB 1937	residence	1		dwe				raised double shotgun double shotgun			1926	Y	moderate
Block: 592 Lot: 17 Address: 4318 & 4320 N. Robertson													
SWB (4318) 1937	residence	1		dwe				raised double shotgun double shotgun			1927	Y	moderate
Block: 592 Lot: 5 Address: 4319 N. Villere													
1937	store	2		sto	gar							Y	moderate
Block: 592 Lot: 6 Address: 4325 N. Villere													
1937	store	1		sto								N	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 6 Address: 1400 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	2		dwe	cs			shotgun and cottage	frame on piers		1912	Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 7 Address: 1402 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	1		dwe				shotgun with ell came back	frame on piers		1912	Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 8 Address: 1410 Poland													
1937	garage	1		gar								N	minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 592 Lot: 9 Address: 1412 & 1414 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	1	dwe					double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1913	Y Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 10 Address: 1418 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	1	dwe					shotgun		ca. 1909	1915	Y Y	moderate
Block: 592 Lot: 12 Address: 1426 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	3	dwe	CS	unk			shotgun	frame on piers	by 1911	1921	Y Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 13 Address: 1428 & 1430 Poland													
SWB 1937	residence	4	dwe	CS	unk	unk		came back double shotgun	frame on piers		1914	Y Y	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 14 Address: - 1432 Poland													
1937	unknown	1	unk									N	moderate
Block: 592 Lot: 15 Address: 1438 Poland													
1937	garage	3	gar	unk	unk							?	minor
Block: 592 Lot: 16 Address: 1444 Poland													
1937	garage	1	gar									N	minor
Block: 593 Lot: 10 Address: 1435 & 1437 France													
SWB 1937	residence	2	dwe	unk				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1924	Y Y	minor
Block: 593 Lot: 11 Address: 1439 & 1441 France													
SWB 1937	residence	2	dwe	unk				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1924	Y Y	minor



Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRLCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURB	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 593 Lot: 2 Address: 1438 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	2		cwe	gar			shotgun	frame on piers		1925	Y	minor
Block: 593 Lot: B Address: 4212 & 4214 N. Robertson													
1937	residence	2		cwe	unk			bungalow				Y	moderate
Block: 593 Lot: A Address: 4216 & 4218 N. Robertson													
1937	residence	2		cwe	unk			bungalow				Y	moderate
Block: 665 Lot: A Address: 1501 & 1503 France													
SWB 1937	residence	1		cwe				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1923	Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: B Address: 1505 & 1507 France													
SWB 1937	residence	1		cwe				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1923	Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: 3 Pl. 4 & Pl. 4 Address: 1511 France													
SWB								bungalow			1940	Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: 9 Address: 1533 & 1535 France													
SWB 1937	residence	1		cwe				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1922	Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: 23 Address: 1506 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	3		cwe	gar	unk		bungalow	frame on piers		1926	Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: 16 Address: 1534 Lesseps													
1937	garage	1		gar								Y	minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	#	STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	EXT	ARCHEO DISTURB	
				A	B	C	D	E							
Block: 665 Lot: C Address: 4209 & 4211 N. Robertson															
1937	residence	1	dwe						double shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: 26 Address: 4215 N. Robertson															
1937	residence	2	dwe	gar					shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 665 Lot: 25 Address: 4219 N. Robertson															
1937	residence	2	dwe	unk					shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 1 Address: 1501 Lesseps															
1937	store and residence	2 in 1	sto	dwe						frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 2 Address: 1507 Lesseps															
1937	residence	2	dwe	unk					double shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 3 & 4 Address: 1511 Lesseps															
1937	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk				shotgun	frame on piers				Y	min. to mod.
Block: 666 Lot: 9 Address: 1533 & 1535 Lesseps															
SWE									double shotgun				1922	Y	
1937	residence	1	dwe						double shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 10 Address: 1537 & 1539 Lesseps															
SWE									double shotgun				1927	Y	
1937	residence	3	dwe	gar	unk				double shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 12 Address: 4320 N. Claiborne															
SWE									shotgun				1937	Y	
1937	residence	3	dwe	unk	unk				shotgun	frame on piers				Y	minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	#	STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO DISTURB	
				A	B	C	D	E					EXT	
Block: 666 Lot: 13A Address: 4324 A & B N. Claiborne														
SWB	(4324)								shotgun with addition			1937	Y	minor
1937	residence	2		dwe	unk				double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 1 Address: 4311 N. Robertson														
1937	residence	2		dwe	gar					frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: A Address: 4315 N. Robertson														
SWB												1919	Y	minor
1937	store	2		sto	gar					frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: B Address: 4319 N. Robertson														
SWB									raised shotgun			1919	Y	minor
1937	residence	2		dwe	unk				shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 24 Address: 4321 N. Robertson														
SWB												1923	Y	minor
1937	store	1		sto									Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 24 Address: 1500 & 1502 Poland														
SWB									double shotgun			1913	Y	minor
1937	residence	2		dwe	gar				double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 23 Address: 1506 Poland														
1937	garage	1		gar									N	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 22 Address: 1510 Poland														
1937	garage	1		gar									N	moderate

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	DISTURB
Block: 666 Lot: 21 Address: 1514 Poland													
1937	residence	2		dwe	unk				frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 16 Address: 1534 Poland													
1937	garage	2		gar	unk							Y	minor
Block: 666 Lot: 16 Address: 1536 Poland													
SWB								shotgun			1958	Y	minor
Block: 668 Lot: A Address: 1501 & 1503 Kentucky													
SWB													
1937	residence	2		dwe	unk			double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1924	Y	minor
Block: 668 Lot: A Address: 1505 Kentucky													
SWB													
1937	residence	2		dwe	gar			bungalow	frame on piers		1955	Y	moderate
Block: 668 Lot: - Address: 1517 Kentucky													
1937	residence	2		dwe	unk			shotgun	frame on piers			N	total
Block: 668 Lot: - Address: 1523 & 1527 Kentucky													
1937	warehouse & machine rep. Contractors W. & M. Rep.	5		com	unk	unk	unk		frame on con. slab & wood			N	total
Block: 668 Lot: B4A Address: - Kentucky													
1937	storage	1		com								N	total
Block: 668 Lot: B3A Address: 4517 & 4519 N. Robertson													
SWB								double shotgun			1959	Y	moderate
Block: 668 Lot: B3A Address: - N. Robertson													
1937	garage	3		gar	unk	unk						N	moderate

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area. Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	DISTURB
Block: 668 Lot: X & Y Address: 4537 N. Robertson													
SWB 1937	warehouse Contractors Warehouse	1				com		Garage	frame on concrete slab		1939	Y	total
Block: 719 Lot: 5 & 6 Address: 1617 Kentucky													
1937	residence	5				cwe	gar	sta	unk	shotgun	frame on piers		N major
Block: 719 Lot: 16 Address: 4529 N. Claiborne													
1937	residence	5				cwe	sta	sta	unk		frame on piers		N major
Block: 719 Lot: 20 Address: 4531 N. Claiborne													
1937	residence	3				cwe	gar	unk		shotgun	frame on piers		N major
Block: 720 Lot: 21 Address: 1604 Kentucky													
1937	residence	1				cwe					frame on piers		N major
Block: 721 Lot: 5 Address: 1617 & 1619 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	2				cwe	unk			raised double shotgun raised double shotgun	by 1912	1917	Y minor
Block: 721 Lot: 6 Address: 1623 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	2				cwe	unk			double shotgun	by 1920	1921	Y minor
Block: 721 Lot: 7 Address: 1625 Lesseps													
SWB 1937	residence	3				cwe	unk	unk		double shotgun		1922	Y minor

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

Map: Contained													
PROPERTY USE DATE	PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO EXT DISTURBS	
			A	B	C	D	E						
Block: 721 Lot: 8 Address: 1627 & 1629 Lesseps													
SWB								shotgun with 2-bay addition			1923	Y	minor
1937	store (1627 A)	2			unk				frame on piers			Y	minor
1937	residence (1627 B)	1			dwe			shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 721 Lot: 9A Address: 1633 Lesseps													
SWB								pyramidal cottage with addition			1948	Y	minor
Block: 721 Lot: 23-A Address: 4325 & 4327 N. Claiborne													
SWB								double shotgun			1923	Y	minor
1937	residence	2			dwe	gar		double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 721 Lot: 24-A Address: 1606 Poland													
SWB								shotgun with ell			1922	Y	minor
1937	residence	2			dwe	gar		shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 721 Lot: 21 & 22-A Address: 1608 & 1610 Poland													
SWB								double shotgun			1923	Y	min to mod
1937	residence	4			dwe	gar	gar	double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	
Block: 721 Lot: A Address: 1618 & 1620 Poland													
SWB								camelback			1928	Y	minor
1937	residence	1			dwe			double shotgun	frame on piers			Y	
Block: 721 Lot: B Address: 1622 Poland													
SWB												Y	moderate
1937	residence	3			dwe	gar	unk		frame on piers			Y	

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	DISTURB
Block: 721 Lot: 1 <sup>st</sup> Address: 1632 or 1634 Poland													
SWB	(1634)							shotgun			1927	Y	
1937	residence (1632)	3	dwe	gar	unk			shotgun	frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 722 Lot: 1 Address: 1601 & 1603 France													
SWB		2	dwe	unk				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1923	Y	minor
1937	residence											Y	
Block: 722 Lot: 2 Address: 1607 France													
SWB		1	dwe					shotgun shotgun	frame on piers		1930	Y	minor
1937	residence											Y	
Block: 722 Lot: 24 Address: 1602 Lesseps													
SWB		2	dwe	gar				bungalow	frame on piers		1927	Y	minor
1937	residence											Y	
Block: 722 Lot: 23 Address: 1604 & 1606 Lesseps													
SWB		1	dwe					double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers		1922	Y	minor
1937	residence											Y	
Block: 722 Lot: 25 Address: 4219 & 4221 N. Claiborne													
SWB		2	dwe	unk				double shotgun double shotgun	frame on piers	by 1937		Y	minor
1937	residence											Y	
Block: 722 Lot: 24 Address: 4229 N. Claiborne													
1937	store	1	sto						frame on piers			Y	minor
Block: 994 Lot: - Address: 4616 N. Galvez													
1937	tractor repair & storage U.S. Government, War Dept	1	pub									N	major

Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 L. M. Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	# STRUCT	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	ARCHEO	
			A	B	C	D	E					EXT	DISTURB
Block: 994 Lot: - Address: 4620 N. Galvez													
1937	store	1							frame on piers			N	major
Block: 995 Lot: - Address: 4500 N. Galvez													
1937	manufacturing company Flinikate Co.	numerous										Y	major
Block: 1088 Lot: X-1 Address: 2140 Kentucky													
1937	residence	1						shotgun	frame on piers			N	major
Block: 1088 Lot: X-1 Address: 2144 Kentucky													
1937	residence	1						shotgun	frame on piers			N	major
Block: 1088 Lot: A,B, X-1 Address: - Poland													
1937	supply house Neptune Supply Co.	5										N	major
Block: 1089 Lot: 1 to 24 Address: 2117 Kentucky													
1937	office and lumberyard Dudley Hardwood Co.	4							frame on piers (office)			N	major
Block: 1089 Lot: 1 to 24 Address: 4501 N. Galvez													
1937	store	1							frame on piers			N	major
Block: 1090 Lot: - Address: 4617 N. Galvez													
1937	store	1										N	major



Table 4. Structures within the Bywater Project Area, Based on the 1877 Braun Atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance Maps, continued

DATE	PROPERTY USE PROPERTY NAME	#	STRUCTURE					ARCHITECTURAL TYPE	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	CONST DATE	WATER DATE	EXT	ARCHEO DISTURB
			A	B	C	D	E						
SWB													
1937	stone	1							frame on piers		1938	N	major

Block: 1090 Lot: Address: 4625 N. Gaivez

KEY

cis = cistern      hen = hen house      sta = stable  
 com = commercial      kit = kitchen      sto = store  
 dai = dairy      pub = public      unk = unknown  
 dwe = dwelling      rel = religious      was = wash house  
 gar = garage      she = shed

ARCHEO DISTURB = Estimated extent of archeological disturbance

CONST DATE = Construction Date

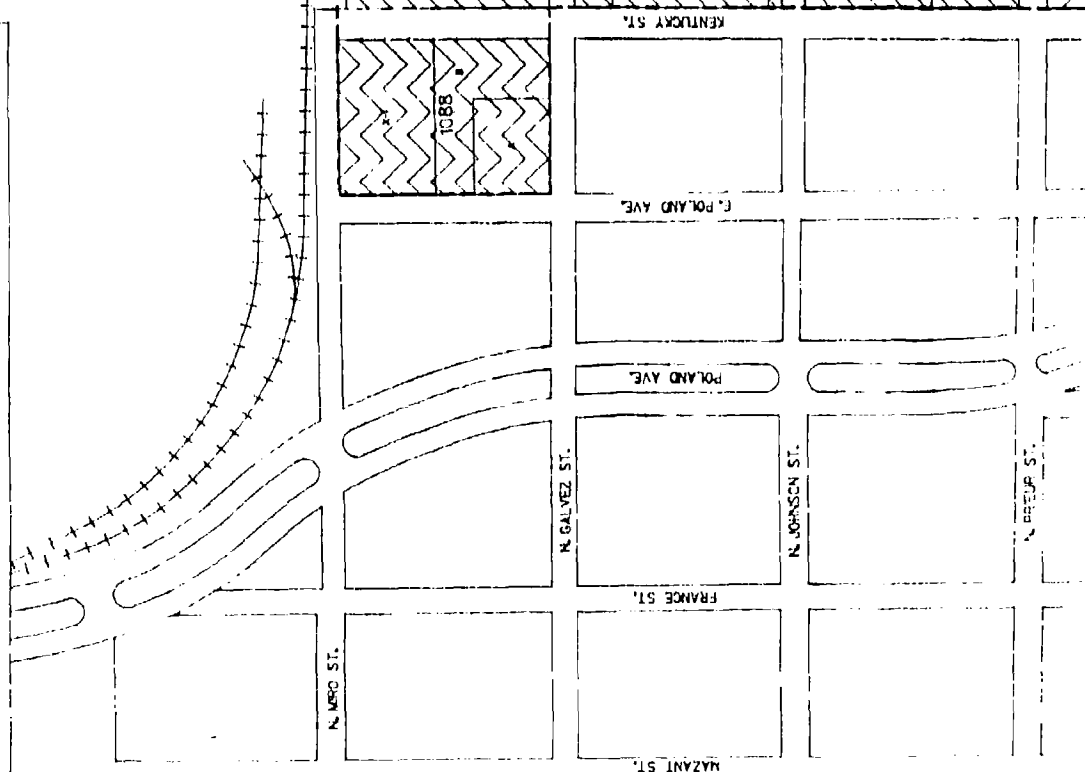
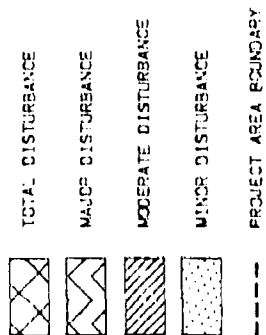
EXT = Structure Extant

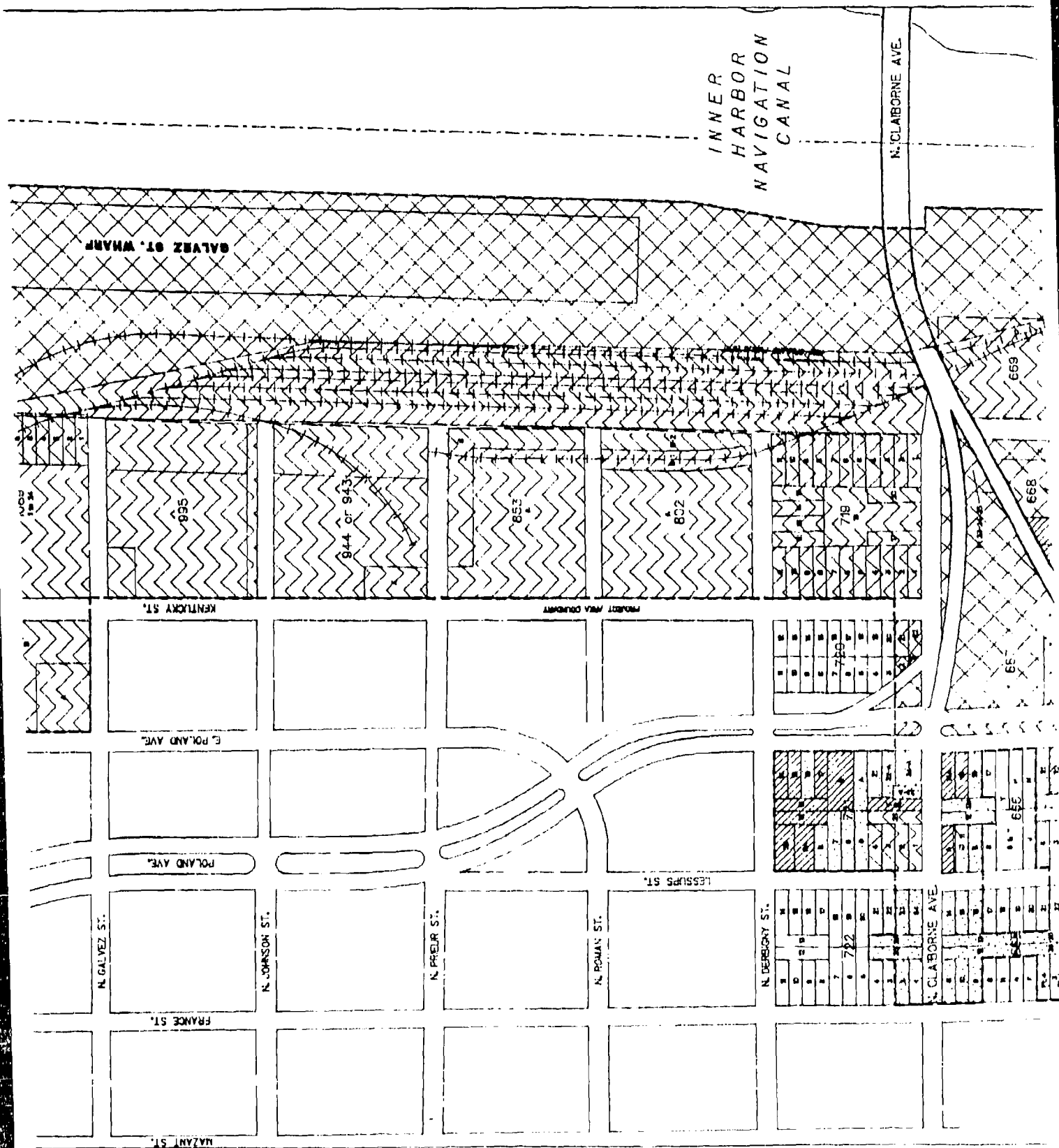
WATER DATE = Date city water connected

1877 = 1877 Braun  
 1896 = 1896 Sanborn  
 1908 = 1908 Sanborn  
 1909 = 1909 Sanborn  
 1937 = 1937 Sanborn  
 SWB = Sewerage & Water Board

# BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT PROJECT AREA OVERVIEW

## NORTHERN SECTION





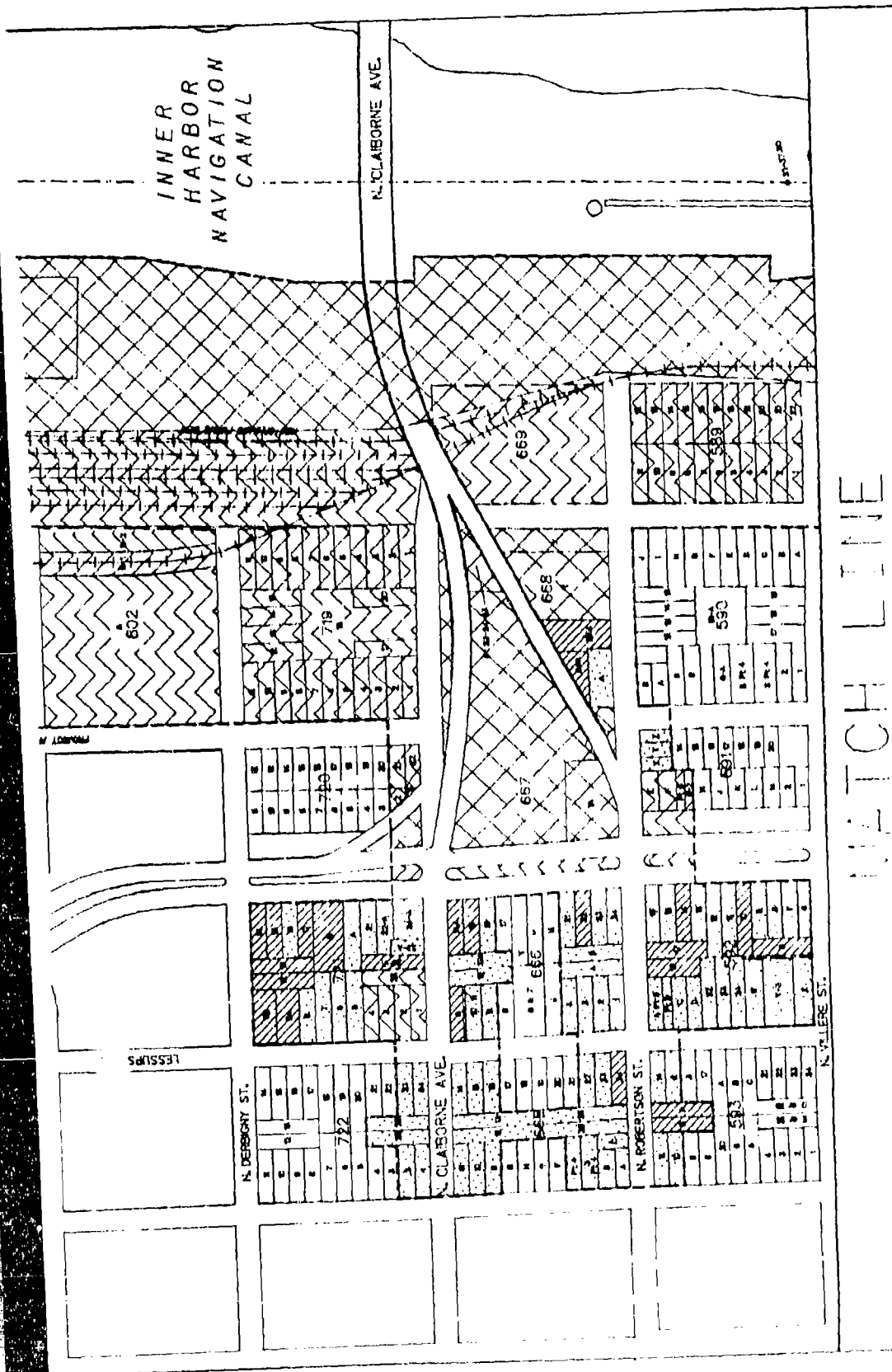
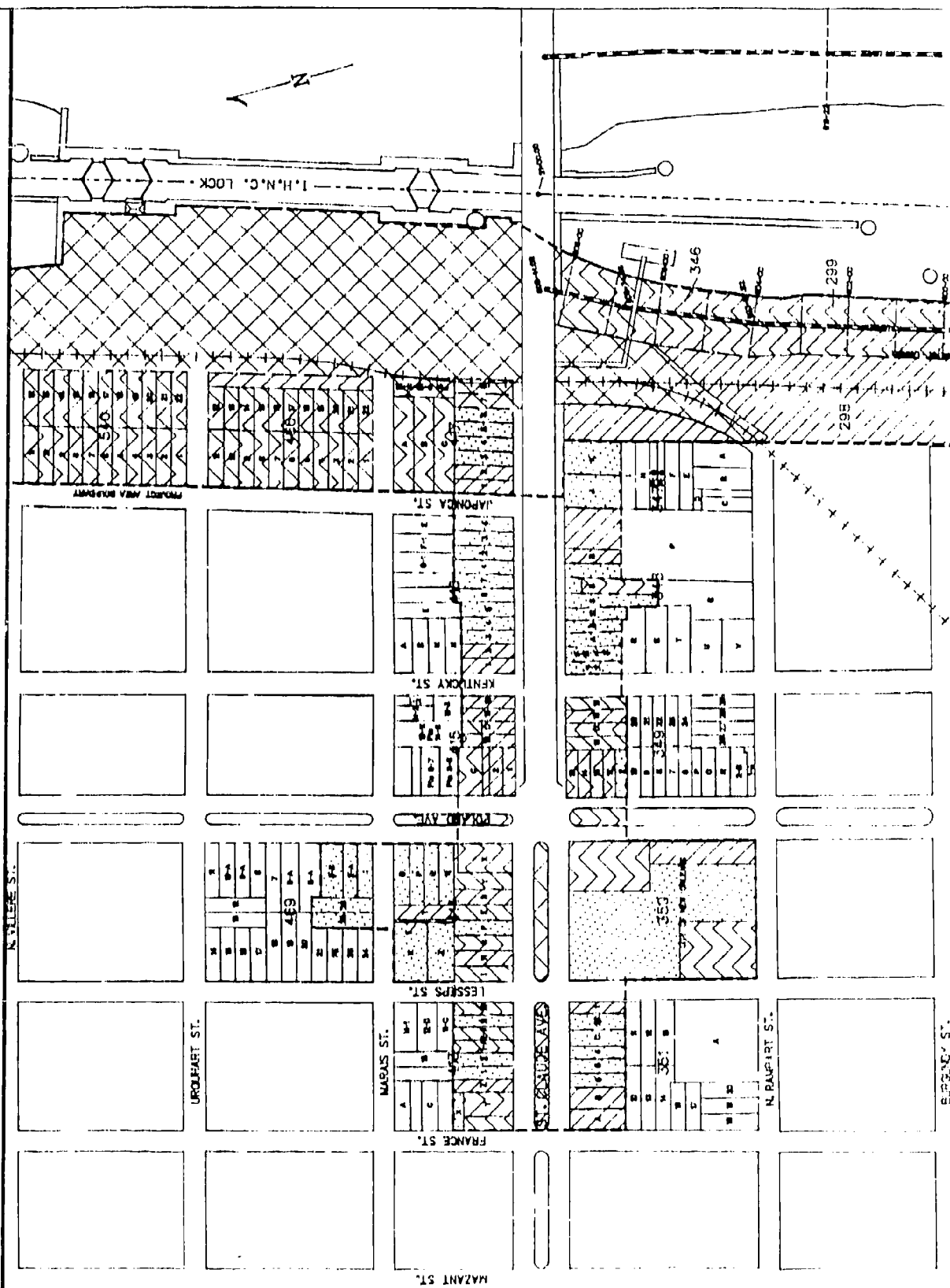
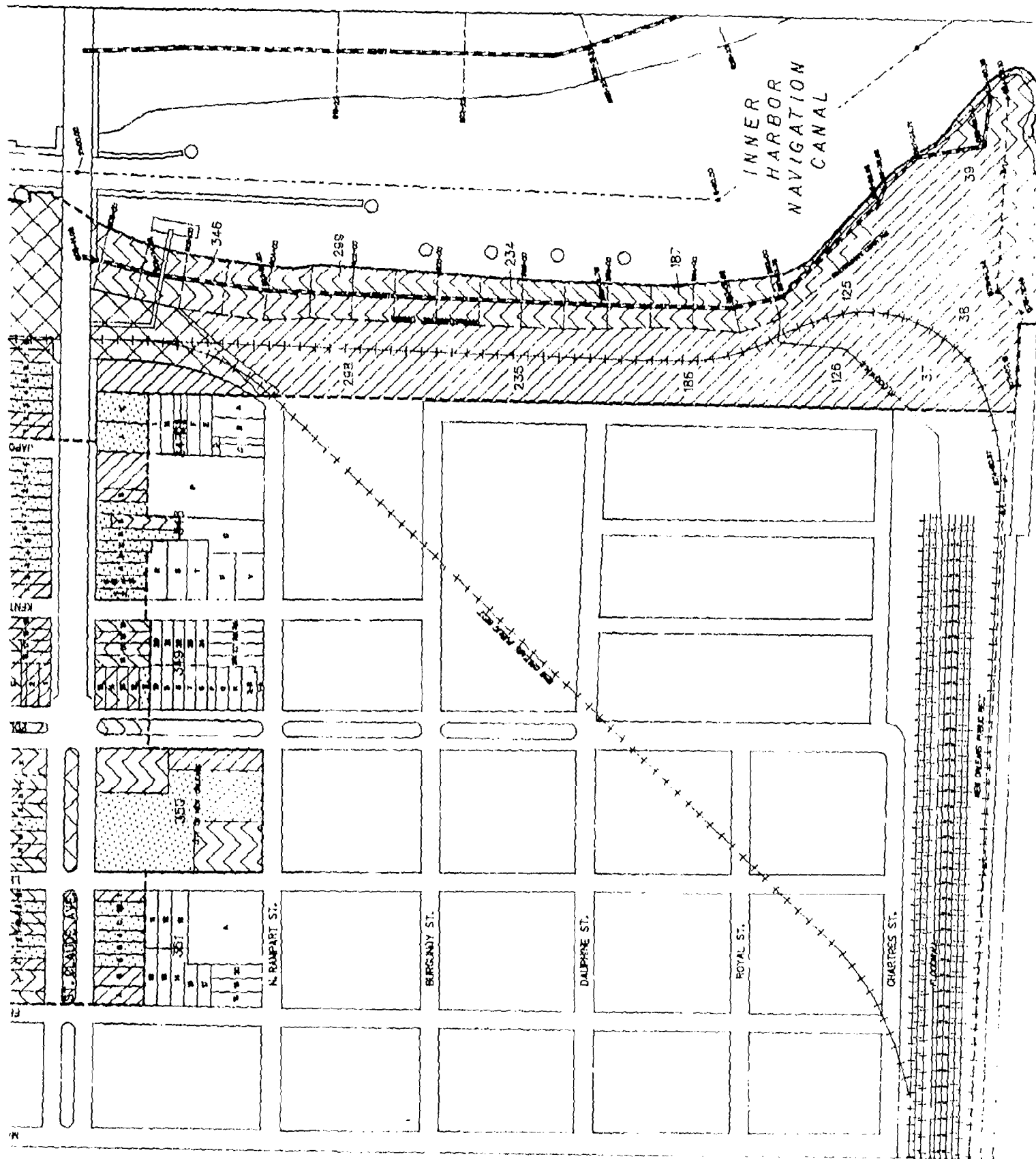


Figure 16. Plan of the Bywater project area, northern half, showing anticipated levels of archeological disturbance within blocks and lots.

# MATCH LINE





(2)

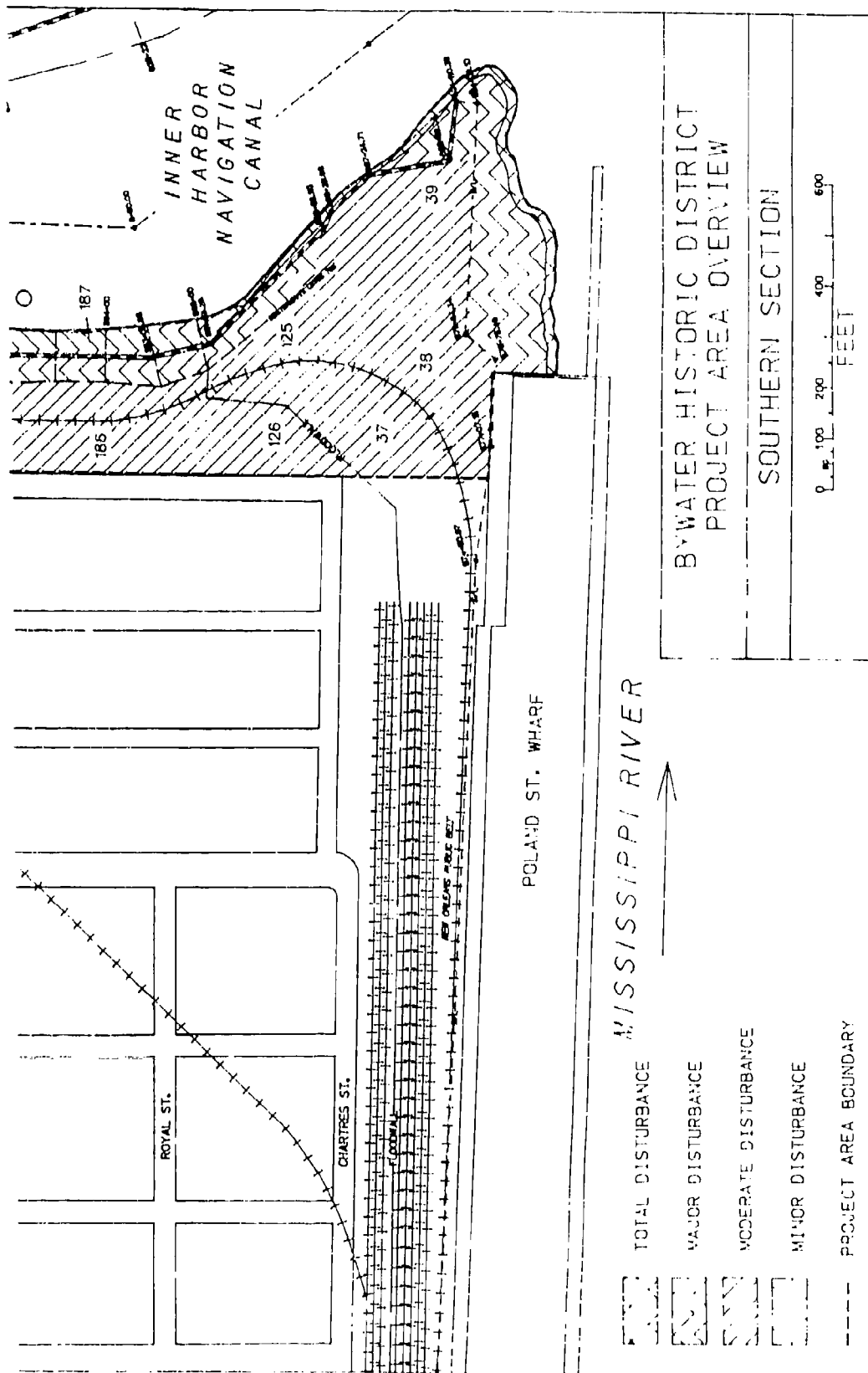


Figure 17. Plan of the Bywater project area, southern half, showing anticipated levels of archeological disturbance within blocks and lots.

disturbance include locations with modern constructions apparently built on fill, large parking lots, and lots with historic buildings apparently constructed on slabs. Lots containing modern buildings constructed on piers also generally were classified as moderately disturbed. Heavily industrialized or commercialized properties, in which considerable subsurface disturbance has occurred, were classified as areas with *major* disturbance. Portions of these areas include whole blocks, small parts of which may exhibit only minor or moderate disturbance. Finally, the area along the IHNC, as well as the realigned approach to the N. Claiborne Avenue Bridge, exhibited *total* disturbance, i.e., no substantive in situ archeological deposits are anticipated. Portions of that area may be covered with 1 to 3 m (3.3 to 10 ft) of dredged material deposited during excavation of the Industrial Canal.

### **Historic Development of the Project Area Blocks**

The following discussion provides an account of the project area's postbellum and early twentieth century development. The discussion is based on the documentary and cartographic materials outlined above, and is organized on a block-by-block basis, although the project area south of Dauphine Street is discussed as a unit. Those blocks along the IHNC that exhibit little historic development and extensive disturbance are discussed in multiple block units.

#### **Blocks South of Dauphine Street**

The project area south of Dauphine Street consists of all or part of Blocks 37, 38, 39, 125, 126, 186, and 187 (Figure 3). Its historic development was dominated by two complexes: the Ursuline Convent, and the adjacent upriver antebellum and postbellum Andry Plantation. Comparison of the available historic maps illustrates the structural changes that occurred in these blocks between 1877 and 1937 (Figure 18).

Ursuline Convent. As discussed in Chapter V, the Ursuline Convent was established in 1824, with the main central structure completed that year. Over the next 50 years, the convent developed into a largely self-sufficient microcosm. By 1877, the project area portion of the Ursuline Convent, in Blocks 38, 39, and 125, consisted of much of the main convent building, an adjacent long building situated near the west side of the property, and a small unidentified structure located to the north. The main buildings faced the Mississippi River, while the auxiliary structures were situated primarily along the eastern side of the convent property, near or within the modern IHNC, and outside of the project area.

By 1896, portions of the main building were enlarged, and a new building was constructed northwest of the main building. Unlike the 1877 Braun plan, the 1896 Sanborn map identified the function of many of the convent structures. The three story central main building, built in 1824, was surrounded by an open gallery. The first addition to the east was the "Sisters Chapel;" the second attached building was the "Ursuline Chapel." The west side addition was referred to as an "Annex." The western rear addition served as the "Boarding School" and contained bathrooms. No account has been found that describes whether these bathrooms contained privies, or if they used running water connected to a sewerage system. The bathroom area, however, was destroyed during construction of the IHNC. The eastern rear addition held the kitchen and dining room. The building situated immediately west of the main building served as school rooms. The large new building to the north of the school rooms contained reception rooms on the first floor, and a hall on the second floor. Additional structures aligned the eastern side of the convent north of the chapels. The vacant land north of the main convent apparently was used for truck farming.

The 1909 Sanborn map depicts a similar structural arrangement, although the identified functions of several buildings changed. The main building contained school rooms on the first floor, and dormitories on the remaining floors. The former Sisters Chapel was combined with the Ursuline Chapel to form one chapel. The annex became a dormitory. The western rear addition, previously used as a boarding school,



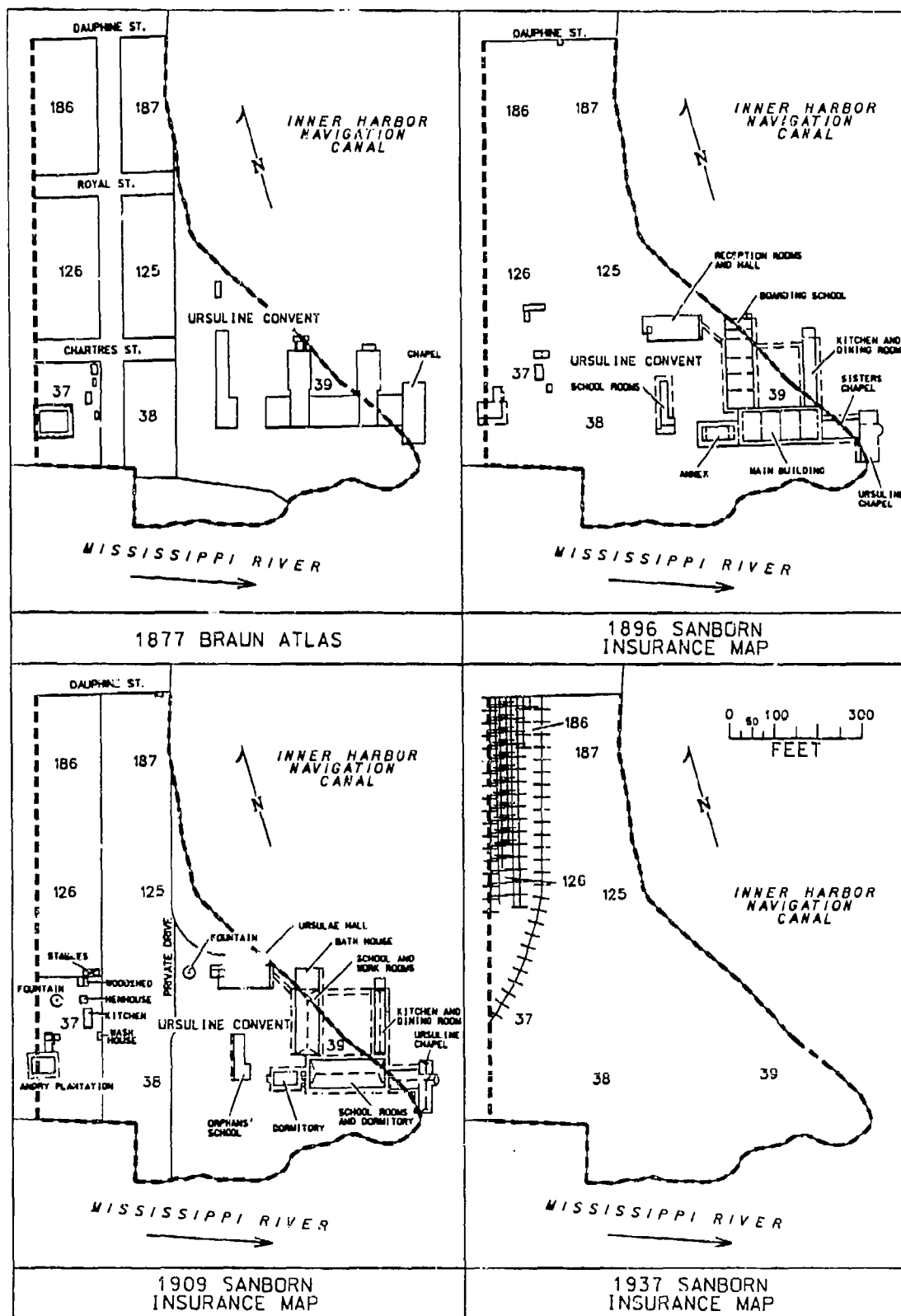


Figure 18. Comparison of the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1896, 1909, and 1937 Sanborn insurance maps, showing the project area south of Dauphine Street.

served as both school and work rooms in 1909. In addition, the rear bathrooms noted in 1896 were labeled as a bath house; while relabeled, its function apparently did not change. The functions of the kitchen and dining room also remained unchanged. The building located immediately west of the main building is described more fully as the "Orphan's School." The large building situated north of the Orphan's School was called "Ursulae Hall," and housed parlors and music rooms on the first floor, and a concert hall on the second floor. By 1909, a fountain had been erected west of Ursulae Hall. It is unclear whether the functions of buildings between 1896 and 1909 actually changed, or that the Sanborn maps provided inconsistent designations.

As discussed more fully in Chapter V, in 1908 the Ursuline nuns chose to relocate the convent to State Street, towards the western side of New Orleans. This decision to move apparently was reflected in the 1910 census. While the convent's 1900 population was 145 individuals, by 1910, it had declined 60 per cent to 58 residents. The move was completed in 1912, and the project area convent structures were vacated. Six years later, in 1918, the site of the former convent was selected, and construction began on the IHNC. The convent buildings were destroyed prior to canal construction. By 1937, no above-surface evidence of the former convent remained (Figure 18). Many of the archeological deposits associated with the convent were destroyed during construction of the IHNC, which extends through the center of the former convent property. However, portions of the western half of the main convent building complex may survive under fill and a parking lot associated with the F. Edward Hebert Defense Complex, naval supply station.

Manuel Andry Plantation. The Manuel Andry Plantation was situated immediately upriver (west) of the Ursuline Convent. The part of the plantation falling in the project area south of Dauphine Street included portions of Blocks 37, 38, 125, 126, 186, and 187 (Figure 18). Historically, most of the plantation buildings were clustered in Block 37, at the southwest corner of the project area. The 1834 Zimpel plan (Figure 10), and an 1842 property plan (Figure 11), depict four structures in Block 38, east of the big house; their function remains unclear, and they are not depicted on the 1877 Braun map. In 1877, plantation structures falling in Block 37 included most of the big house, and four unidentified rear auxiliary structures.

The 1880 census lists Lewis (a.k.a., Louis) Ruch, a butcher, as head of household. His seven children, mother-in-law, and three servants also lived in the big house. The 1880 city directory lists Louis Ruch, the butcher, on the north side of N. Peters Street between Alexander [Kentucky] and Manuel streets. However, the directory also lists Louis Ruch, proprietor of the Perseverance Rice Mill, on N. Peters Street near the Ursuline Convent. While unconfirmed, it is probable that these listings refer to the same individual. By 1896, an addition was constructed at the rear of the big house. Three of the previous four structures survived, and new stables were built along the southern edge of Block 126. By 1900, the big house was rented to Louis A. Pepin, a bookkeeper.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, the property was sold and the Andry plantation buildings were incorporated into the Lambou & Noel Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., property. In addition to the big house, six structures were depicted on the 1909 Sanborn insurance map. From south to north, these structures included a wash house, kitchen, henhouse, woodshed, stables, and a fountain (Figure 18).

The entire plantation complex, and the adjacent lumberyard, were razed during the late 1910s and early 1920s by construction of the Poland Street Wharf and the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad (Chapter V) (City Planning and Zoning Commission 1927). The 1937 Sanborn insurance map depicts no vestige of the plantation or its associated structures. Instead, a railroad yard extends through Blocks 37, 126, and 186. The railroad passes only a short distance north of the former Andry plantation big house (Figure 18). Since no archeological investigations ever have been conducted at the location of the former Andry plantation, the extent to which these archeological deposits have survived is unknown. The historic location of this former plantation is covered by a parking lot associated with the naval supply station, as well as a portion of the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad. If archeological deposits associated with the plantation survive,

they lie buried beneath the parking lot, and possibly under fill associated with the construction of the New Orleans Belt Public Railroad and/or the Poland Street Wharf.

Only one additional historic structure is depicted on the historic project area plans covering the area south of Dauphine Street. The 1896 Sanborn shows a small building, identified as a gatehouse, at the northern edge of Block 187, adjacent to Dauphine Street. The same structure also is shown, unlabeled, in 1909, a short distance east of its 1896 depiction (Figure 18). By 1937, this structure no longer was standing; it probably was destroyed during construction of the adjacent IHNC. This gatehouse may have served to limit access to the Ursuline Convent. While it is probable that archeological remains associated with this small structure were destroyed during construction of the IHNC, it is possible that structural remains associated with the building survive under the existing artificial levee that aligns the west bank of the canal.

#### Blocks 234, 235, 298, 299, and 346

Blocks 234, 235, 298, and 299 lie between Dauphine Street and N. Rampart Street; Block 346 is located adjacent to the IHNC between N. Rampart Street and St. Claude Avenue (Figures 3, 19, and 20). Historically, these blocks were used primarily for truck farming. The 1877 Braun plan depicts a single unidentified structure, an apparent residence in Block 234, along Manuel Street (Table 4). These blocks were not depicted on the 1896 Sanborn insurance maps. The 1900 census notes two residences along Dauphine Street in Block 234, and three farms (Blocks 234, 235 and 298). The two separate residences housed farm laborers (Table 3).

By 1909, three multi-structure residences were shown in these blocks; while not labeled, their arrangement suggests that the residences depicted in Blocks 234, 235, and 298 functioned as truck farms, probably those noted during the 1900 census. The 1910 census once again listed three farms, and two residences in Block 235. The residences housed a butcher and a policeman, alluding to the increased residential development of the surrounding area. Other than a portion of the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad, the 1937 Sanborn depicts no structures within these five blocks.

Overall, these five blocks have been affected extensively by construction of the IHNC and the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad. The eastern half of Blocks 234, 299 and 346 presently lie buried beneath the 4 m (12 ft) earthen levee that flanks the IHNC. Following standard levee construction techniques, several steps probably were used during construction of this levee. The levee foundation would have been cleared of all organic debris, and roots measuring up to 3.7 cm (1.5 in) in diameter would have been removed to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft). The levee foundation area would have been plowed to promote bonding between the levee and the underlying soils. An inspection ditch, measuring approximately 1.8 m (6 ft) in width at its top and 1.8 m (6 ft) in depth, would have been excavated along the centerline of the planned levee and then backfilled once organic materials were removed. Ditches, pits, and depressions located near the levee were filled to grade. Finally, the levee was constructed, probably with the use of a dragline (Elliott 1932). Substantial disturbance would have occurred to the underlying soil deposits during the construction of the levee adjacent to the IHNC (Figure 14). The eastern half of Blocks 235 and 298 lies beneath the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad; the western half is underneath the naval supply station parking lot. Although the portions of the blocks beneath the parking lot may survive relatively intact, historic maps do not indicate the presence of structures in these sections. Any potential resources that may lie beneath the railroad bed cannot reasonably be tested while the railroad remains in operation and, therefore, are considered beyond the scope of the next phase of work.

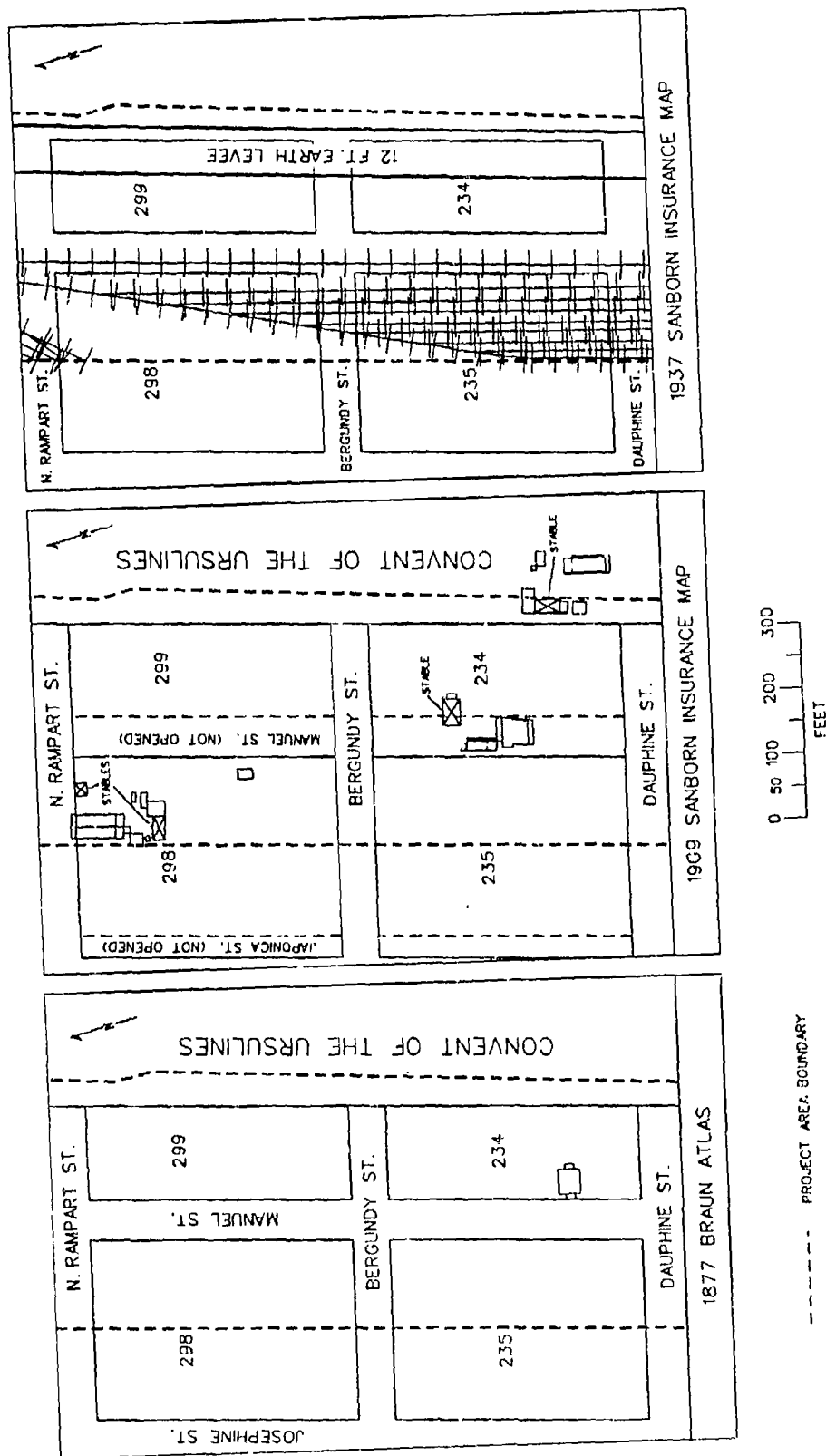


Figure 19. Comparison of the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1909 and 1937 Sanborn insurance maps, showing land-use changes within Blocks 234, 235, 298, and 299.

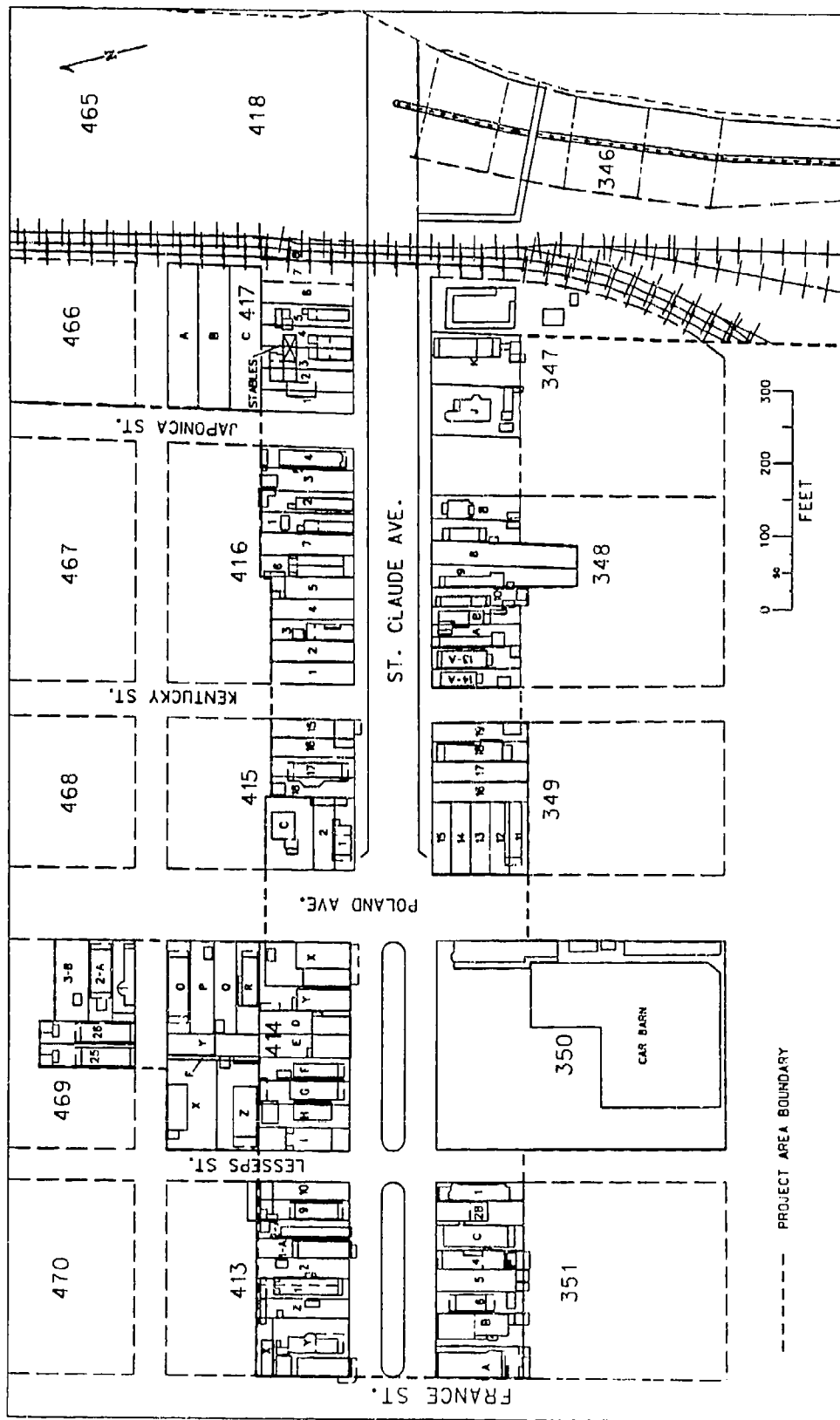


Figure 20. Cultural data from: the 1937 Sanborn Insurance map overlain on the project basemap, showing the St. Claude Bridge Right-of-Way vicinity.

### Block 347

The portion of historic Block 347 falling within the project area (east of the historic alignment of Japonica) consists of the eastern half of the block, and two lots along its northern side (Figures 3, 19, and 21). The 1900 census and 1910 census both note a farm in the eastern half of the block, along N. Rampart Street (Table 3). Buildings are first depicted on the 1909 Sanborn insurance map; these include a stable and a farm located along N. Rampart Street. No buildings appear along St. Claude Avenue.

The construction of both the IHNC and the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad influenced considerably the composition of the eastern half of Block 347. By 1937, only three structures and dependencies were located within the block; all of these were located along St. Claude Avenue (Figure 20). These structures included two residences and a building described as a "Club House." The "Club House" was a large frame galleried building constructed between ca. 1910 and 1920, and it resembled a modified Louisiana plantation house. The 1938 city directory listed it as a residence and meeting house for V.F.W. Post No. 3244. A 1937 Sanborn map updated to 1962, located at the Southeastern Architectural Archive, Tulane University, associates it with the U.S. Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Its use by the Border Patrol may date from the early 1940s to ca. 1963 (Jessee Tabor, Chief Patrol Agent, U.S. Border Patrol, New Orleans, personal communication 1991).

The eastern portion of Block 347 was damaged extensively by levee and railroad construction during the early 1920s. The "Club House" was torn down during the 1960s or early 1970s; its former location is occupied by a machine shop constructed on fill. The two post-1909 residences survive along a narrow spur of St. Claude Avenue and adjacent to the St. Claude bridge. While the precise construction dates of these residences are unknown, it is likely that they were serviced by city water and waste water. As a result, no significant subsurface archeological deposits are anticipated.

### Block 348

Block 348 lies along the south side of St. Claude Avenue, between Kentucky Street and the former alignment of Japonica Street (Figures 3 and 21). The series of lots that face St. Claude Avenue are included in the project area. While the 1900 census does not list any residences in the northern portion of this block, the 1910 census lists five residents: a merchant, two seamstresses, a butcher, and a printer (Table 3). The slightly earlier 1909 Sanborn map depicts only four dwellings, suggesting that the fifth resident in the census, the merchant listed at the corner of St. Claude Avenue and Kentucky Street, moved to the area after the Sanborn map was completed.

By 1937, most of the project area lots in Block 348 featured residences; eight dwellings are shown on the 1937 Sanborn, including a double (Figure 20). The 1938 city directory lists nine families occupying these houses. The occupations represented by these residents included two mechanics, a shoe salesman, two life insurance company employees, a clerk, a bus operator and a foreman for New Orleans Public Services Inc. (NOPSI), a laborer, and a collector. All but the structure formerly located in Lot B (East) remain standing. Disturbances to Block 348 appear to be minor since the dwellings presently occupying the lot appear to be the original structures.

### Block 349

Block 349 is situated immediately west of Block 348, along the east side of Poland Avenue (Figure 3). The project area includes those lots facing St. Claude Avenue, and five lots facing Poland Avenue. No structures or residents are noted on the 1896 or 1909 Sanborn, or in the 1900 or 1910 census. Two double shotgun residences appear on the 1937 Sanborn map; one faces St. Claude Avenue, the other faces Poland

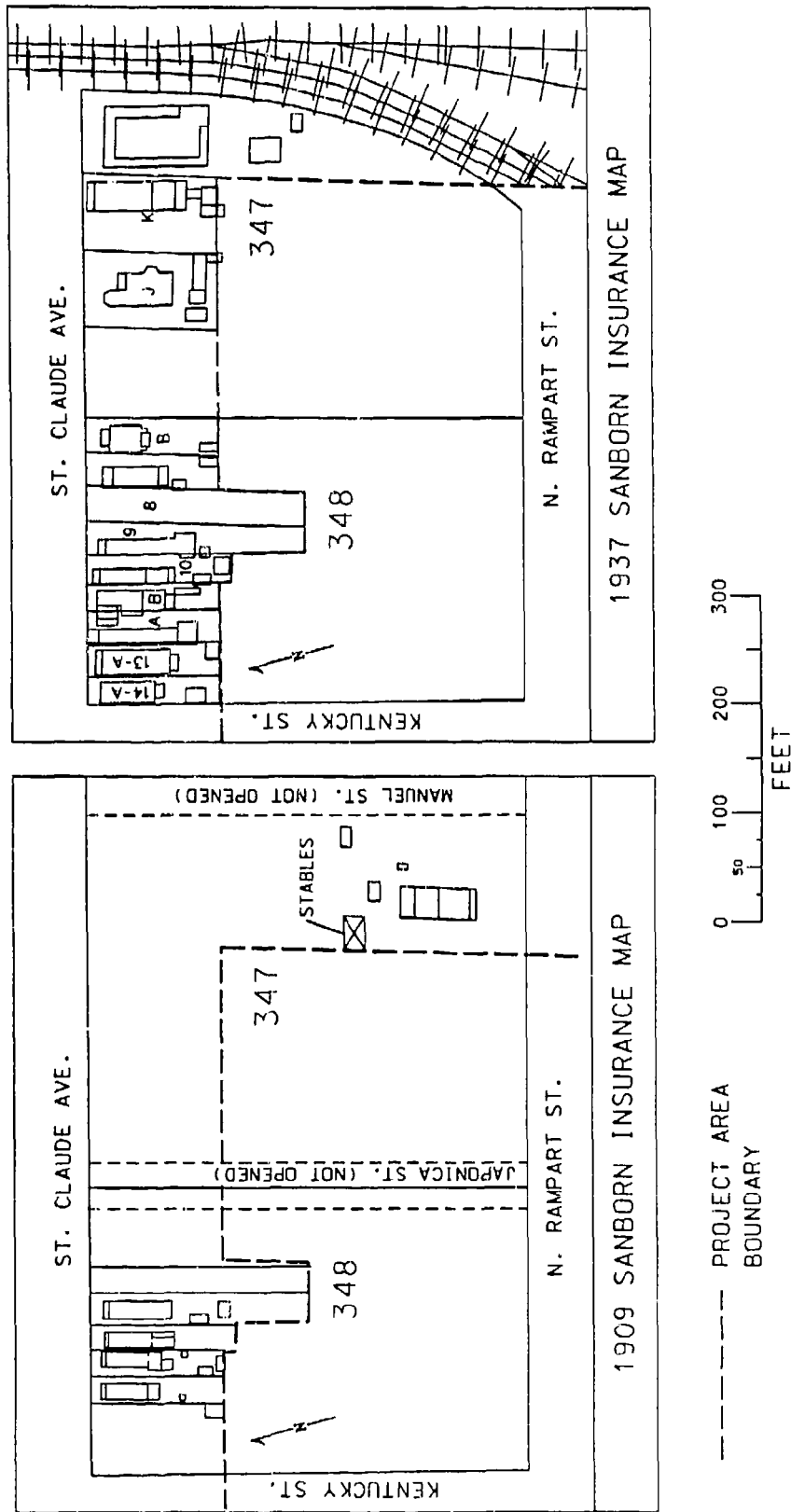


Figure 21. Comparison of the 1909 and 1937 Sanborn Insurance maps, showing land-use changes within Blocks 347 and 348.

Avenue (Figure 20). The 1938 city directory lists four families in these buildings; occupations included a salesman, a florist, an accountant, and a carpenter. Only the structure facing Poland Avenue survives. A delicatessen occupies most of the corner at Poland and St. Claude avenues, while modern apartments cover the corner of St. Claude Avenue and Kentucky Street. Except for the area surrounding the one surviving double, the architectural integrity of deposits located in this part of the project area has been disturbed extensively or destroyed by modern construction activities.

### Block 350

Block 350 is located south of St. Claude Avenue, between Lesseps Street and Poland Avenue; the project area includes the entire block (Figure 3). Development first occurred during the early 1860s, with construction of the Poland Street Yard of the Dauphine Street horse-car line which opened for operation in 1861. The Poland Street Yard was constructed to house streetcars and to care for the horses. The 1877 Braun plan illustrates the yard during its second decade of operation (Figure 22). Numerous structures surrounded the perimeter of the block, including the tracks and car barns, turntables, stables, a blacksmith shop, sheds, a well, and other unidentified structures.

The Dauphine Line was electrified in the early 1890s. By 1896, the Poland Street Yard varied considerably from its depiction in 1877. The car barns in the southeastern portion of the block were more fully developed. Several structures were constructed within the center of the block, and new buildings were located along the western side. The buildings located along the northern edge of the block apparently were the same as those drawn by Braun, only in a modified form. The main structure located near the southwestern corner of the block is marked as a dwelling. Between 1896 and 1909, the overall structural arrangement of the block remained nearly unchanged. By 1909, two former structures in the northeastern corner were destroyed, and a small dependency constructed. In addition, the 1909 Sanborn map depicts four wells on the property or, alternatively, new wells. One is shown on the 1877 Braun; the remaining three represent previously unrecorded or newly excavated wells (Figure 22).

The 1900 census records Harry F. Labbé, the railroad superintendent, as head of the only family living in Block 350. He and his wife lived in the residence depicted on the 1896 Sanborn. By 1910, Labbé no longer lived in the block, and his house apparently was vacant. Instead, the 1910 census records four families living near the south central portion of the block, at four different addresses along N. Rampart St. Recorded occupations included a seamstress, two laborers, and a motorman for the streetcars. The residences for these families possibly were constructed between 1909 and 1910, since they do not appear on the 1909 Sanborn map. Alternatively, the Labbé house may have been sub-divided to house these four families.

Between 1909 and 1937, the composition of the block changed considerably. All of the structures shown in 1909 no longer were standing in 1937. The four wells apparently were filled. Instead, a large car barn covered most of the southern half of the block. The 5th Precinct Police Station, police stables, and two small auxiliary structures covered other portions of the block. Nothing is depicted in the northwestern portion of the block (Figure 22). While noting the police station, the 1938 city directory does not list any residents within Block 350.

The block has continued to change. The large car barn was torn down, apparently following the 1949 conversion of the St. Claude streetcar line from a rail line to a bus and rubber-tired streetcar system. The police station is standing, although modified considerably by the construction of two brick additions to its west side. As noted on the 1978 Sanborn insurance map, the police and fire departments shared the building for several years. The 5th Precinct police recently moved to a new facility on N. Claiborne Avenue; however, the police stables constructed along Poland Avenue facing N. Rampart Street remain virtually unchanged, albeit no longer in use by the police. The two small auxiliaries no longer are standing. Finally,



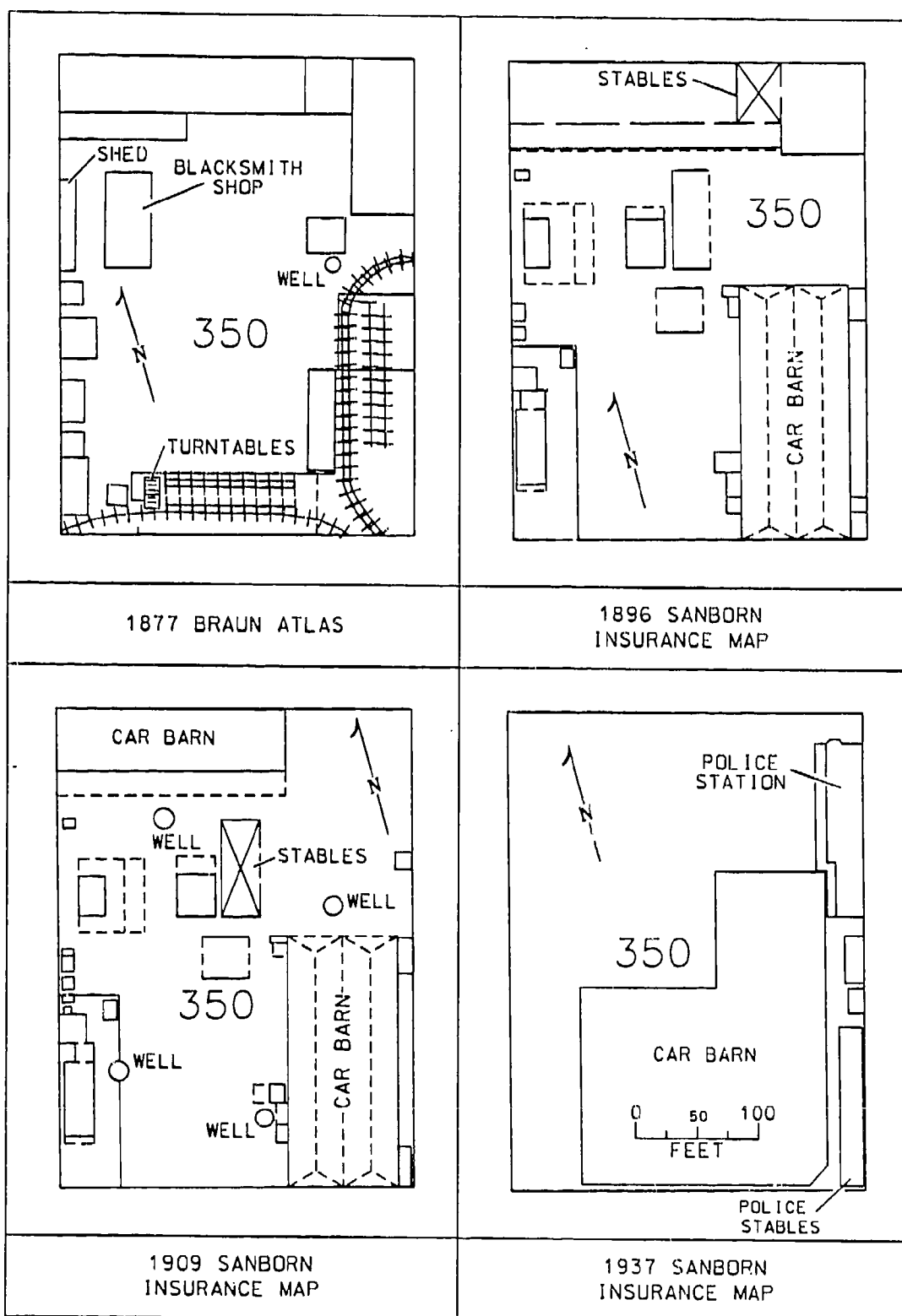


Figure 22. Comparison of the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1896, 1909, and 1937 Sanborn Insurance maps, showing land-use changes within Block 350.

Stallings Gym and an adjacent pool occupy the southwestern portion of the block, in the vicinity of the former railroad superintendent's house; it is likely that the construction of the pool damaged considerably or destroyed any archeological resources situated under and adjacent to it. A playground lies between the gym and the police stables. Except for the small portions surrounding the block's standing structures, the north side of the block appears to possess good archeological integrity, with the potential to yield important information concerning postbellum and early twentieth century construction and use of the streetcar yard.

The four wells noted in Block 350 were the only wells identified on historic project area maps. This dearth of wells reflects the overall high water table, and the rather poor quality of well water in the New Orleans area. Prior to the widespread use of city water in the 1910s, drinking water normally was obtained from rain water collected in private above-ground cisterns. Therefore, it is probable that the four wells in Block 350, at least one of which dates from the 1870s or before, were used to service the non-potable water needs of the streetcar yard complex. Prior to the early 1890s, the wells probably were used to water the horses which pulled streetcars. In addition, considerable water probably was necessary for washing the streetcars, for use in the maintenance structures such as the blacksmith shop, and for maintaining sanitary conditions. Finally, the wells may have served as protection against fires. While the wells are depicted on the 1909 Sanborn Insurance map, they apparently were filled by 1937. This filling probably occurred during the 1910s, following connection of the facility to city water lines.

The filled wells have the potential to contain important information concerning use and operation of the streetcar yard, especially for the early twentieth century, i.e., the time period that they were filled. Wells, especially at the end of their active use, often served as a depository for surrounding refuse. This both cleared refuse from the nearby ground surface, and filled the potentially unsafe open wells. Once filled, the well fill matrix is sealed from subsequent disturbance and intrusion. In addition, the perpetually wet, anaerobic microenvironment common in the lower portion of most wells preserves many organic materials that would deteriorate elsewhere in a given site. It is anticipated that the historic wells located within Block 350 may contain vital archeological information for understanding better operation of the Poland Street Yard.

### Block 351

The project area portion of Block 351 consists of the set of lots facing St. Claude Avenue, between France Street and Lesseps Street (Figure 3). The 1877 Braun plan depicts an area that remained unoccupied through much of the postbellum period (Figure 23). By 1896, only four structures lay within the project area portion of Block 351; these included a stable and three unidentified, although apparently farm-related, dependencies. Without a doubt, they are associated with one or both of the residences situated in the southern portion of the block. No one was recorded living in the St. Claude Avenue portion of the block during the 1900 census (Table 3).

The demographic arrangement of the block changed considerably between 1900 and 1910. The 1909 Sanborn Insurance map shows five main structures facing St. Claude Avenue, including three doubles; none of the structures shown in 1896 remained standing. An additional house, at 4224 St. Claude Avenue, apparently was constructed between 1909 and 1910; it was included on the census. Nine families were recorded in the 1910 census for these structures. Listed occupations included: an agent for a manufacturer; a produce manager; a carpet layer; a shipping clerk; a sampler for the U.S. Government; a railroad electrician; a produce drummer; a traveling salesman for a brewer; and, a lawyer, William V. Seeber. Seeber later became Judge, 1st City Court, Section C, and the Judge Seeber Bridge (N. Claiborne Avenue crossing of the IHNC) was named in his honor.

The block continued to develop and commercialize over the next several decades. By 1937, three of the earlier structures were converted into stores, and a fourth store was constructed near the eastern end of the block (Figure 23). In addition, the house at 4224 St. Claude Avenue was converted to apartments,

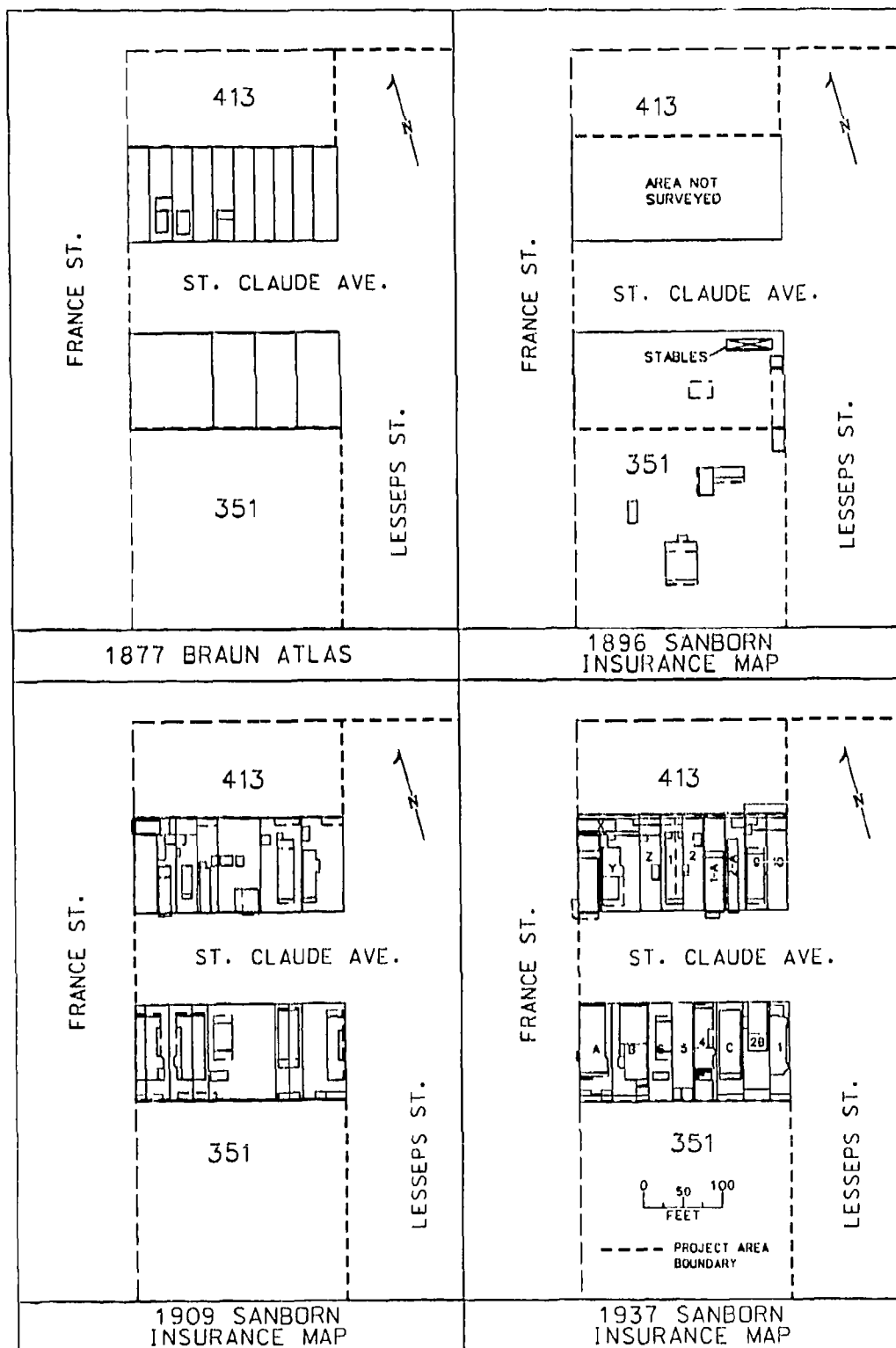


Figure 23. Comparison of the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1896, 1908 - 1909, and 1937 Sanborn insurance maps, showing historic development of Blocks 351 and 413.

and apartments were added in the rear of the lot. The 1938 city directory lists 14 family units for the project area lots, including six families or individuals in the apartments at 4224 St. Claude Avenue. In addition to Judge Seeber, occupations represented in the block included the proprietor, the manager, and a clerk for the Economy Drug Store; a hardware store proprietor; two barbers; a longshoreman; two engineers; a driver; two additional clerks; a receptionist at the Saenger Theatre; and, a grocer.

All of the main structures depicted on the 1937 Sanborn have survived intact. In addition, there is little evidence of extensive modern disturbance to potential subsurface archeological deposits.

#### Block 413

Block 413 lies north of St. Claude Avenue, between France and Lesseps streets. The lots within the project area consist of those that front on St. Claude Avenue, and one small lot on France Street (Figures 3 and 23). The 1870 Graham and Madden city directory lists three residents for Block 413 along St. Claude Avenue: Eugenc [sic] Duson, a baker; Widow Mary Patterson, a laundress; and, John Marselin, a butcher. The 1877 Braun plan depicts three apparent residences facing St. Claude Avenue and in the western half of the block. These houses probably were occupied by the residents listed in the 1870 city directory. The 1880 census lists three families in Block 413 along St. Claude Avenue. These included Widow José Disavca, who kept house; George Simmons, a laborer; and, Widow May Marceline, who kept house.

While not surveyed in 1896, the 1900 census lists six families in this portion of the project area. These families included three day laborers, a carpenter, a soldier, and a retired couple (Table 3). The 1909 Sanborn map illustrates one structure along France Street, and six structures along St. Claude Avenue in the project area (Figure 23). With the exception of the carpenter and one of the laborers, the records suggest that the residents moved to the block after 1900. The new residents included a truck farmer, a bookkeeper, a butcher, a barber, and a street merchant. Mrs. Wilhelmina Seeber, apparently the mother of Judge William V. Seeber, lived along the western side of the block.

Between 1909 and 1937, the arrangement of structures in Block 413 changed considerably. With the possible exception of the France Street residence, the remaining buildings in the portion of the block under analysis here either were destroyed or modified considerably. In their place, the 1937 Sanborn map depicts seven structures, including one double (Figure 23). By 1938, residents included a conductor, a laborer, a druggist, a lawyer, a legal stenographer, a salesman, a meat retailer, a pharmacist, and a barber.

Overall, subsurface deposits within this portion of the project area probably possess only moderate integrity. Nearly all pre-1908 structures were replaced with more recent buildings, several of which were constructed on slabs.

#### Block 414

Block 414 is located along the north side of St. Claude Avenue, between Lesseps Street and Poland Avenue; the entire block lies within the project area (Figure 3). The 1870 Graham and Madden city directory noted that Lawrence Ulrich, a gardener, lived near the southwest corner of the block. Joseph Ulrich, also a gardener, lived in the southeast quarter of the block. Four structures, including a dairy facing St. Claude Avenue, were constructed as early as 1877 within the block (Figure 24). Based on the presence of the dairy, and the openness of the block, it appears that the area was used primarily as pasture, although limited truck farming also may have occurred. While ambiguous, the 1880 census lists one and possibly two families living in Block 414. Widow Margaret Ulrich, who kept house, occupied the southwestern portion of the block. Phil Savey, a milkman, lived next door; he may have worked in the dairy owned by the Ulrich family.

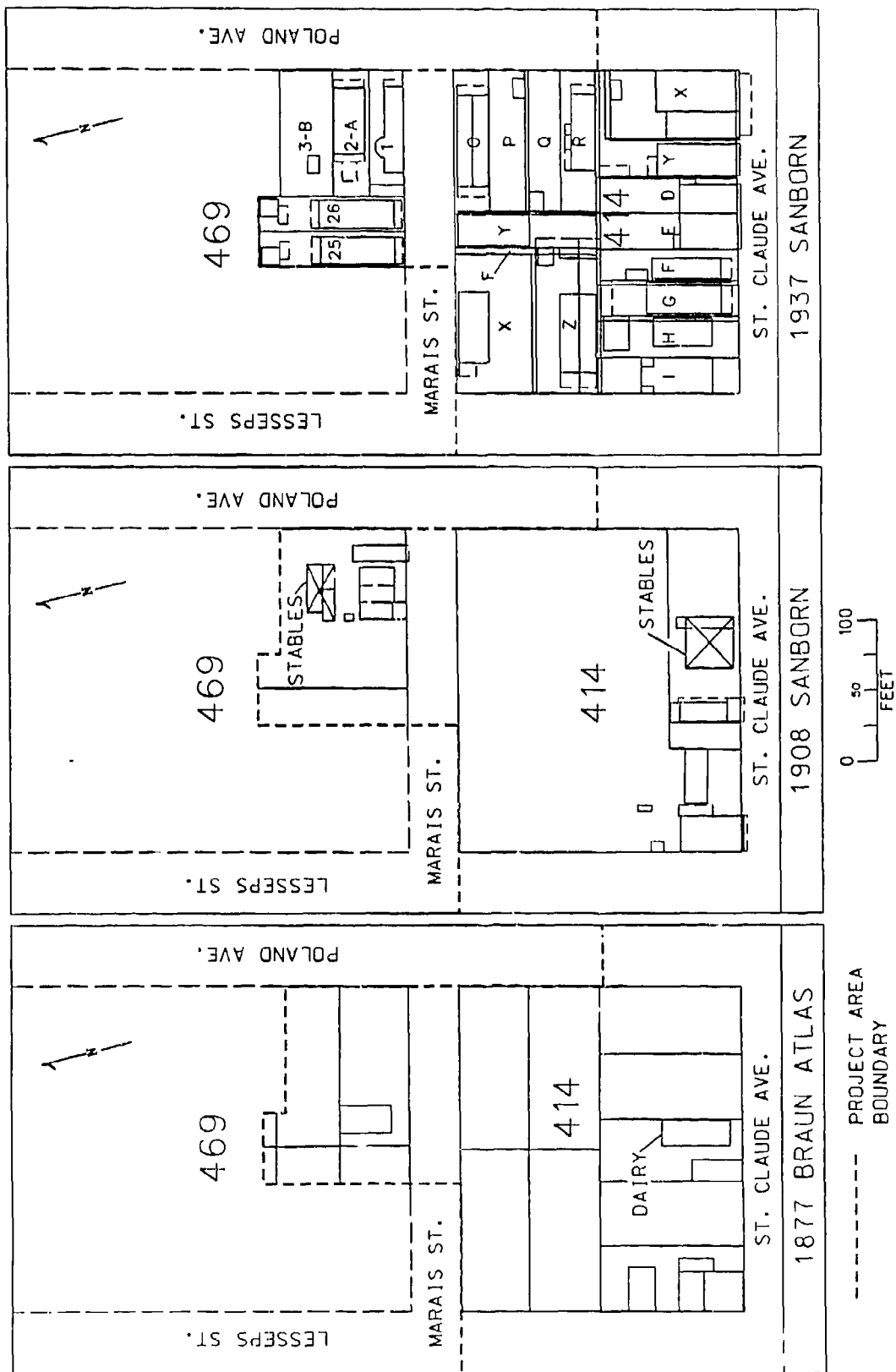


Figure 24. Comparison of the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1908 and 1937 Sanborn Insurance maps, showing historic development of Blocks 414 and 469.

By 1900, the entire character of the block had changed. The 1900 census lists three families within the block, including two renters (a carpenter and a day laborer), and one owner, a farmer at 4303 St. Claude Avenue. He may have owned most or all of the block. By 1910, the farmer had moved next door to 4301 St. Claude Avenue, the two previous tenants no longer lived in the block, and three new families resided there. The new occupants included a house carpenter, a fireman, and a packing house manager (Table 3).

The 1896 Sanborn map did not include Block 414, or any blocks located north of St. Claude Avenue. By 1908, the block contained six structures, including a large square stable (Figure 24). The carpenter's house, which faced Poland Avenue in Lot R, is not shown on the 1908 Sanborn map, suggesting a construction date between 1908 and 1910.

Between 1908 and 1937, the block was subdivided into residential and commercial lots. The 1937 Sanborn map depicts 14 main structures and their associated dependencies within the block (Figure 24). While the houses that faced Lesseps Street and Poland Avenue were utilized as residences, most of the buildings facing St. Claude Avenue represented commercial structures. Those identified on the Sanborn map included an auto repair shop and a faucet factory; the remainder were labeled as unspecified stores (Table 4). The 1938 city directory further identified the block's residences and businesses (Table 3). Employed residents included a foreman, an assistant commissioner with the State Department Moratorium Commission, two laborers, a mechanic, a restaurateur, a stenographer, a barber, and a liquor store owner or manager. Businesses listed in the directory included a restaurant; the Robinson Bros. gas and oil service station; and, four liquor stores, including two owned by the Frisch family (Table 3).

Archeological deposits in Block 414 have experienced varying degrees of preservation. Lots G, H, and I, currently lie beneath a Church's Fried Chicken restaurant and parking lot; while some deposits may survive underneath the parking lot, it is anticipated that overall disturbance to the cultural resources has been considerable. With the exception of Lot F, the remaining lots that face St. Claude Avenue also have been damaged extensively by the historic construction of large stores. The northern half of the block, including Lot F, possesses moderate to good archeological integrity.

#### Block 469

Block 469 is situated immediately north of Block 414; this portion of the project area consists of five lots in the southeast corner, bounded to the south by Marais Street, and to the east by Poland Avenue (Figure 3). In 1877, one unidentified structure was located within the project area; it fronted on Marais Street (Figure 24). While the function of this building is not identified, its placement on an otherwise undeveloped block, its subsequent removal, and the construction of a farm to the immediate east of the building suggest that this unidentified structure may have been part of a small farm. The 1900 census listed one family in Block 469, and described the residence as a truck farm. Its use as a farm is illustrated on the 1908 Sanborn map, which shows four structures in the area, including a residence, and a stable that was used as a dairy.

By 1910, land utilization in Block 469 began to change. The farm no longer is listed in the 1910 census. Rather, one family is noted; the father was employed as a clerk with a coffee company. By 1937, four residences, including three doubles, are depicted on the five project area lots depicted in Block 469. The 1938 city directory lists five families living in these structures. Occupations included two mechanics, a clerk, a salesman, and a bicycle repairman (Tables 3 and 4). All four structures have survived; this suggests that any associated archeological deposits could possess good archeological integrity, since little construction has occurred throughout the area.

### Block 415

Block 415 is located along the north side of St. Claude Avenue, between Poland Avenue and Kentucky Street; the project area includes the southern half of the block (Figures 3 and 25). In 1867, surveyor Louis Pilié prepared a plan depicting the city blocks and lots in the vicinity of the project area. While no complete copy of this plan is known, selected portions of the plan subsequently were utilized by surveyor d'Hémécourt to illustrate his survey books. As discussed in Chapter V, a portion of Pilié's plan utilized by d'Hémécourt depicts "IRWIN MARKET" covering the eastern half of Block 415 (d'Hémécourt Book 22/3, p. 62, Lawyers Title Insurance Company records, Historic New Orleans Collection). Based on Pilié's depiction of the market's front elevation (Figure 13), the market apparently included a substantial Italianate portico. The extent of this market, and its years of use remain unknown. As noted in Chapter V, it is possible that Irwin Market was a market planned during the 1860s and never actually was constructed. If Irwin Market did occupy a portion of Block 415 in the 1860s, it no longer was present by the mid-1870s, when Braun prepared his atlas.

The 1870 city directory notes one resident in this block, Seth Meyers, a gardener. Braun's 1877 atlas depicts three structures in the southwestern portion of the block, including a residence and a dairy; it is the last city block in the project area upon which Braun noted structures. This block, and all of the remaining blocks in the project area, are not included on the 1896 and the 1908 - 1909 Sanborn maps.

The 1900 census lists one family, a widow and five children, in the project area portion of Block 415. While no occupation is listed, the family formerly owned a dairy. By 1910, two families are listed. One of the residences was described as a dairy farm, showing a continuation of land-use dating back from at least the 1870s. The other residence housed a warehouseman who worked at a consignment house (Table 3).

Between 1910 and 1937, the former dairy property was subdivided into city lots. The 1937 Sanborn depicts four main structures in the southern half of the block, including two residences, an auto repair shop, and a store (Figure 20). The 1938 city directory listed the occupants of these structures. The two resident families included a salesman and a warehouseman; the businesses consisted of Meyer's Filling Station, and a grocery store. While these structures survived into the 1960s, the 1970s brought construction of a U.S. Post Office to the northern half of the block. That portion of Block 415 within the project area currently lies underneath a U.S. Post Office parking lot.

### Block 416

Block 416 lies north of St. Claude Avenue, between Kentucky and Japonica streets. The project area portion of Block 416 consists of those lots that front on St. Claude Avenue (Figure 3). The 1900 census lists a dairy and a truck farm on this block, with a total of 18 occupants. The block was subdivided into residential lots by 1910. Seven residences are listed along St. Claude Avenue; head of household occupations included a (street?) car washer, a street railway motorman, a washerwoman, a sheet metal tinner, a drayage teamster, and two lumber yard laborers.

In 1937, following construction of the IHNC and the concrete St. Claude Avenue bridge approach, five main structures, including one double, were located in the portion of Block 416 falling within the project area; all of these structures were residences (Figure 20). The six families listed in the 1938 city directory featured a variety of occupations, including a carpenter, a painter, two salesmen, and a laborer; no occupation was listed for one household. All of the pre-1937 main structures have survived, and the potential for encountering intact archeological resources on these properties appears to be good.

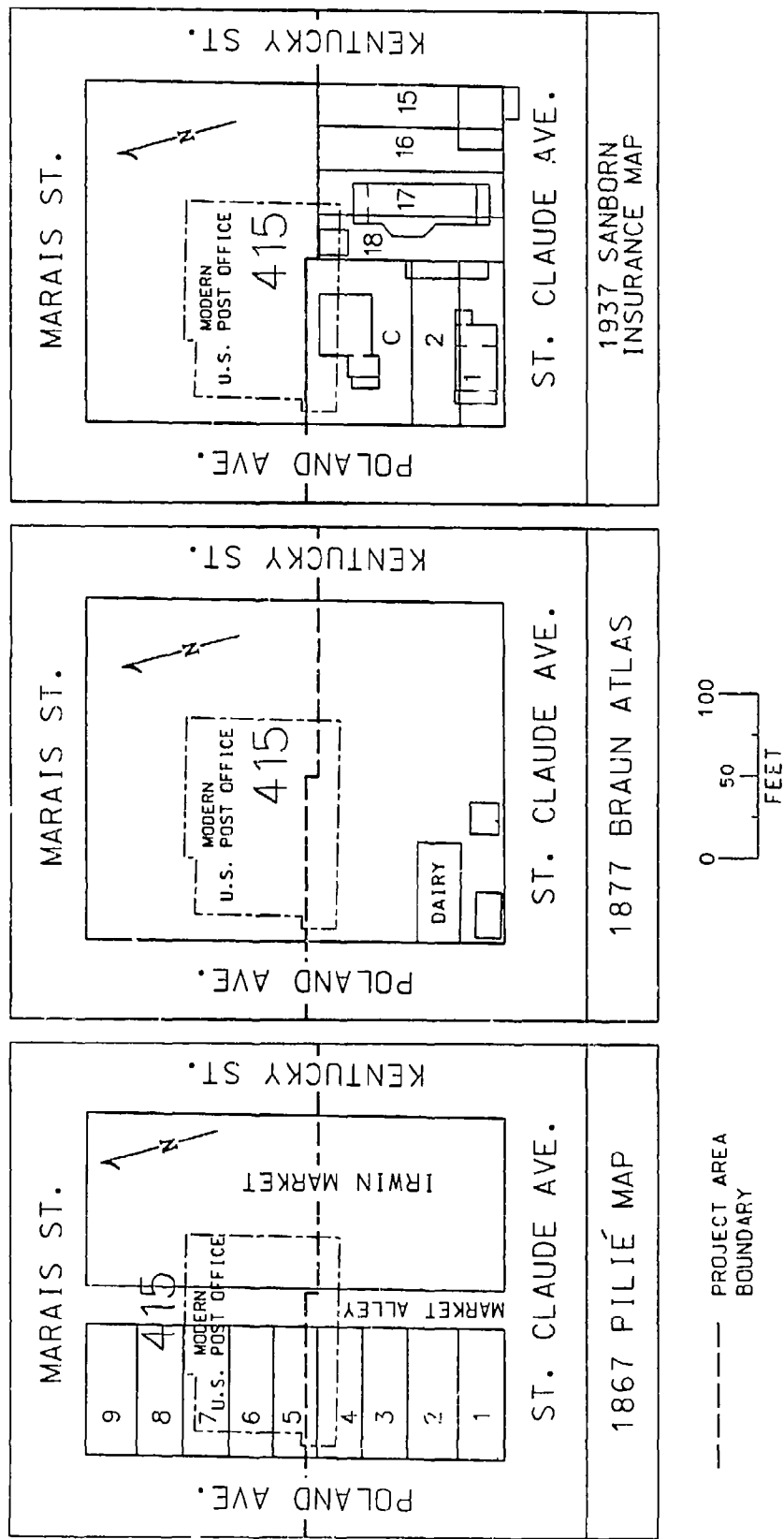


Figure 25. Comparison of the 1867 Pilie map, the 1877 Braun atlas, and the 1937 Sanborn Insurance map, showing land-use changes within Block 415.



#### Block 417

Block 417 is situated immediately north of St. Claude Avenue, between Japonica Street and the railroad tracks; the entire block is contained within the project area (Figure 3). From at least 1900 through the 1930s, this block was dominated by the Zimmer family and their truck farm. The 1900 and 1910 census classify the property as a farm occupied by the brothers George and Charles Zimmer and their families. The 1900 census also lists the residence of a washerwoman and her family at the current location of Japonica Street, along the western side of the block. The 1910 census also notes the presence of one residence occupied by a saw mill laborer (Table 3).

During the 1920s, the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad extended through the eastern side of Block 417, taking a portion of Charles Zimmer's property. By 1937, the smaller Block 417 featured two houses (Figure 20), occupied by Zimmer family members, who were classified as gardeners. Both houses survive, and potential archeological resources surrounding them probably remain intact. The northern half of the block apparently was used historically as farmland; that portion has been damaged extensively by modern construction.

#### Blocks 418, 465, 466, 540, 541, 588, 589, 669, and 670

Blocks 418, 465, 466, 540, 541, 589, 669, and 670 lie along the IHNC, in an area bounded to the south by St. Claude Avenue, to the north by N. Claiborne Avenue, and to the west by Japonica Street. The blocks are divided by Manuel Street (Figures 2 and 3). Available historic documentation notes only sparse historic development within these blocks. The 1900 census lists a carpenter and his family living within Block 418; no additional residents are listed within these blocks in either the 1900 census or the 1910 census. The 1937 Sanborn map depicts a residence and dairy within Lots 1 - 4 of Block 589 (Figure 26); Widow Christina Cavony and her family lived there in 1938 (Tables 3 and 4). The only other structures depicted on the 1937 Sanborn map for these blocks are several commercial and governmental buildings located adjacent to and associated with the canal. Several of these structures were located within the Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service complex. These nine blocks were impacted extensively by canal and railroad construction; any archeological resources that once existed within those blocks were damaged considerably or destroyed.

#### Block 591

Block 591 lies south of N. Robertson Street, between Poland Avenue and Kentucky Street. The project area contains the three lots that face N. Robertson Street, and the northern three lots that face Poland Avenue (Figure 2). The 1937 Sanborn map shows three small double shotgun houses facing N. Robertson Street in the project area; no other structures were present (Figure 26). By 1938, five families resided in these houses, including two laborers, a salesman, a chauffeur with United Parcels, Inc., and a pugmillman with Lone Star Cement Corporation (Tables 3 and 4). While the eastern dwelling no longer is standing, subsurface deposits associated with these houses apparently remain largely undisturbed. Any archeological resources contained in the three lots that face Poland Avenue, however, were damaged extensively or destroyed by modern commercial development.

#### Block 592

Block 592 lies south of N. Robertson, between Lesseps Street and Poland Avenue; the entire block is included in the project area (Figure 2). The earliest recorded occupants for the block are included on the 1910 census. At that time, four families are noted, all of them along Poland Avenue. Household

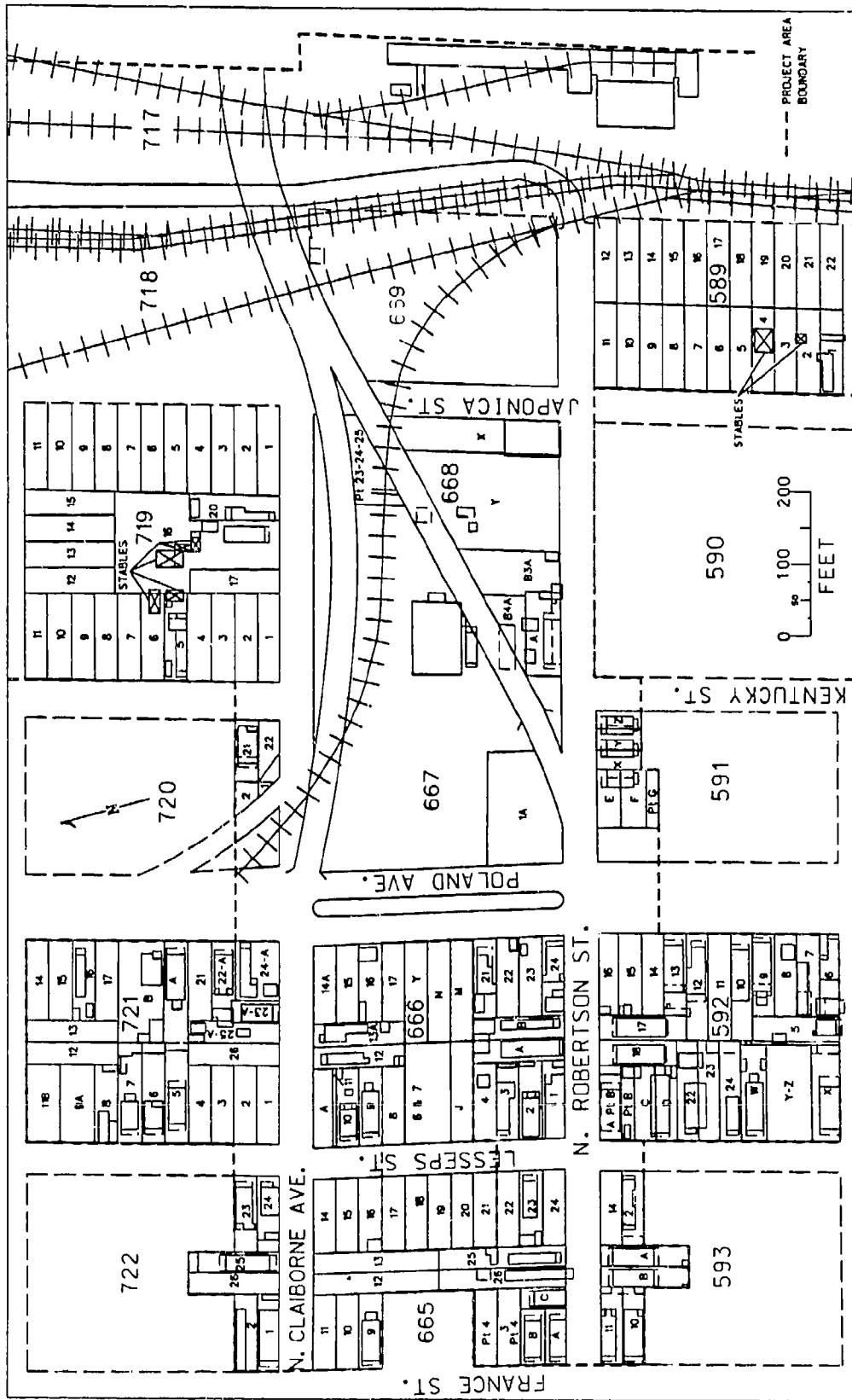


Figure 26. Cultural data from the 1937 Sanborn Insurance map overlain on the project basemap, showing the Claiborne Bridge Right-of-Way vicinity.

occupations described in the census included a carpenter, a conductor for the street railway, a cotton storer, and an electrician (Table 3).

Most of the block was covered with residential and commercial buildings by 1937. At that time, 14 houses, including eight doubles, were constructed within the block; two stores also were present, facing N. Villere Street (Figure 26). Twenty families were included in the 1938 city directory, while an additional two addresses were described as vacant. Listed occupations within these households included a clerk for the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad; three additional clerks; a mechanic with the American Brewing Company; the director of the Chemical Department, Board of Health; a fire department chauffeur; a carpenter; two insurance company agents; a seaman; a special agent; a cabinet maker; a butcher; a salesman with the H. Well Baking Company; a pressman; a gardener; a machinist; and, a telephone operator. One unemployed widow also was present (Table 3). All of the houses and one of the two stores shown on the 1937 Sanborn remain standing; overall, the area surrounding these buildings has received only minor to moderate amounts of subsurface disturbance.

#### Block 593

Block 593 is located immediately west of Block 592, between Lesseps and France streets. The project area includes six lots: Lots A, B, 2, 10, 11, and 14 (Figure 2). The lack of data from the 1910 census suggests that it was unoccupied at that time. The 1937 Sanborn denotes five structures, including four doubles, on these six lots; all were residences (Figure 26). The 1938 city directory records nine households occupying these residences. Recorded occupations of residents included four clerks, a lieutenant in the fire department, a mechanic, a machinist, and a salesman; no occupation was listed for the ninth household (Tables 3 and 4). All five structures remain standing, surrounding archeological deposits may be intact.

#### Block 665

Block 665 is bounded by N. Claiborne Avenue, Lesseps Street, N. Robertson Street, and France Street. The project area portion consists of Lots 9 - 16 within the northern half of the block, and Lots Pt 4, 3 Pt 4, A, B, C, and 22 - 26 within the southern half of the block (Figure 2). The 1910 census lists two families along N. Claiborne Avenue. One unemployed widow had a son who worked in a lumberyard and a daughter who was a seamstress. The other household consisted of a home farm.

Over the next several decades the farm was subdivided into residential lots. The 1937 Sanborn shows seven residences, including four doubles, in the project area portion of Block 665 (Figure 26). Ten families are listed in the 1938 city directory. These residents were employed in a number of occupations, including a pile driver operator, two clerks, a fire department chauffeur, an engineer, a laborer, a driver, a mechanic, and a grocer (Tables 3 and 4). Two households had no occupational listing, while a third housed two employed persons. All houses depicted on the 1937 Sanborn survive; archeological resources probably survive with only minor to moderate subsurface disturbance. However, the location of the 1910 farm house in Lot 13 has been damaged by post-1978 building construction.

#### Block 666

Block 666 lies east of Block 665, between Lesseps Street and Poland Avenue. Project area lots include Lots A, 9 - 12, 13A, 14A, 15, and 16 within the northern half of the block, and Lots A, B, 1 - 4, and 21 - 24 in the southern half of the block (Figure 2). The 1910 census lists one family in this portion of the project area facing Poland Avenue. The father worked as an assistant superintendent in the money order department of the U.S. Post Office.

As with the surrounding blocks, Block 666 developed rapidly between 1910 and 1937. By 1937, the block was subdivided into residential lots upon which numerous buildings were constructed. In addition to dependencies, the 1937 Sanborn depicts seven residences, including four doubles; two stores; and, a combined store and residence. Fourteen occupied residences are listed in the 1938 city directory; a grocery store and a vacant building also are mentioned. Listed occupations included a warehouseman; seven laborers; a plumber; a salesman; a pressman; a clerk; a machinist; a cutter; a marine engineer; the proprietor of a liquor store; and, a post office supervisor, the same man who lived on the block during the 1910 census (Tables 3 and 4). Even though a few structures have been modified, all of the main structures have survived; potential archeological resources surrounding them may possess good archeological integrity.

#### Blocks 667 and 668

Blocks 667 and 668 are situated between the historic locations of N. Claiborne Avenue and N. Robertson Street, bounded by Poland Avenue to the west, and Japonica Street to the west. The project area includes both blocks (Figure 2). Following the ca. 1940s or 1950s realignment of the N. Claiborne Avenue and N. Robertson Street approaches to the N. Claiborne Avenue bridge over the IHNC, the Kentucky Street division between the two blocks was closed, melding the blocks into an irregular unit bisected by N. Robertson Street.

The census records, the 1937 Sanborn map, and the 1938 city directory do not list nor depict any households or structures on Block 667. On the other hand, Block 668 was occupied as early as 1910. The 1910 census records one residence on Block 668, the house of a private family servant and her family. By 1937, Block 668 contained numerous structures, including three residences, one of them a double, two warehouses, and dependencies (Figure 26). The 1938 city directory lists two of the families living on the block, including a laborer in one household, and an unemployed widow (Table 3). Currently, only one residence survives, the double situated in Lot A. Except for the area surrounding the double, potential archeological resources within the two blocks have been damaged extensively or destroyed by the modern realignment of the roads.

#### Blocks 717 and 718

Blocks 717 and 718 presently lie beneath the levee flanking the west side of the IHNC and the New Orleans Public Belt Railway, which began operating in 1908 (Figure 26). Census and insurance records indicate that both blocks were unoccupied prior to construction of the railroad and there is no evidence to suggest that significant archeological properties ever existed on the site.

#### Block 719

Block 719 is located immediately north of N. Claiborne Avenue, between Kentucky and Japonica streets; the project area includes the entire block (Figure 2). This block was not occupied at the time that the 1900 or the 1910 census was conducted. The 1937 Sanborn map depicts three residences on the block, along with several outbuildings including five stables (Figure 26). The two families listed on the 1938 city directory include a Juvenile Court probation officer and a Works Progress Administration (WPA) inspector (Table 3). While the presence of the five stables on the block suggest that the property formerly was used as a dairy, this association has not been confirmed. The entire block exhibits considerable modern industrial disturbance, making it improbable that any substantive archeological deposits have survived within it.

### Block 720

Block 720 lies west of Block 719, between Poland Avenue and Kentucky Street. The project area portion includes only the four southern lots (Figure 2). The 1900 census records one family within the project area, at a residence facing Poland Avenue. The head of household was a dairyman; it is unclear whether or not the dairy was located within Block 720. By 1910, the family no longer resided at that location. However, the 1910 census does mention one family residing at "Claiborne and Poland." The head of the household was a truck farmer. Based on evidence of early twentieth century settlement within the four corners at N. Claiborne Avenue and Poland Avenue, it is probable the listed family resided in Block 720, at the same location occupied in 1900 by the dairyman.

By 1937, a railroad spur passed through the lots formerly occupied by the dairyman and his family. One structure is shown on the 1937 Sanborn map, a residence facing Kentucky Street (Figure 26). The 1938 city directory shows that it was occupied by a salesman and his wife (Table 3). The house no longer is standing. The eastern two project area lots in the block are damaged extensively; potential archeological resources in the western two blocks have been destroyed by railroad and subsequent road construction.

### Block 721

Block 721 is located along the northern side of N. Claiborne Avenue, between Lesseps Street and Poland Avenue; the entire block lies in the project area (Figure 2). The 1910 census listed four families within Block 721, all of whom lived on lots facing Poland Avenue. Recorded occupations included a bookkeeper for a cigar manufacturing company, a wharf laborer, and an apparent widow with her "own income." No occupation was listed for a fourth resident, although two of his sons were store clerks and the third worked in a packing house (Table 3). All four families apparently lived on subdivided lots.

By the mid-1930s, residences covered the majority of the block. The 1937 Sanborn map depicts ten houses in the block, four of which were doubles (Figure 26). One of the houses, located within Lot 8, exhibited a two-bay shed addition used as a store. The northern seven historic lots (six modern lots) in the block remained unoccupied, as did the five lots in the southwest corner of the block. The 1938 city directory notes 12 families and one vacant dwelling in the block (Table 3). Occupations recorded in the directory for these residents included a cashier, two engravers, a pressman, a metalworker, four clerks, and a WPA musician. An unemployed widow lived in one residence, while the occupation of another resident was not listed. All houses shown on the 1937 Sanborn map have survived to the present. The block possesses overall good archeological integrity.

### Block 722

Block 722 lies immediately west of Block 721, between France and Lesseps streets. The project area includes the six southern lots: Lots 1, 2, and 23 - 26 (Figure 2). The 1910 census lists one family within the project area portion of the block. The father worked as a fireman at a slaughterhouse. As noted with Block 721, by 1910, Block 722 apparently was subdivided into residential lots, and the early twentieth century surge in urban housing was underway.

Five houses (including three doubles) and one store (rear of Lot 24) were constructed in this portion of the project area by 1937 (Figure 26). The 1938 city directory lists eight families residing in these houses. The recorded heads of households included the proprietor of the grocery store, a metalworker, a carpenter, a salesman, a clerk, a stockman, and a laborer. No occupation was listed for one family (Table 3). All six main structures remain standing in the project area. It is anticipated that the associated archeological resources possess good archeological integrity.

#### Blocks 802, 803, 852, 853, 944, and 945

Blocks 802, 803, 852, 853, 944, and 945 are bounded to the east and west by the IHNC and Kentucky Street, and to the north and south by N. Derbigny Street and N. Johnson Street. The blocks lie entirely within the project area (Figure 2). While a few 1900 and 1910 census records lacking street numbers may record early residents of these blocks, no specific entries can be tied to these blocks. Based on available data from nearby blocks, if any families lived on these blocks during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, they probably were truck or dairy farmers. By 1937, no vestiges of individual domiciles remained on these blocks. Likewise, the 1938 city directory does not list any residents in these blocks. All structures depicted on the 1937 Sanborn map date from the 1920s and 1930s, and are associated with the IHNC and the adjacent New Orleans Public Belt Railroad. Both the southern half of the Galvez Street Wharf (initially called the Claiborne Wharf), and the Claiborne Railroad Yard lie within these blocks. Any archeological resources located within these blocks have been damaged extensively or destroyed by canal construction and modern heavy industrialization.

#### Blocks 994, 995, 1088, 1089, and 1090

Blocks 994, 995, 1088, 1089, and 1090, and the northern end of the Galvez Street Wharf, form the northern limits of the project area. They extend northward from N. Johnson Street to N. Miro Street, with the wharf terminating at the Industrial Canal's turning basin. Each of these blocks are included within the project area (Figure 2). As with the preceding set of blocks, no pre-1910s occupation has been confirmed through the documentary record, although scattered truck or dairy farmers may have lived within these blocks. Following construction of the IHNC, these blocks were used extensively for commercial and industrial businesses. In addition, a few individuals and families associated with the industrial development lived on these blocks.

The 1937 Sanborn map summarizes the area's initial industrial development. Block 995 was covered with the industrial structures of the Flintkote Company, which manufactured roofing materials; the company's buildings also covered the adjacent block, Block 996, which is located outside of the project area. Three restaurants fronted on N. Galvez Street in Blocks 994 and 1090, between the Flintkote Company and the Galvez Street Wharf. An unidentified store also was situated along N. Galvez Street at the southwest corner of Block 1089. These businesses catered to the needs of numerous industrial employees who worked for nearby companies.

Block 1088 was utilized by Neptune Supply Company. Two small residences were located in the northeast corner of the block. A traveling crane used by the New Orleans Stevedoring Company passed through the northern half of the block. Block 1089 contained large lumber piles, an office, sheds, and a garage owned by the Dudley Hardware Company; a spur of the adjacent railroad extended into their facility. In addition to the previously mentioned restaurants, two sets of railroad tracks passed through Block 1090. Finally, the Galvez Street Wharf, which aligns the western side of the IHNC along the eastern sides of Blocks 994 and 1090, forms the eastern edge of the project area.

The 1938 city directory lists several businesses and residences within these blocks (Table 3). Major companies included the Flintkote Company and its subsidiary Richardson Roofing Company; New Orleans Stevedoring Company; and, Dudley Hardware Company. The cluster of three restaurants in Blocks 994 and 1090 are listed, along with the notation that two of them also were used as residences for the proprietors. Finally, one residence along Kentucky Street in Block 1088 is noted; the man who lived in this house worked as a warehouseman for Neptune Supply Company. Archeological deposits on these blocks have been damaged extensively or destroyed by canal construction and by the considerable mid-twentieth century industrialization of these blocks; no substantive in situ archeological deposits are anticipated within these five blocks.

## **Changes in the Historic Landscape**

### Truck and Dairy Farms

As discussed above, project area settlement throughout the postbellum period consisted of the Ursuline Convent, the Andry Plantation, and scattered family truck and dairy farms. This pattern is apparent in the 1900 census. Based on that census, over half of the listed occupations (13 of 25) were farmers or farmhands. Also, all non-farm residential housing was confined to the convent, the Andry plantation house, and to the blocks located adjacent to St. Claude Avenue. The project area blocks between Chartres and N. Rampart streets (south of St. Claude Avenue), and north of Marais Street (north of St. Claude Avenue) were occupied entirely by farmers and their families. As noted in Chapter V, and implied in the 1900 census, most of the acreage in those blocks was used either for cultivation or pasture.

However, land-use patterns gradually changed during the first few decades of the twentieth century. Twenty farm-related project area occupations were listed in the 1910 census, including the nine Italian truck farmers and farmhands who resided in or near the northern half of the project area (specific addresses indeterminate); these occupations only account for 24 per cent of the area's residents. Based on distribution of listed residents, a number of blocks formerly used for farming were being subdivided into residential lots, much of the project area continued in cultivation and pasture in 1910. This subdivision especially was evident in the blocks adjacent to Poland Avenue. For example, while Block 592 was unoccupied in 1900, and apparently was used as farmland, by 1910, five families lived on subdivided lots in the block; none of them was involved in farming.

The area's transformation from a predominantly agrarian economic base to a mostly residential and industrial area accelerated following construction of the IHNC; by the late 1930s, farming accounted for a very small portion of the area's economic base and land-use. Both the 1937 Sanborn maps (Figures 20 and 26), and the 1938 city directory depict and imply that only a small amount of land in the project area was used for farming. Most of the former farmland was subdivided into houselots, or was utilized by industry or IHNC-related development. The only large farm tract that survived to 1937 was the Zimmer farm, located in Block 417; Block 466 apparently also was farmed by the family. The terminal date for its use as a farm is unknown. By the late twentieth century, the property no longer was cultivated as a commercial farm.

### Distribution of Small Businesses in the Project Area

An influx of small, typically family-owned businesses in the project area mirrored the area's postbellum and twentieth century development. The earliest known reference to an apparent small business located in the project area is the purported Irwin Market (Block 415) depicted by Pillé in 1867. Other than Pillé's plan and front elevation sketch (Figure 12), very little is known about this market (Chapter V). It is not shown on the 1877 Braun plan.

Little is known about small business development over the next several decades. The census records did not include businesses, and no stores or businesses are depicted on the 1877 Braun plan, or the 1896 and 1908 - 1909 Sanborn insurance maps. There are several references to dairies and truck farms; it remains unclear, however, whether the foodstuffs prepared on these farms were sold on the premises, or transported to established markets and grocery stores.

However, a variety of small businesses were operating within the project area by 1937. Through examination of the 1937 Sanborn map, and the 1938 city directory, most of these businesses were identified. These businesses were located in three general portions of the project area: along St. Claude Avenue; near N. Robertson Street and N. Claiborne Avenue; and, facing N. Galvez Street. An overview of these businesses is presented below.

All of the project area businesses located near St. Claude Avenue were situated within Blocks 351, and 413 - 415 (Figure 3). Within Block 351, these included: the Economy Drug Store (4200 St. Claude Avenue), a hardware store (4208 St. Claude Avenue), and a grocery store (4234 St. Claude Avenue). An additional store at 4232 (4230) St. Claude Avenue was not identified in the 1938 city directory, although it was occupied by a barber. Businesses located on the opposite side of St. Claude Avenue, in Block 413, included: a drug store (4201 St. Claude Avenue), a meat market (4223 St. Claude Avenue), and a barber (4229 St. Claude Avenue). A store noted at 4227 St. Claude Avenue on the 1937 Sanborn map was not listed as such in the 1938 city directory, although a pharmacist lived at that address.

The adjacent block to the east, Block 414, contained eight small businesses, all fronting on St. Claude Avenue. These businesses included: a restaurant (4301 St. Claude Avenue); Robertson Bros., a gas and oil service station (4305 St. Claude Avenue); a small faucet factory (4305½ St. Claude Avenue); a barber (4311 St. Claude Avenue); and, four adjacent liquor stores (4321, 4325, 4335, and 4337 St. Claude Avenue). The final two businesses listed near St. Claude Avenue were located in the adjacent Block 415. These included Meyer's Filling Station (1115 Poland Avenue) and a grocery store (4425 St. Claude Avenue).

A total of seven possible stores were located in the blocks surrounding N. Claiborne Avenue and N. Robertson Street. Unlike those along St. Claude Avenue, these businesses were scattered through four blocks, fronting on four different streets, including N. Claiborne Avenue, N. Robertson Street, N. Villere Street, and Lesseps Street. The 1938 city directory only identified three of these businesses: a grocery store (1501 Lesseps Street) and liquor store (4315 N. Robertson Street) in Block 666, and a grocery store (4229 N. Claiborne Avenue) in Block 722. The four unidentified stores were located at 4319 and 4325 N. Villere Street (Block 592), 4329 N. Robertson Street (Block 666), and 1627A Lesseps Street (Block 721).

Four remaining small businesses were situated within the project area during the late 1930s. All of these fronted on N. Galvez Street, near the northern end of the project area. Three of these were restaurants situated adjacent and opposite each other a short distance west of the extensive Flintkote Company and Dudley Hardware Company complexes. They included restaurants at 4620 N. Galvez Street (Block 994), and at 4617 and 4625 N. Galvez Street (Block 1090). These restaurants clearly served the needs of the nearby industrial employees. A fourth unidentified small business was located at 4501 N. Galvez Street, between the Flintkote and Dudley Hardware complexes.

Based on observed distribution of small businesses, a few preliminary patterns were noted. St. Claude Avenue clearly served as the primary business district; 18 (62 per cent) of the 29 small businesses in the project area were located along or adjacent to St. Claude Avenue. These businesses provided a wide range of residential-oriented goods and services, including groceries, meat, pharmaceutical and health-related goods, hardware, automotive fuel and care, hair care, and liquors. All but one of these were situated west of the base of the St. Claude Bridge, promoting easy access by customers.

The seven (24 per cent) scattered businesses located in the vicinity of N. Claiborne Avenue and N. Robertson Street provided a more restricted range of goods; the identified stores sold groceries and liquors. All of these businesses were situated west of Poland Avenue. The four (14 per cent) businesses located along N. Galvez Street serviced the needs of industrial employees as opposed to families as a whole; these included three restaurants and one unidentified business. Unlike businesses to the south, which concentrated several blocks west of the canal, these four businesses were located east of Kentucky Street, within the industrial zone along the IHNC.

Finally, a preference for corner lots was observed. Of the 29 project area small businesses, 12 (41.4 per cent) occupied corner lots. Those locations increased visibility of, and access to the businesses, thereby promoting increased sales.



## **Population Changes in the Bywater Project Area**

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the population in the project area changed considerably. While the postbellum statistical sources such as the census records and city directories provide fragmentary information, the number of residents living within the project area clearly was substantially lower than that recorded during the 1900 census. The three sources that provide useful comparable population data are the 1900 and 1910 censuses, and the 1938 city directory. The two censuses were organized by household, with all persons in households listed. However, the 1938 city directory normally did not record minor children; therefore, only a number of project area households was available for 1938. Since both censuses and the city directory contain errors and imprecise locational information, utilized population figures are approximations based on the available data.

The 1900 census lists 139 residents in the project area living in 26 households, for an average of 5.35 individuals per household. By 1910, the population had increased to 301 people living in 66 households; the average size of households decreased to 4.56 individuals. These data suggest a population increase of 117 per cent between 1900 and 1910, while numbers of households increased 154 per cent during the same period. This corresponds to an average yearly population increase of 16.2 residents and 4 households.

By 1938, approximately 153 households resided in the project area. This represented a 132 per cent increase in households between 1910 and 1938, and a 488 per cent increase between 1900 and 1938. Between 1910 and 1938, approximately 3.1 households per year were added to the project area population.

Charts documenting the changes in project area population by block were prepared (Figures 27 and 28). The first chart compares the total number of known residents by block in 1900 and 1910 (Figure 27). The second examines changes in numbers of households living in the project area in 1900, 1910, and 1938 (Figure 28). Several observations can be drawn from these figures. Overall, as stated above, population increased considerably throughout the project area between 1900 and 1938. This increase is especially pronounced in the blocks north of N. Villere Street (Block Numbers 589 and above). The 1900 census listed only one family living on these blocks. By 1910, the number of households increased to 15; by 1938, it had multiplied to 89 households, an increase of 493 per cent. Many of these project area blocks either were unoccupied or sparsely populated in 1900 and 1910.

On the other hand, construction of the IHNC and the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad shifted settlement away from those blocks that aligned the canal and railroad tracts. For example, the project area south of N. Rampart Street was unoccupied by households in 1938, as was Block 418. Expansion of the Poland Street Yard facility resulted in no residents living on Block 350 by 1938. While Blocks 413, 416, and 417 all decreased one household between 1910 and 1938, and the four project area lots in Block 720 remained unchanged at one household, the remaining occupied project area blocks all increased in numbers of households.

## **Occupations and Status in the Bywater Study Area**

Three principal documents were examined to determine occupation and status of the populace occupying the Bywater project area: the 1900 census, the 1910 census, and the 1938 city directory. Taken as a whole, these documents portray an accurate assessment of the changes that occurred as the project area became more urban in nature. For purposes of discussion, and for comparison to other studies that have been generated on this topic (Castille et al. 1986; Franks et al. 1991), the classificatory scheme first presented in Herschberg et al. (1973:179) is employed. Briefly, this scheme divides occupations along lines of social status, which may or may not equate to economic levels. Category I incorporates professional and so-called high white collar occupations. Category II includes proprietors and low white-collar occupations.

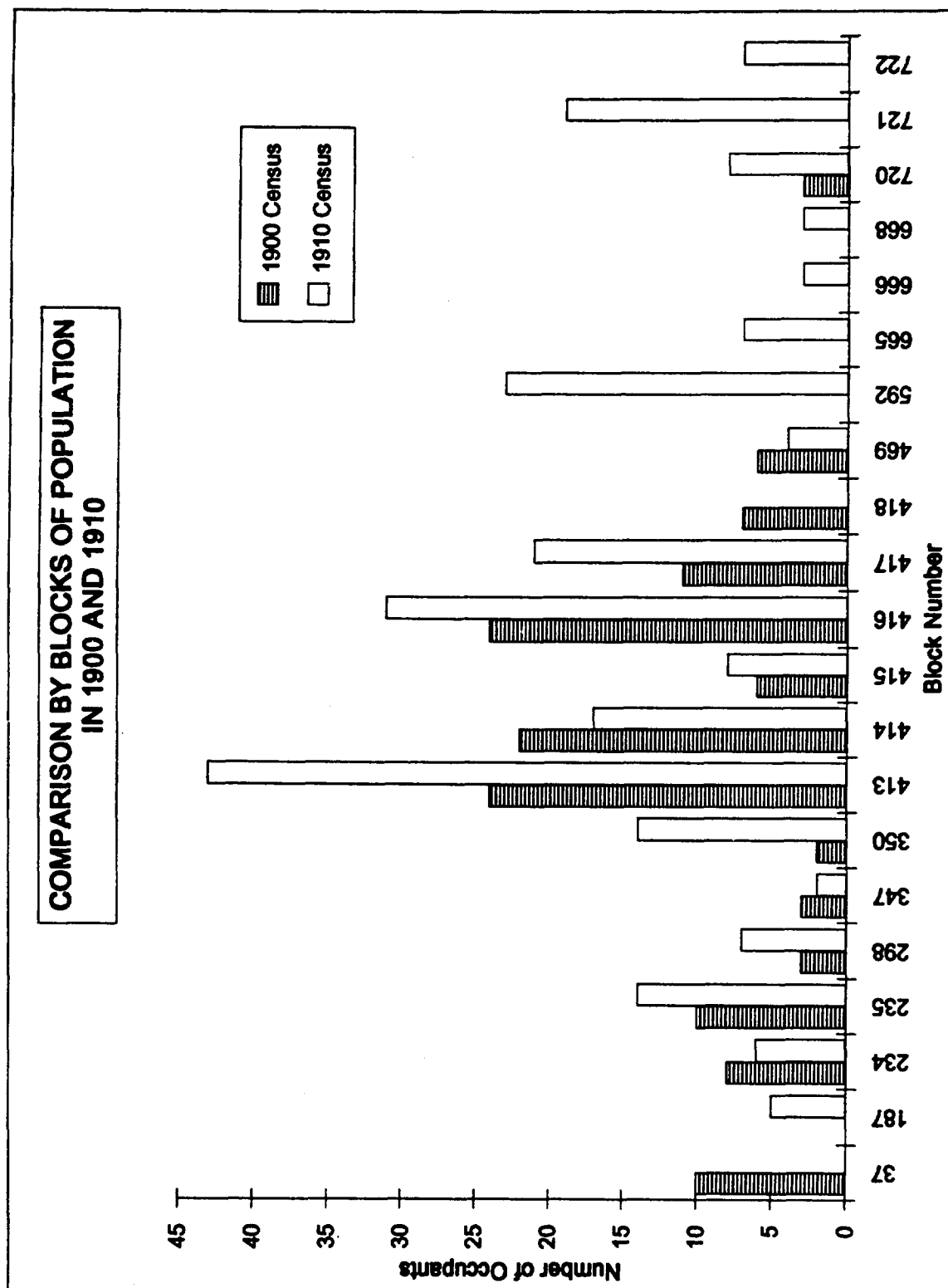


Figure 27. Comparison by blocks of population in 1900 and 1910.

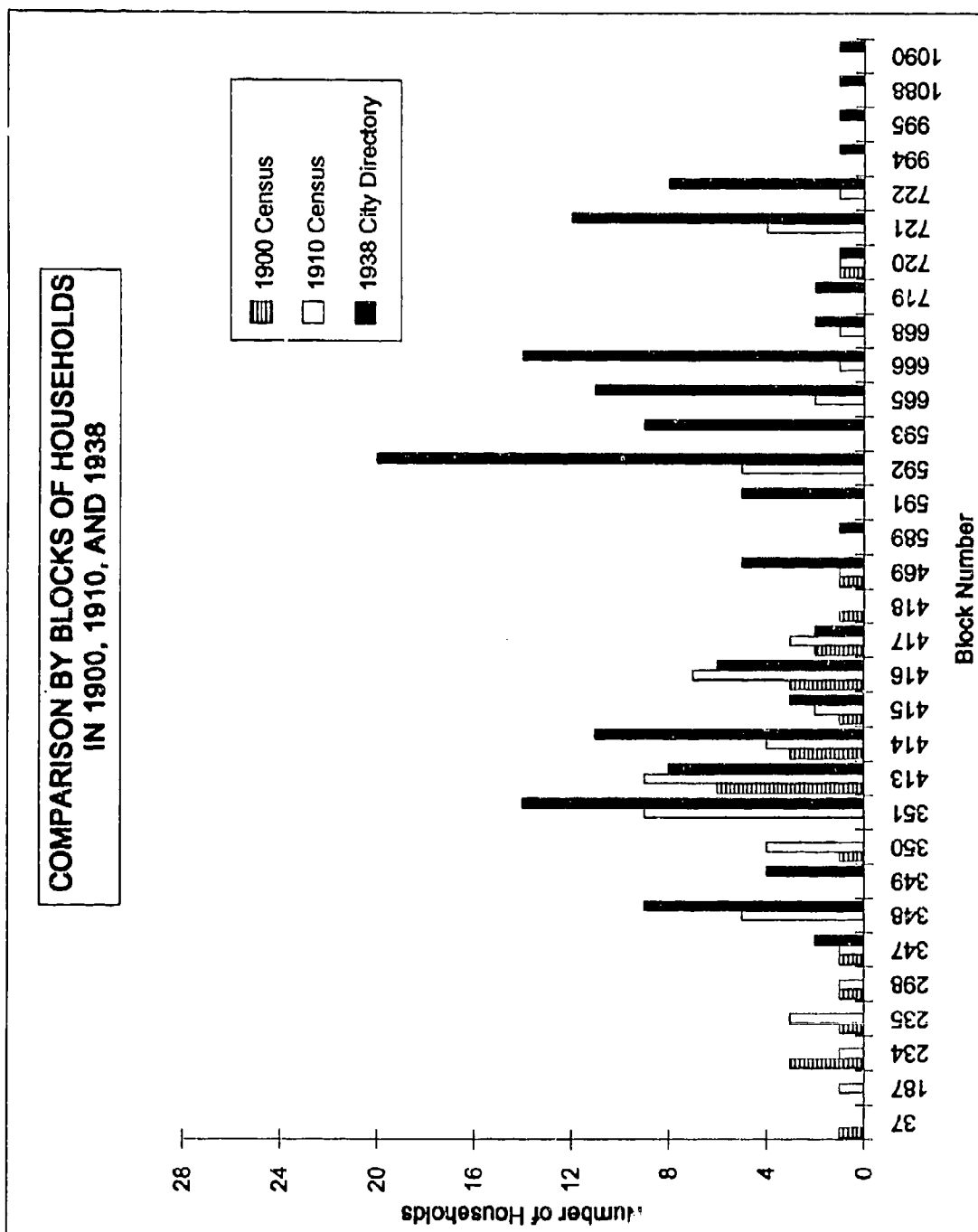


Figure 28. Comparison by blocks of households in 1900, 1910, and 1938.

Skilled artisans fall into Category III, although such seemingly unskilled trades such as peddler and drummer also are included inexplicably in this category. Categories IV and V include all unskilled workers, with IV including all "specified" labor titles (e.g., teamster) and V limited to "unspecified" occupations, such as "laborer." Franks et al. (1991:214) include broom makers and sugar boilers in this category. Broom making is a craft that could be included under Category III. While sugar boilers, from the colonial period into the 1880s, were highly valued artisans who learned their skills on the job through apprenticeship training, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, technical training became available to teach these skills. Employment as a sugar boiler required specialized training that may warrant classifying sugar boilers under Category III (Dunn 1972:194; Heitmann 1987:218).

Occupations listed for the heads of household in the Bywater project area is presented in Table 5. The variety of occupations listed between 1900 and 1910 document the shift away from an agriculturally based economy. The 1900 census lists 42 per cent of the heads of households as farmers; only 19 per cent were farmers in 1910. By 1938, only two families engaged in agriculture in 1910 were still pursuing this work. The 1938 directory lists three "gardeners," two of whom were listed as "farmers" in 1910; it is unclear where the distinction lies. However, with only three householders pursuing farm-related occupations in 1938, as opposed to 11 in 1900 and 16 in 1910, farming clearly had become all but eliminated as a statistically important occupational pursuit.

Through all periods of study, Category II individuals (proprietors and low white collar occupations) form the largest sample of the Bywater inhabitants (50 per cent in 1900, 31 per cent in 1910 and 49 per cent in 1938). The other dramatic shift occurs in Category V (unspecified laborers). These individuals represent 23 per cent of the householders in 1900 but only 10 per cent by 1938. The cessation of farming as a major activity no doubt reduced the need for unskilled laborers to work the farms. Skilled craftsmen and "specified" laborers filled the gap.

What emerges from this analysis is the portrait of an area emerging from rural farm land to a lower middle and working class urban neighborhood. An attempt was made to distinguish enclaves based on factors of status and ethnicity, but these proved to be largely non-existent. Some clustering of higher status individuals occurred along St. Claude Avenue near the Poland Street streetcar yard and St. Cecilia's Church, but other blocks were freely mixed along socio-economic lines. It was not uncommon to find a lawyer living next to a laborer or a black family next to a French one. It would appear then that the settlement pattern identified for other parts of New Orleans, wherein status decreases proportionally with distance from a major thoroughfare (Castile et al. 1986 Appendix I:6), only marginally holds true for the Bywater project area.

Table 5. Listed Occupations within the Project Area from 1900, 1910, and 1938.

OCCUPATION	1900 CENSUS	1910 CENSUS	1938 CITY DIRECTORY
<b>LABOR CATEGORY I</b>			
Assistant Commissioner			1
Coffee Merchant		1	
Director			1
Judge			1
Lawyer		1	1
Merchant		1	
*Mother Superior		1	
*Reverend Mother	1		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>LABOR CATEGORY II</b>			
Accountant			1
Agent		1	1
Assistant Manager			1
Bookkeeper	1	2	
Cashier			1
Clerk		4	15
Collector			1
Conductor			1
Druggist			2
Farmer	11	16	
Florist			1
Grocer			6
Inspector			1
Lieutenant (Fire Dept.)			1
Liquors			4
Manager		2	1
Meats			1

Table 5. Listed Occupations within the Project Area from 1900, 1910, and 1938, continued

OCCUPATION	1900 CENSUS	1910 CENSUS	1938 CITY DIRECTORY
Probation Officer			1
Proprietor			2
RR Supervisor	1		
Receptionist			1
Restaurateur			4
Salesman			13
Special Agent			1
Stenographer			2
Teller		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>LABOR CATEGORY III</b>			
Auto Mechanic			1
Barber		1	4
Bicycle Repairman			1
Boiler Maker		1	
Builder		1	
Butcher		2	1
Cabinet Maker			1
Carpenter	3	3	4
Conductor		1	
Electrician		2	1
Engraver			2
Machinist			1
Marine Engineer			1
Mechanic			8
Metal Worker			2
Musician			1

Table 5. Listed Occupations within the Project Area from 1900, 1910, and 1938, continued

OCCUPATION	1900 CENSUS	1910 CENSUS	1938 CITY DIRECTORY
Painter			1
Plumber			1
Pressman			3
Printer		1	
Sampler		1	
Seamstress	1	3	
Street Merchant		1	
Tinner		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>LABOR CATEGORY IV</b>			
Bus Operator			1
Chauffeur			3
Cotton Storer		1	
Driver			2
Drummer		1	
Fireman		2	
Foreman		1	2
Gardener		3	3
Longshoreman			1
Motorman		2	
Pile Driver			1
Policeman		1	
Pugmillman			1
Servant		2	
Seaman			1
Soldier	1		
Stevedore			1

Table 5. Listed Occupations within the Project Area from 1900, 1910, and 1938, continued

OCCUPATION	1900 CENSUS	1910 CENSUS	1938 CITY DIRECTORY
Stockman			1
Teamster		2	
Telephone Operator			1
Traveling Salesman		1	
Warehouseman		1	4
Washer, Car		1	
Washerwoman		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>LABOR CATEGORY V</b>			
Laborer		12	16
Day Laborer	4		
Farmhand	2	4	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

\* These were the only two occupations of the content listed on the census.



## CHAPTER VII

### THE RESEARCH DESIGN

#### Archeological Research Potential

##### Prehistoric Archeology

The majority of prehistoric archeological deposits present within the Mississippi Delta Plain are found on the subaerial or partially submerged natural levees of major bayous and rivers. These levees represent the predominant location of human settlement and other cultural activities on deltaic plains. Natural levees were occupied very heavily by prehistoric and historic cultures, since they represented an area in the deltaic plain where one could simultaneously dwell and exploit the rich deltaic ecosystem. The surface of the natural levee also represented the only source of arable land available on the delta plain. In addition, natural levees provided: habitat for terrestrial game, which was exploited as food; a source of raw materials; proximity to open water provided both subsistence and transportation; and finally, a location safe from natural hazards such as flooding and hurricane storm surge (Britsch and Smith 1989:243-244; Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:77-78; Kniffen 1936; Weinstein and Kelley 1989:28).

Distribution of Archeological Deposits. Prehistoric archeological deposits within the vicinity of the project area occur at specific locations upon the natural levees of the Mississippi River and its relict distributary ridges. Major sites often are situated strategically at the confluence of distributary channels and the trunk channel of deltaic complexes. Factors encompassing comfort, transportation, and subsistence apparently influenced human settlement at these confluences. Settlement also occurred at the ends of crevasses that extend out from major distributaries (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:77-78).

Smaller sites generally are found at specific locations between several major confluences. For example, smaller habitation sites often occur at the confluence of a distributary and a crevasse splay or other minor distributary. In addition, prehistoric settlement routinely occurred on natural levees situated at the heads of major delta lobes, at the end of distributaries of crevasse distributaries and splays, at the mouths of active distributaries, and at accretion ridges located near the mouths of distributaries. The inhabitants of these latter landforms were restricted to the exploitation of the biological resources of narrow, linear natural levees, and the adjacent swamp (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:77-78).

##### Site Preservation Processes

Burial by sediment is the primary manner by which prehistoric archeological deposits would be preserved within the project area. As a natural levee grows, it rises in elevation relative to bankfull stage, thereby decreasing the frequency of flooding. As a result, higher flood levels are required to submerge the natural levee. If the adjacent channel is stable, a natural levee will reach a height where it will stay almost permanently dry, since all but the most severe floods are channeled through crevasse channels rather than over levee crests (Farrell 1987; Fisk 1947).

The growth of natural levees affect sedimentation rates and the preservation of cultural resources by changing the rate of sediment accumulation. The higher the natural levee becomes, the less frequently it is submerged by flooding. This drop in frequency of flooding drastically lowers the rate of sediment accumulation. Changes in the rate of sediment accumulation results in modifications in the preservation of spatial patterning, artifact density, superpositioning of occupations or features, and the effects of pedogenesis and local scouring (Farrell 1987; Ferring 1986:271). While lower natural levees were habitable

only on a seasonal basis, the higher, rarely flooded natural levees encouraged more extensive, year-round habitation.

### Site Destruction Processes

Within the project area, the historic use of the Mississippi River natural levee would have impacted severely any prehistoric archeological deposits associated with them. Agricultural, urban, and industrial development within the project area has disturbed extensively large portions of the Mississippi River natural levee (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:74-75).

Because the natural levees of the modern and ancient courses of the Mississippi River represented the only dry land available within an otherwise flooded or waterlogged alluvial plain, these landforms have been the focus of agricultural, industrial, and urban development. Obviously, the construction of housing, commercial buildings, and industrial plants has disturbed directly the surface and shallow subsurface deposits of large portions of the natural levees. In addition, roads, railroads, pipelines, and cables also have disturbed linear corridors of land. Finally, the fertile and well-drained natural levees of the Mississippi River are ideal for agricultural use. As a result, they have been developed extensively for and disturbed by the production of sugar cane and rice prior to urban and industrial development (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:74-75).

The historic construction of artificial levees to control flooding along the modern course of the Mississippi River also would have impacted severely the natural levee and any archeological deposits buried within or resting on the surface in the immediate vicinity of the manmade levees. Until late in the nineteenth century, levee construction was a labor-intensive task performed by hand, using wheelbarrows. Borrow pits were excavated on either side of the levee, as close as possible to the planned levee to increase efficiency. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, state and federal regulations mandated increased size of the levees. This necessitated the development of more efficient means for levee construction. In response to this need, both the dragline and tower machines were developed during the early twentieth century. The dragline consisted of a revolving crane with a large bucket; by the 1930s, draglines were capable of operating six cubic yard buckets over a 53 m (175 ft) radius. The tower machine was comprised of a slack cable stretched between two towers; these towers were mounted on self-propelled platforms. The up to ten cubic yard bucket was dragged along the cable and through the borrow pit; its load of dirt then was dumped onto the levee under construction. The use of bulldozers and other mechanical earth-moving machines also increased speed and efficiency of levee construction (Goodwin, Hinks et al. 1989).

Standardized methods of levee foundation preparation developed during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By the early 1930s, the standard practice included the following specifications. The entire levee foundation area, and the adjacent 1.5 m (5 ft), was stripped of all vegetation. Organic debris was removed, and all roots with a diameter of over 4 cm (1.5 in) were removed to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft). The foundation area was grubbed to promote bonding between the foundation and the levee fill. An inspection ditch measuring approximately 2 m (6 ft) wide at the top, 1.2 m (4 ft) wide at the bottom, and 1.8 m (6 ft) deep, was excavated near the levee centerline. This ditch enabled removal of additional organic debris, and inhibited flow of foundation drainage. Ditches, pits, and depressions located within 30 m (100 ft) of the landside toe, and 12 m (40 ft) of the riverside toe of the levee were filled to grade. Since they were so difficult to remove, cypress stumps normally were removed by blasting. Borrow pits normally were placed on the riverside of the levee, at least 12 m (40 ft) from the levee toe (Elliott 1932). All of these levee construction activities potentially destroy or severely damage the area's archeological deposits. Also, the movement of heavy earthmoving and other construction machinery used to borrow dirt and to construct the artificial levee further damages cultural resources located in the area (Goodwin, Hinks et al. 1989).

### Potential for Prehistoric Resources

Both surface and buried archeological deposits can be expected to occur within the natural levee. Surface prehistoric and historic deposits occur along the crests of the natural levees. Unfortunately, these also are the areas that have been disturbed greatly by agriculture and residential and industrial development. Given the degree the surface of the natural levee has been disturbed, it is highly unlikely that intact, undisturbed prehistoric archeological deposits will be found within the project area. Only those prehistoric sites buried under a protective layer of fill prior to intensive industrial and urban development of the project area have any chance of remaining intact and undisturbed. Although known examples are lacking, archeological deposits could be found theoretically buried within the natural levee terrane. Because the natural levees of the Mississippi River had been aggrading continuously since 1000 to 1300 years B.P., Troyville, Coles Creek, Mississippian, or Protohistoric archeological deposits might have accumulated on and would have been buried within the natural levees (Saucier 1963) (Figures 6 and 7). Archeological deposits within a deltaic complex, however, will be limited to the aggradational deposits that form its delta plain. Because the deposition of prodelta and delta front deposits occurs beneath the Gulf of Mexico, these deltaic deposits will lack in situ archeological deposits. It is unlikely that significant prehistoric archeological deposits are located within the project area (Goodwin, Heinrich et al. 1991:77-78).

The likelihood for the occurrence of prehistoric sites within the inland swamp is negligible. The well-developed natural levees of crevasse splays and distributaries and the preferred high ground for prehistoric settlement that they provided are absent within the inland swamps of the project area. Because the adjacent Mississippi River natural levee and the Metairie Ridge provide suitable high ground, it is unlikely that the prehistoric inhabitants of the area established either permanent settlements or temporary special function camps within the former inland swamp located towards the north end of the project area.

### Anticipated Condition of Historic Resources

As discussed earlier, historic development of the project area began in the early nineteenth century with the Ursuline Convent and the Andry Plantation. By that time, the established artificial levee system contained the Mississippi River, and prevented the deposition of large quantities of flood deposits into the project area. Therefore, historic sites buried by natural levee deposits are not anticipated within the project area.

On the other hand, historic archeological deposits have been impacted considerably by post-depositional historic and modern disturbances. The most dominant disturbances consisted of the 1916 - 1923 construction of the IHNC and the building of the adjacent New Orleans Public Belt Railroad extension. These constructions destroyed most remains associated with the Ursuline Convent, resulted in razing of the Andry Plantation structures, and covered much of the land adjacent to the canal with 1 to 3 m (3 to 10 ft) of dredged material from the canal (Board of Port Commissioners, Port of New Orleans 1927); however, the disposal of this fill has not been documented adequately. Related impacts included construction of the artificial levee which aligns the canal, erection of canal and railroad maintenance structures, and use of the northern portion of the project area as an industrial sector. All of these activities damaged and destroyed cultural resources in their vicinities.

The residential portion of the Bywater project area also has been damaged by late historic and modern constructions. A number of structures, especially in the vicinity of St. Claude Avenue, have been destroyed to make way for modern development such as a fast food restaurant and a post office. The Poland Street Yard was razed, and the Stallings Gym and Youth Center was erected in the southwest quarter of the block. In addition, construction of the N. Claiborne Avenue bridge approach just west of the IHNC destroyed most historic cultural resources within Blocks 667 and 668. Assessment of surviving historic deposits must be conducted on a block-by-block and lot-by-lot basis, and which considers area-specific

disturbances to historic resources. An assessment of disturbance to historic archeological resources in the project area is included on Table 4 and discussed in Chapter VI.

## **Historical Archeology in Bywater**

The Bywater project area may serve as an archeological laboratory to test a number of hypotheses that have been developed to explain the human behavioral patterns that resulted in radical changes in the patterning of American cities during the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. No substantive historic occupation of the project area has been documented prior to the early nineteenth century. Additional research in the area also can assist in addressing questions concerning differential adaptations by various ethnic groups, distinctions resulting from class differences, and changing patterns of land use. This chapter expands on those themes and develops a set of hypotheses that can be tested archeologically. Archeological testing methods will be proposed to collect the data sets required to begin answering such questions and specific recommendations for testing will be made. Test areas will be discussed in terms of their location in one of five arbitrary segments derived from proposed construction plans. These five segments are: (1) West Alternative Lock right-of-way; (2) limited, and (3) expanded right-of-way of the new St. Claude Bridge loops and approaches; and (4) limited, and (5) expanded right-of-way of the new Claiborne Avenue Bridge loops and approaches.

## **Research Questions**

### **Topic No. 1 - The Developing Urban Landscape**

During the last 30 years of the nineteenth century, three sets of experiences and three associated ideas defined city life in America. The increasing industrialization of work was accompanied by an idea of romantic capitalism; the impact of urbanization led to an emotional reaction of a rural ideal; and the experience of immigration gave rise to nostalgic nationalism (Warner 1978:5). These factors fomented forces that transformed landscapes and created the suburban arrangement that characterizes many American cities today.

Overcrowded conditions in the densely packed commercial centers of America led an increasingly large middle class to seek what previously had been the pattern of life for a few rich families, that is, to have access to the commerce and exchange made possible by working in a large urban center while at the same time enjoying the privacy, healthfulness, and increased freedom of country life. This ideal became achievable in nearly every urban center of America with the introduction of the horse-drawn and, later, electric streetcar. These streetcar suburbs represented an attempt by a mass of people, each with one small house and lot, to achieve this "rural ideal," which entailed an escape from city restraints, organization, and objects. Even those who lacked the income aspired to the middle class ideal and many families resorted to multiple employment to meet this goal.

An analysis of historic maps drafted between the end of the Civil War and 1937 shows that settlement patterns in the Bywater project area correlate to the expansion of streetcar service. The Dauphine Line, which was operated originally by the New Orleans Railroad Co., opened July 1, 1861; it was electrified on November 22, 1894. The original route ran from the Clay Statue, out Canal Street, Esplanade Avenue, Dauphine Street, N. Rampart Street, and Poland Street (Hennick and Charlton 1965:226). It terminated at the Poland Street Yard, located in Block 350. In the 1920s, the line was extended out St. Claude Avenue, and on March 12, 1922, it was expanded further to include the new St. Claude Avenue Bridge crossing the IHNC. On February 21, 1926, the name was changed to the "St. Claude Line" to reflect the growing importance of this thoroughfare. Thus, an area whose development had been restricted

previously to rural truck farms gradually was subdivided into urban townlots that were settled linearly along the path of the streetcar.

Despite the accessibility of the new suburbs, the Bywater area did not experience a large influx of population. New construction was confined to the blocks immediately adjacent to the terminus of the Dauphine Line in Block 350 and along Poland Avenue south of St. Claude Avenue. These, along with portions of St. Claude Avenue (Blocks 413 - 415), remained the only non-agricultural properties in the area until the early twentieth century. As discussed in Chapter VI, the 1900 census listed all non-farmer project area residents (excluding the convent and the Andry Plantation residents) as living in Block 350, and along the northern side of St. Claude Avenue.

In other areas of the country, sanitation and power services became established as prerequisites for the standard home (Warner 1978:29). This also holds for New Orleans. The long delay in general settlement of the area outside of the blocks immediately facing the streetcar line probably can be explained by the fact that city water and sanitation services were not connected until ca. 1905 - 1909. Public health concerns, reinforced by a Yellow Fever epidemic in 1897, spurred the demand for public sewerage facilities and the abandonment of the privy and nuisance wharf system of solid waste disposal. Prior to that date, residents in the Bywater project area were required to maintain their own water and waste disposal facilities.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, several New Orleans laws and ordinances influenced the construction, maintenance, and termination of features such as privies. As early as 1817, the first New Orleans Sanitary Code mandated that privies be placed at least 0.9 m (3 ft) away from property boundaries. An 1850 ordinance required that the subsurface portion of privies be constructed of brick. By 1870, privies were required to be emptied whenever they became filled to within 0.3 m (1 ft) of the ground surface; the privy fill then was transported to the Mississippi River and discarded into the river off nuisance wharves (Bryant 1986). The 1897 Yellow Fever epidemic marked the beginning of the end for use of privies in New Orleans. Over the next decade, city water and sewerage lines were constructed throughout most of the city, including within the Bywater project area. A city ordinance made it illegal to construct privies once sewerage lines became available. (Bryant 1986). While terminal use of privies within the project area is unknown, by the early 1910s, most structures within the project area were connected to city water, and presumably sewerage lines. It is anticipated that no privies were constructed within the project area following ca. 1910, and that privies formerly constructed in the area no longer were used by World War I.

As a result of the late nineteenth century dearth of city services, it is hypothesized that the earliest non-agrarian residential development in the Bywater project area (excluding the convent) initially can be characterized by what has been described as an "urban farmstead" (Stewart-Abernathy 1986). The urban farmstead, as recognized by Stewart-Abernathy (1986) in Arkansas, appears to be applicable to New Orleans in a limited fashion towards the end of the nineteenth century. During this period, it provides a linking concept bridging some activities carried out on rural farmsteads and some aspects of urban behavior. Typically, these urban yeomen were required to take on responsibilities for their daily maintenance in the absence of city institutions which were geared to provide these services, specifically, sanitation, limited food production for in-house consumption, and trash disposal. At the same time, the transportation network afforded by the streetcar permitted the yeomen to derive their principal income from sources other than farming while at the same time allowing access to the specialized commercial, political, and sacred activities upon which nucleated settlements depended.

The nineteenth century urban farmstead contained a wide variety of specialized areas concerned with processing, maintenance and disposal activities. In general, these would have included service buildings, fenced and unfenced activity areas, and a network of paths and lanes. Service buildings included barns, stables, chicken houses, smoke houses, and woodsheds. Specialized activity areas included fowl and animal pens, as well as spaces for wood cutting, clothes washing, trash burning, and children's play areas.

The use of buildings and spaces in the urban farmstead has been viewed as a means of adapting to changes in the wider world (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:8). As a result, the lots mirror a sequence of behavioral patterns representing a response to existing technical, social, or other categories of conditions considered important to the occupants. The responses can take the form of additions, substitutions, or subtractions.

Additions to structures might have occurred in response to prosperity or family growth. Substitutions could occur in response to technological changes, e.g., horse stables are converted into a garage after the family acquired an automobile. It is the process of subtractions, however, which transformed the urban farmstead into a modern residence stripped of stables, privies, chicken houses, and hog pens. Technological change and the extension of city services principally are responsible for subtractions to the landscape of the lot. Privies and cisterns were eliminated by the extension of city water and sanitation services, bottled milk eliminated the dairy shed; and refrigeration was responsible for the demise of the smokehouse.

It has been suggested that five factors contributed to the abandonment of farmstead elements in the urban landscape: the subdividing of larger holdings, the development of public service technology, zoning, improvements in transportation, and changes in the transport, storage, packaging, and purchasing of food (Stewart-Abernathy 1986:12).

With the development and implementation of an affordable means of mass transit in the waning years of the nineteenth century, a means was opened allowing large groups of people to escape the squalor, noise, and overcrowding of the confined pedestrian city and to achieve a measure of independence from the restrictions of city life. At the same time, a range of other city services was lacking, necessitating the occupants of the urban townlots in these outlying areas to assume responsibility for certain maintenance activities provided to town dwellers. The outer lying town lots initially were crowded with specialized building and activity areas that gradually changed or disappeared as a result of increased urbanization.

An analysis of the historic data from the Bywater project area suggests that initial settlement in the area was confined to a few scattered rural truck farms and dairies until the extension of the horse-drawn street car in the 1860s. Settlement continued to be sparse through the end of the nineteenth century, when the electrification of the streetcar line in 1897 made transportation to and from the city both faster and more reliable. An increase in development occurs around the turn of the century, even though basic city services did not immediately follow. Extensive occupation of the project area did not occur until after city services, particularly water and sanitation, became available. A dramatic increase occurs following construction of the IHNC.

To what extent this pattern of development is reflected in the archeological record of the Bywater project area is the focus of a number of research questions. These research questions are:

1. To what extent is the pattern of the urban farmstead visible in the Bywater project area?
2. What strategies were developed to adapt to the lack of city services?
3. To what extent did economic, ethnic or socio-political factors dictate the choice to locate on the urban fringe?
4. How does the geography of the houselots change in response to the introduction of services or zoning ordinances? Are these identifiable in the archeological, cartographic, or historical record?

5. Prior to the introduction of city services, how were residents performing routine maintenance tasks such as waste and trash disposal?
6. To what extent were residents in the project area supplying their own food? What foodstuffs were being produced?
7. To what extent, if any, do ethnic differences affect the spatial patterning of the lot?
8. What technological changes occurred in the transportation system and how are these reflected in the material remains? How was the streetcar terminal integrated into the rest of the neighborhood?

Topic No. 1 - Testing Strategies. Only a few lots in the Bywater project area have the potential to contain data necessary to address questions pertaining to the development of the urban landscape. Those which do survive, however, are considered likely to contain a relatively undisturbed archeological record of its development. Data requirements include the existence of subsurface features such as foundations, privies, and fencelines; sheet refuse; and floral and faunal remains. Data recovery and analysis should be oriented towards identifying and interpreting discrete activity areas. Lots that are considered likely to contain the data necessary to address this topic are recommended for testing in Table 6. The recommended lots were selected on the basis of their research potential as discussed in Chapter IV and their probable integrity as assessed by visual inspection.

Attention should be drawn specifically to Block 350 (Figure 21), one of the few continuously occupied blocks in the entire project area. This block particularly is important, as it initially served as the depot for the horse-drawn streetcar that serviced Dauphine Street. Potential subsurface features in this block include a streetcar turntable and a well dating from before 1877.

Systematic closely spaced shovel tests (5 m [16.4 ft] intervals are recommended) should be excavated across the open areas of the recommended block and lots if they are to be impacted by the planned construction activities. The purpose of these shovel tests is to recover artifacts and to identify the potential location of features throughout the area. In addition, they should help to identify the depositional sequence. Test excavation units (1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m [3.3 x 3.3 ft and 3.3 x 6.6 ft]) should be excavated in areas where substantial artifact concentrations have been identified to record depositional sequences, to recover in situ materials, and to locate features. Additionally, probing is recommended in Block 350 in the area of recorded wells. Discovered wells should be exposed, recorded, and probed to determine their potential for yielding significant archeological data. In addition, any identified privies, which typically would be shallower than the wells, should be sampled or excavated.

#### Topic No. 2 - Ethnicity

Any discussion of historical archeology in New Orleans can scarcely fail to address the importance of the various ethnic groups who have contributed significantly to its unique culture. From an examination of census records, three major ethnic groups have been identified as contributing to the growth and expansion of the Bywater project area: French, Germans, and Italians.

Census information for the area was derived principally from the years 1900 and 1910. Earlier censuses provided information solely by street with no means of assigning individuals to a particular address along the street. As a result, it was impossible in most cases to ascertain which households fell within the project area.

Table 6. Recommended Test Areas - Research Topic 1.

CONSTRUCTION SEGMENT	BLOCK	LOT
Limited ROW of the new St. Claude Bridge Loops and Approaches	350	ALL
	414	F
Expanded ROW of the new St. Claude Bridge Loops and Approaches	469	26
	413	1
	350	ALL
	414	F



The number of households in the project area increased threefold between 1900 and 1910. It is clear from the census that the area was not populated as a result of people moving out of the city, but rather by immigrants moving in (Table 7). In 1900, 89 percent (25 of 28) of the heads of household in the project area were either foreign-born or first generation Americans. Twenty-one percent ( $n = 6$ ) of the heads of household were born in France, and 11 percent ( $n = 3$ ) were born in Germany; one (3.6 percent) was born in the West Indies. Sixty-four percent ( $n = 18$ ) of the heads of household were born in the U.S., but of those, 39 percent ( $n = 7$ ) had German parents and 28 percent ( $n = 5$ ) had French parents. Only two households (7 percent) were black; two households (7 percent), also white, did not have a direct European connection.

The 1910 census documents a distinct drop in the percentage of French families occupying the project area. Only five (6 percent) of the 86 householders were French by birth in 1910 as opposed to 21 percent in 1900. By the same token, only four (5 percent) of the householders were German-born, although 34 percent ( $n = 29$ ) of the householders claimed to have at least one German-born parent. Of the 60 (70 percent) who claimed U.S. birth in 1910, none was born to French parents; only 2 percent were born to Irish parents. Of the 38 percent ( $n = 33$ ) of the householders who had parents born in the U.S., 30 percent ( $n = 10$ ) of them were black. Blacks accounted for ten households in 1910, up from only two in 1900. This figure was less than half of that of native-born whites of non-immigrant parents, who constituted 27 percent ( $n = 23$ ) of the householders. At the same time, a new ethnic group, the Italians, appear in the project area and account for 14 percent ( $n = 12$ ) of the total number of households, making them the most numerically significant group of first-generation immigrants into the area.

The majority of residents of the Bywater project area at the turn of the twentieth century clearly had strong ties to Europe and especially to Germany. It is expected that this should be reflected in the archeological record.

The relationship between ethnicity and material culture has become an important topic in archeology (Hodder 1977, 1979) and historic archeology (Schuyler 1980). African American sites have formed the principal focus of these studies (Cheek and Friedlander 1990; Otto 1977, 1984; Singleton 1985). Asian Americans, Spanish-Americans, and various Western European groups also have received some attention.

The Bywater project area presents the opportunity to examine the material culture of some ethnic groups and to see how it differs from other ethnic groups that operate within the same system. Studies have shown that the items used by a particular ethnic group may vary only slightly from those used in the larger culture, but that there might be patterning resulting from the selection of certain kinds of items that reflect a different ethnic value system. For example, researchers have been frustrated by the lack of tangible "Africanisms" to be found on sites occupied by blacks, but have identified specific markers that appear to signal ethnic variations. Klingelhofer (1985:14) suggested that a higher frequency of buttons in the archeological record is a signature of a black site. Significant differences also have been identified in the use of domestic stoneware (Saunders 1982); preferences for hollowware over flatware (Baker 1980:34; Otto 1977) and limits in the use of glass tableware to bowls and tumblers (Cheek and Friedlander 1990:54) also have been identified.

Foodways have been recognized as a good indicator of ethnicity among Western European groups. Mudar (1978) detected distinct patterns in the faunal assemblages that separated French from non-French households in Detroit. Irion and Dzodin (1988) identified a marked preference for German wines among the German immigrant population of Pittsburgh throughout the nineteenth century.

Ethnic groups in the United States may try to maintain their identity through the use of a few artifacts that have a high symbolic value for the ethnic group and may include items imported from the homeland. These, however, are rare and often hard to identify. Of over 18,000 artifacts recovered from wells and privies

Table 7. Ethnic Affiliation by Household in the Bywater Project Area.

*ETHNIC AFFILIATION	1900 CENSUS		1910 CENSUS	
	NUMBER	% TOTAL	NUMBER	% TOTAL
African	1	3.6		
French	9	32	5	6
German	10	36	29	34
Irish	1	3.6	2	2
Italian			12	14
Mixed European	2	7	1	1
Mulatto			3	3
Swiss	1	3.6	1	1
U.S. black	1	3.6	10	12
U.S. white	2	7	23	27
West Indian white	1	3.6		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Ethnic affiliation includes both individuals who were foreign-born and individuals born in the U.S. who had one or both parents from a foreign country.

in a predominantly German enclave of Pittsburgh's Northside, only one decorated tobacco pipe would fall into this category (Irion and Dzodin 1988).

Behavioral differences in tobacco use has provided some information on ethnic distinctions (Humphrey 1969; Otto 1977). Traditionally, French and Spanish Creoles in New Orleans preferred cigars while the English and Irish immigrants smoked pipes (Castille et al. 1986:1:2-15).

The topic of ethnicity is a particularly viable one in the Bywater area since the population was geographically mixed and individuals appeared to come from similar economic backgrounds, thus eliminating status as a determining factor in differences in material culture. For purposes of examining ethnicity, it is considered important that census data from 1900 and 1910 indicate more or less continuous residence of a particular ethnic group over a ten-year span. It is felt that occupation periods of less than this would skew the archeological record to the point where it would be impossible to distinguish subtle differences in patterning. Several lots within the project area appear to lend themselves to ethnicity studies. Recommended test areas are summarized in Table 8.

Topic No. 2 - Testing Strategies. Both blacks and Italians have been identified as major socioeconomic groups in the postbellum/early twentieth century period in New Orleans (Goodwin, Armstrong et al. 1987:226-242). However, the archeological record for both of these groups is scant in the Bywater project area. Proportionally, blacks made up a small percentage of the Bywater population during this period, and none of the lots upon which these blacks lived appear to retain archeological integrity. Testing for Italian ethnicity also is problematical. The 1910 census shows a number of Italian households engaged in agriculture in the area north of N. Claiborne Avenue. It has proven impossible at this stage to tie them to particular blocks. Most of the area where their presence is suspected has suffered intense industrial disturbance.

The Germans and French, absorbed into the mainstream American culture in the older, more established areas of New Orleans, may actually have moved into the Bywater area, in part, as a means of continuing their ethnic identity.

Testing for ethnicity should strive to eliminate economic status as a variable. For the purpose of assigning economic levels, Herschberg's (1973:179) vertical categories are employed. The five occupation categories are defined as:

Category One includes the professional and high white-collar occupations. Category Two includes the proprietors and low white-collar occupations. Category Three includes the skilled artisans. Categories Four and Five include the unskilled workers with the division between the categories, however, coming along the line of "specified" occupations such as carter or teamster and "unspecified" occupations such as laborer (Herschberg et al. 1973:179).

This system has been employed in New Orleans by Castille et al. (1986) and for the nearby Holy Cross area by Franks et al. (1991). Table 8 summarizes the recommended test areas for this topic and compares the predominate labor category of the heads of household.

Testing methods should include the excavation of systematic, closely spaced shovel tests across the open portions of the proposed study lots. Because of the small size of these areas, it is recommended that shovel tests be excavated at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals within these identified lots. Limited excavation of 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) or 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) units is recommended in areas that contain substantive artifact concentrations, identified archeological features, or anticipated features such as privies.

Table 8. Recommended Test Areas - Research Topic 2.

CONSTRUCTION SEGMENT	BLOCK	LOT	ETHNIC GROUP	LABOR CATEGORY
Limited ROW of the New St. Claude Ave. Bridge Loops and Approaches	414	F	German	V
Expanded ROW of the New St. Claude Ave. Bridge Loops and Approaches	413	Z	French	V
	414	F	German	V

Sampling or excavation of sealed features such as privies or pits is recommended to determine their archaeological potential. Franks et al. (1991:257) recommended sampling for purposes of defining ethnicity be limited to sealed features such as privies. A broader view is suggested, however, since artifacts recovered from privies often are not deposited in the occupation periods during which the privies were serving their primary function (Castille et al. 1986:K-17).

Archeological testing of the French occupation of Block 413, Lot Z is more difficult since the lot currently is covered by a parking lot. Recommended testing in this lot consists of the mechanical removal of the parking lot and underlying modern fill in four areas. Each of these areas should measure approximately 4 x 4 m (13.1 x 13.1 ft) in size, with the placement of these units based on the locations of structures depicted on the 1909 Sanborn map. Shovel tests placed at 2 m (6.6 ft) intervals should be excavated within each of these opened areas to provide data concerning historic soil deposition. Exposed archeological features should be recorded. In addition, four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units should be excavated within these exposed areas to provide the information necessary to evaluate the archeological resources.

### Topic No. 3 - The Practice of Farming in the Project Area

The practice of agriculture in the project area devolved from the large antebellum plantation to scattered truck farms from the end of the Civil War into the twentieth century. Before the twentieth century, agriculture was the predominate economic activity in the Bywater project area.

Antebellum Plantations. Significant sites within the project area may include the Andry Plantation, which could have been built as early as 1812 and was certainly well established prior to 1845. This plantation, which still appears on Sanborn maps until 1909, was removed during the construction of the IHNC and associated rail yards (Figure 17). The structures, however, stood well away from the canal prism. They were situated in an area that presently is covered with fill and paved as a parking lot associated with the U.S. Naval Supply Depot. Because the addition of fill probably minimized the depth and therefore the severity of the construction impacts, it is presumed that subsurface features associated with the Andry Plantation remain intact in Block 37 and the southern quarter of Block 126.

Research questions should focus on determining the integrity of this archeological resource. Mechanical excavation of approximately five 20 m (66 ft) long test trenches within the parking lot is recommended to remove the fill and to expose extant subsurface features. All features should be mapped and a limited number of 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units should be excavated in the trenches to assess the integrity and research potential of the plantation archeological deposits.

Truck Farms and Dairies. From the time following the Civil War until the development of the IHNC, the Bywater area was largely characterized by small truck farms and dairies. Typically, the farms were run by European immigrants, principally Germans and French, and, later, Italians. The transformation from small farm to urban town lot has not been addressed in New Orleans. It is unclear when these farms came into existence and what their role was in influencing the development of the local and regional economy. The following research questions are posed:

1. When did the truck farms come into existence in the Bywater area? What social and economic forces caused/influenced their development?
2. What groups of people are associated with truck farming? How did their lives differ from those inhabiting the non-farming town lots along St. Claude and Poland?

3. How did the truck farm function in the regional market? What crops were they producing? What dairy products were produced, and how were they transported to market?
4. Can ethnic differences be distinguished in the patterning of the lots, in the inventory of artifacts, in farming technology, or crop selection?

To address these research questions, testing should focus on gathering additional historical data and on pursuing a subsurface testing regime to locate farm-related structures (Table 9). Recommended testing for the targeted lots would include several stages. Prior to survey, the historic locations of structures as depicted on historic maps should be plotted on project maps to define the anticipated locations of archeological structural remains. The open portions of the study lots should be shovel tested systematically, with shovel tests excavated at recommended 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals. Based on the historic map overlays and the results of the shovel testing, 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) or 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) units should be excavated within the study lots to identify archeological features, to ascertain site integrity, and to provide the data necessary to assess the research potential of the archeological resources. Finally, specific and intensive research on the study lots should be conducted to provide the historical data necessary to address the established research questions. The possible postbellum residence and dairy remains that lie in Lots 1 and 2 of Block 415 are located under a concrete parking lot associated with a U.S. Post Office. Since accessibility to these potential resources is hindered by the concrete, limited testing of the area is recommended in a manner consistent with that described below for the purported Irwin Market.

Several historical sources, used in conjunction with archeological testing, may provide information useful for answering these questions. Additional research in the New Orleans city directories may provide more complete demographic data concerning distribution of farmers in the project area over time. City laws and ordinances concerning farming may have influenced patterns of settlement. In addition, city newspapers, including their advertisements, may track the flow of agricultural and dairy products into the city. An extensive examination of available historic documentation should provide a more complete understanding of historic farming in the project area.

Particular attention should be paid to examining the western half of Block 415 at the Corner of St. Claude and Kentucky for remains of the purported Irwin Market. This elaborate colonnaded structure, whose Italianate facade is portrayed on the 1867 Louis Pilié map of New Orleans, is of a size and splendor that is unexpected in an area that would appear to be remote from contemporary population centers (Figure 13). Nothing is known of this structure beyond its appearance on a fragment of the Pilié map discovered in the archives of the Historic New Orleans Collection, and historical research suggests that it may, in fact, never have existed. Additional work is needed to verify the historic existence of this market, to ascertain the dimensions and age of this structure, and to elucidate its role in the regional economy. Archeological testing within the market could provide useful information concerning mid-nineteenth century market places and their saleable goods. Since a U.S. Post Office lies in the west-central portion of the block, and it is surrounded by a concrete parking lot, testing should consist of the mechanical removal of concrete and any underlying modern fill within four test blocks, each measuring approximately 4 x 4 m (13.1 x 13.1 ft) in size. Shovel tests should be excavated at 2 m (6.6 ft) intervals within each of these blocks. Any exposed archeological features should be mapped, recorded, and sampled to provide data concerning the archeological integrity and research potential of those features. In addition, four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units should be excavated within the test blocks, with unit placement determined by the results of the preliminary testing within the test blocks.

Table 9. Recommended Test Areas - Research Topic 3.

CONSTRUCTION SEGMENT	BLOCK	LOT	PROPERTY TYPE
West Alternative Lock ROW	417	6	Farm
	37	ALL	Plantation
(New) St. Claude Bridge ROW - expanded	351	1, 2B, C, 4	Farm
	415	1, 2	Farm
		West ½	Irwin Market
	416	1(East)	Farm
		3(West)	Farm
	469	1, 2-A, 3-B	Truck Farm

#### Topic 4 - The Second Ursuline Convent

A comparison of the 1877 Braun Atlas and the 1896 and 1909 Sanborn Insurance maps with the 1937 Sanborn map (Figure 17) indicates that a substantial portion of the Second Ursuline Convent is located at the toe of the approach to the IHNC. The area presently is sealed beneath the parking lot of the F. Edward Hebert Defense Complex. The convent originated as early as the 1820s following the Ursuline Sisters move from the Vieux Carre to what is now the Bywater area.

As mentioned previously, a substantial portion of the Ursuline complex appears to fall within an area presently covered by a parking lot. The rest is known to have been destroyed by the construction of the IHNC, when all the associated buildings were taken down. To what extent subsurface features relating to the Ursuline Convent may survive beneath the parking lot is a matter of speculation. If intact, sealed features were located, many questions could be addressed concerning the lifeways of a closed religious society in the nineteenth century.

If this area is to be disturbed by the proposed canal construction, it is recommended that approximately five backhoe trenches be excavated where the historic maps suggest the potential presence of archeological remains. This testing would include portions of Blocks 38, 39, and 125. Features should be mapped and artifact-bearing features should be assessed for their research potential by the hand excavation of 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) test units.

#### **Summary**

The foregoing research questions seek to expand on the thematic topics identified in the *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983) as being significant areas of research in the southeastern Louisiana region. Portions of the Bywater project area have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of New Orleans' growth and development during the nineteenth century, particularly in the areas of plantation archeology, the analysis of ethnic enclaves, and the spread of urbanism. Other topics are expected to develop after the extent of the resource is known more fully through field testing. Areas recommended for archeological survey are summarized on Table 10 and illustrated in Figure 29.

Plantation Archeology is a major theme identified in *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983) in the context of "Antebellum Louisiana 1803 - 1860." The location and examination of remains associated with the Andry Plantation could address a number of research goals emphasized by the plan (Smith et al. 1983:254). Examination of archeological sites in the Bywater area also could contribute information relevant to themes of "Euro-american Influence on the Landscape," "Ethnic Enclaves," and "Historic New Orleans" within the context of the period of "Industrialization and Modernization 1890 - 1940." Specific research goals that could be addressed by Bywater sites include an examination of the effects on the landscape that result from human technological ability to manipulate the environment, an investigation of material changes in the household resulting from mass-production machinery, and an analysis of material cultural differences between different ethnic groups (Smith et al. 1983:286-287).



Table 10. Recommendations for Archeological Survey.

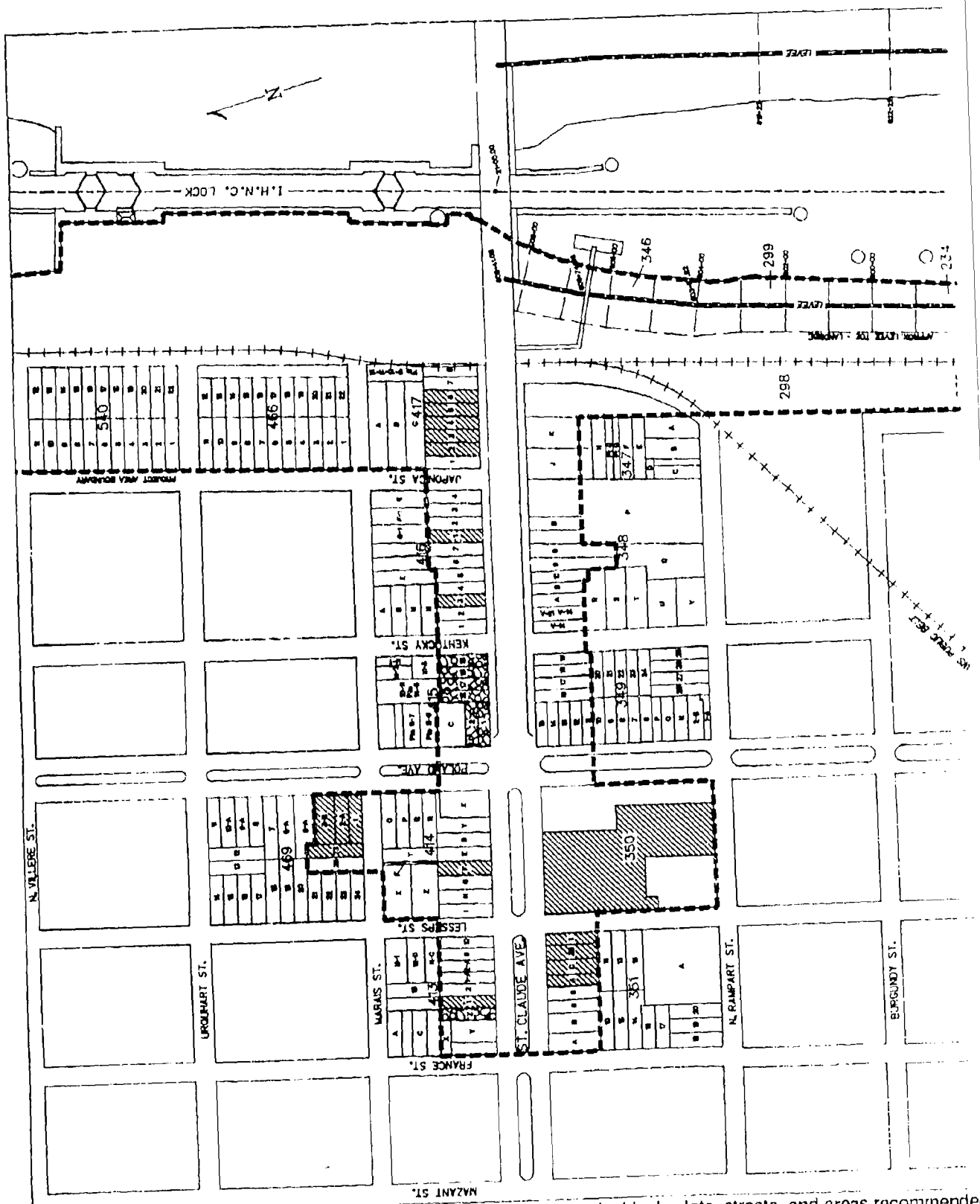
BLOCK	AREA/ LOT	CONSTRUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RESOURCE	RESEARCH TOPIC	FIGURES	POTENTIAL FEATURES	DISTURBANCE FACTORS	RECOMMENDED TESTING
37	All	West Alternative Lock Right-of-Way	Andry Plantation	Antebellum Plantations	3, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, and 29	Foundation remains of plantation house, kitchen, wash house, hen house, stables, woodshed, fountain foundation remains, privy, possible well	New Orleans Public Belt Railroad construction, floodwall construction, parking lot	Five backhoe trenches, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m units, feature recordation
126	SX							
38	E%	West Alternative Lock Right-of-Way	Ursuline Convent	Second Ursuline Convent	3, 10, 15, 17, 18, and 29	Numerous convent remains, including the Main Building, Annex, School Rooms, Orphan's School, Ursulae Hall, Dormitories, and a fountain	IHNC construction, levee construction, parking lot, fill, modern slab buildings	Five backhoe trenches, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m units, feature recordation
39	All							
125	SE%							
350	All	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Limited and Expanded)	Poland Street Yard	Developing Urban Landscape	3, 17, 22, and 29	Car barn remains, wells, blacksmith shop, shed, stables, tuntables, and remains of various unidentified structures	Disturbance caused by multiple constructions, police station, police stables, Stallings Gymnasium; and Youth Center	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recordation, limited probing
351	1, 2B, C, 4	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 17, 23, and 29	Stable remains, and three unidentified farm buildings	Early twentieth century construction of buildings on each lot	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recordation
413	1	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Postbellum residence	Developing Urban Landscape	3, 17, 23, and 29	House and outbuilding remains	Early twentieth century house construction	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recordation

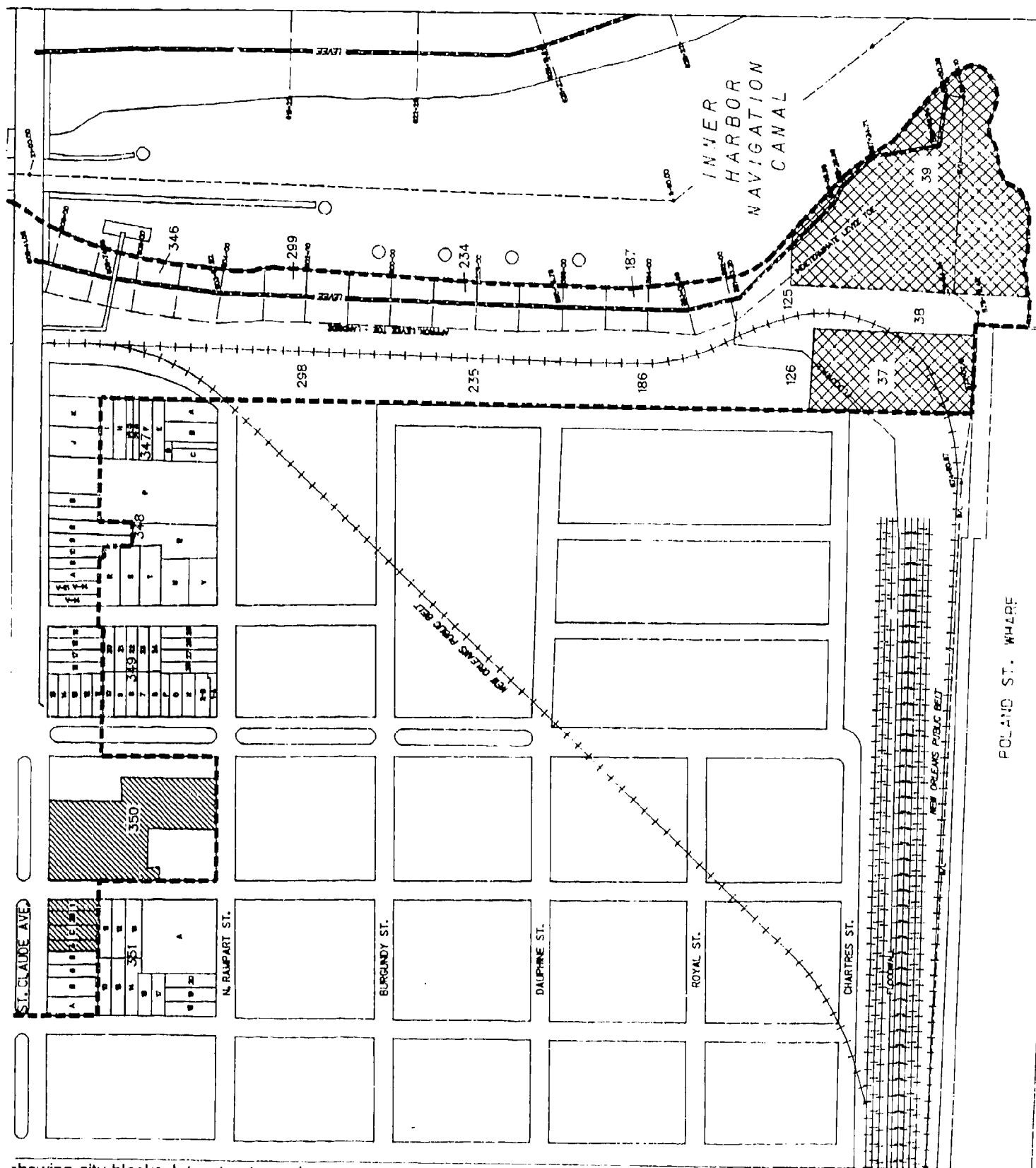
Table 10, continued

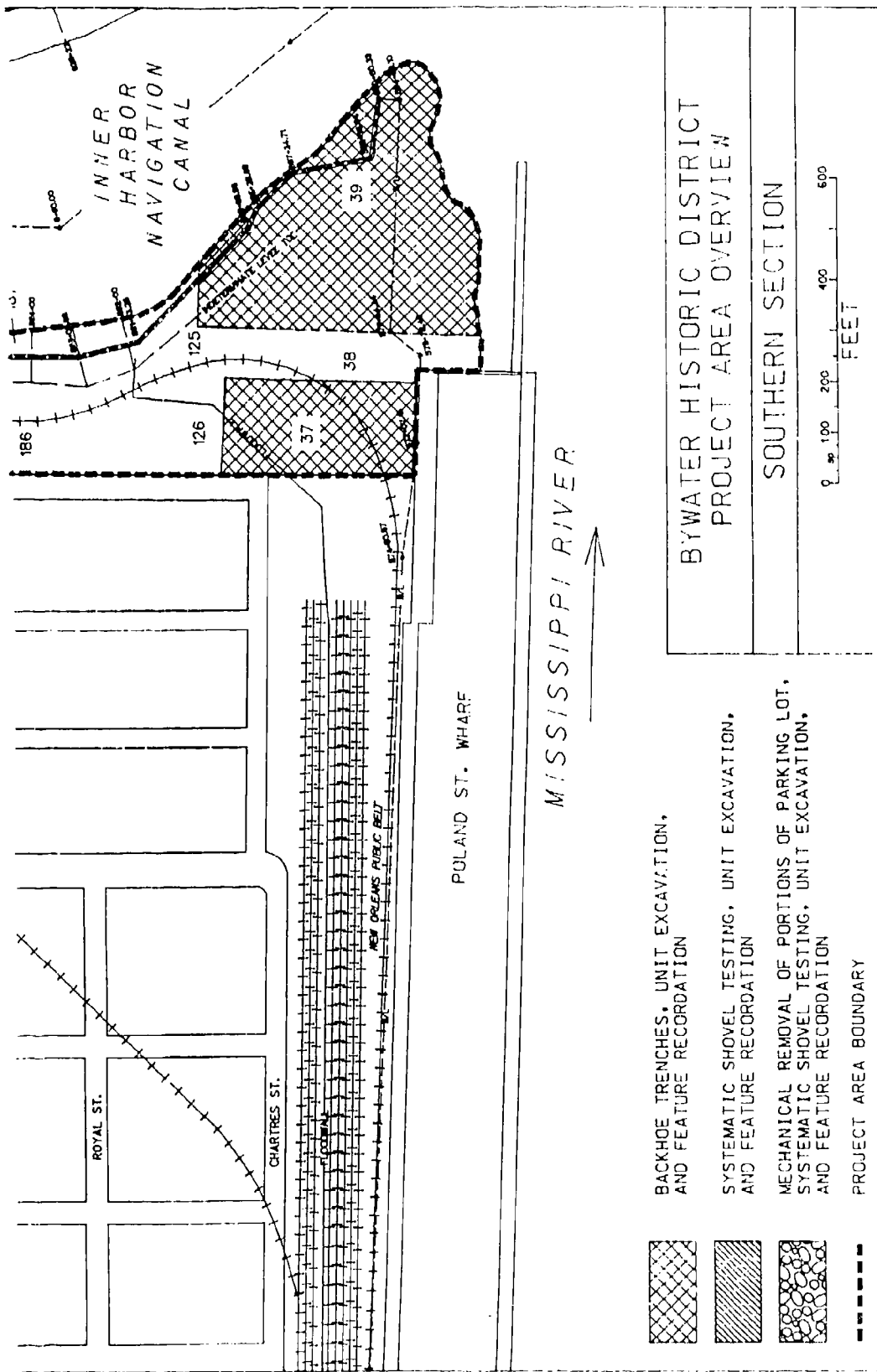
BLOCK	AREA/ LOT	CONSTRUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RESOURCE	RESEARCH TOPIC	FIGURES	POTENTIAL FEATURES	DISTURBANCE FACTORS	RECOMMENDED TESTING
413	Z	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Terminal nineteenth and early twentieth century French occupation	Ethnicity	3, 17, 23, and 29	House and outbuilding remains	Razing of historic house, parking lot construction	Removal of asphalt and underlying modern fill in four areas, closely spaced shovel testing, limited 1 x 1 m unit excavation, feature recordation
414	F	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Limited and Expanded)	Postbellum dairy, early twentieth century German occupation	Developing Urban Landscape, Ethnicity	3, 17, 24, and 29	House and outbuilding remains	Impact to dairy by early twentieth century house construction	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recordation
415	1, 2	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Postbellum dairy	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 17, 25, and 29	House remains, dairy	Early twentieth century house construction, modern construction of parking lot for U.S. Post Office	Removal of concrete and underlying modern fill in four areas, closely spaced shovel testing, limited 1 x 1 m unit excavation, feature recordation
415	15, 16, 17, 18	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Purported Irwin Market	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 13, 17, 25, and 29	Structural remains and other features associated with the possible market	Early twentieth century house construction, modern construction of U.S. Post Office and adjacent parking lot	Removal of concrete and underlying modern fill in four areas, closely spaced shovel testing, limited 1 x 1 m unit excavation, feature recordation

Table 10, continued

BLOCK	AREA/ LOT	CONSTRUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RESOURCE	RESEARCH TOPIC	FIGURES	POTENTIAL FEATURES	DISTURBANCE FACTORS	RECOMMENDED TESTING
416	1 (East)	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Terminal nineteenth and early twentieth century dairy farm	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 27, 20, and 29	House and outbuilding remains	Early twentieth century house construction	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recording
416	3 (West)	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Terminal nineteenth and early twentieth century farm	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 17, 20, and 29	House and outbuilding remains	Early twentieth century house construction	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recording
417	2 - 6	West Alternative Lock Right-of-Way	Zimmer family truck farm from at least 1900 to 1938	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 17, 20, and 29	Outbuilding remains, privies, possible wells (early twentieth century houses and some outbuildings remain standing)	Minimal	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recording
469	1, 2-A, 3-B	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Lots 1 and 2-A: Limited and Expanded) (Lot 3- B: Expanded)	Early twentieth century farm	Truck Farms and Dairies	3, 27, 24, and 29	House and outbuilding remains, stables	Early twentieth century house construction	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recording
469	26	New St. Claude Bridge Right-of- Way (Expanded)	Postbellum house	Developing Urban Landscape	3, 17, 24, and 29	House and outbuilding remains	Early twentieth century house construction	Systematic shovel testing, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m and 1 x 2 m units, feature recording







## CHAPTER VIII

### ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

#### Introduction

Architectural investigations were undertaken within an area located in and near the Bywater National Register Historic District. This project area, located west of the IHNC in New Orleans, Louisiana, was defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, as the area of potential impact of the proposed Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet New Lock (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

#### Methodology

Architectural investigations involved archival research, field investigation, data analysis, and report preparation. Preliminary background research focused on identifying previously recorded historic properties within and in the vicinity of the project area. The history of the area was researched through an examination of previous cultural resources reports, National Register files, historic period maps, and pertinent secondary sources. Building-specific archival research was undertaken subsequently, to identify historically significant events or personages associated with buildings located within the project area. Sources consulted included city directories, period insurance maps, census population schedules, and New Orleans water connection records.

Architectural field investigations then were undertaken to compile sufficient data to enable the evaluation of the significance and integrity of the buildings within the project area, applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Field survey followed the guidelines established in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: a Basis for Preservation Planning* (National Park Service 1985).

Field investigations incorporated two phases of architectural survey. The results of these investigations are summarized in Tables 11 and 12. During the first phase of work, a comprehensive reconnaissance survey was completed to assess the integrity and period of construction of each building within the project area. A total of 173 buildings, complexes, and structures were examined. Information collected for each building included use, location, general architectural character, building type, architectural style, and condition. In addition, all buildings were documented using 35 mm black and white photography, and all structures were keyed to an area map using current block and street numbers. Field assessments also were made concerning construction dates and architectural integrity.

Data generated by the architectural reconnaissance survey and preliminary archival research also were analyzed to develop an historic context appropriate for evaluating buildings selected for intensive survey. This analysis indicated that the appropriate working context for the project area focused on architectural, commercial, and industrial development during the period from ca. 1680 to ca. 1945.

Based on the reconnaissance field data, buildings were classified into three categories: (1) buildings constructed after 1945, which had not achieved exceptional significance within the last fifty years; (2) substantially modified buildings that did not retain their integrity; and (3) buildings constructed prior to 1945, which required further investigation to enable National Register assessment. Fifty-four buildings, complexes, or structures were constructed after 1945. Seven sites were evaluated as substantially modified and lacking integrity. Buildings classified in these two categories were eliminated from further consideration.

Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey.

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
347	4545 N. Rampart	Industrial	Metal Industrial	Post 1945
	4544 St. Claude	Residential	Cottage	Intensive Survey
	4558-4560 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
348	4500-4502 St. Claude	Residential	Two Story Dwelling	Intensive Survey
	4504-4506 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4508 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4510 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4514 St. Claude	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	4516 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4518 St. Claude	Residential	Tenement	Post 1945
	4526 St. Claude	Residential	Two Story Dwelling	Intensive Survey
	4530 St. Claude	Commercial	Butler Building	Post 1945
349	1040-1050 Crescent	Residential	Apartment Complex	Post 1945
	1039-1041 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4422 St. Claude	Residential	Apartment Complex	Post 1945
	4400 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Store/Dwelling	Modified
350	4300 St. Claude	Recreation	Gymnasium	Post 1945
	4330 St. Claude	Government	Police Station	Intensive Survey
	4329 N. Rampart	Government	Police Stable	Intensive Survey
351	4200-4202 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4210 St. Claude	Commercial	Store	Intensive Survey
	4212 St. Claude	Commercial Conversion	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
	4224 St. Claude	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	4226 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4232 St. Claude	Commercial	Shop/Residence	Intensive Survey
	4234 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey



Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
413	1113 France	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4201-4203 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Bar/Dwelling	Intensive Survey
	4209 St. Claude	Commercial	Office	Post 1945
	4219-4221 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4225 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4227 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4229 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4231-4233 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
414	1131 Lesseps	Residential	Raised Bungalow	Modified
	1117-1119 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1118-1122 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1128-1130 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4301 St. Claude	Commercial	Restaurant	Post 1945
	4317 St. Claude	Commercial Conversion	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4321-4323 St. Claude	Commercial	Store	Intensive Survey
	4325 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Store/Dwelling	Intensive Survey
	4335-4339 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Multiple Unit Store/Dwelling	Intensive Survey
416	1111-1109 Kentucky	Residential	Ranch	Post 1945
	4501 St. Claude	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	4511 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4519-4521 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4527 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4531 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4539 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey

Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
417	4600 Marais	Commercial	Office	Post 1945
	4547 St. Claude	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	4563-4565 St. Claude	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	4569 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
466	1205 Japonica	Commercial	Storage	Post 1945
	1215 Japonica	Institution	Union School	Post 1945
469	4315-4317 Marais	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	4319-4321 Marais	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	1200 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1204-1206 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1210 Poland	Residential	Cottage	Intensive Survey
540	1314 Japonica	Institution	Animal Shelter	Post 1945
	1333 Japonica	Industrial	Office	Post 1945
589	Block 1435 Japonica	Industrial	Multiple Building Complex	Post 1945
591	4420-4422 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4424-4426 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1441 N. Robertson	Commercial	Garage	Post 1945
592	1401-1403 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1411 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
	1417-1419 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1421 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1425 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1431-1433 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1441-1443 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4314-4316 N. Robertson	Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4318-4320 N. Robertson	Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey

Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
	4319 N. Villere	Residential	Camelback	Modified
	1402 Poland	Residential	Shotgun with Ell	Intensive Survey
	1412-1414 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1418 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1426 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1428-1430 Poland	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	1432 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1442 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Modified
593	1435-1437 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1439-1441 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1438 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4212-4214 N. Robertson	Residential	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
	4216-4218 N. Robertson	Residential	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
665	1501-1503 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1505-1507 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1511 France	Residential	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
	1531 France	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1533-1535 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1500 Lesseps	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1506-1508 Lesseps	Residential	Two Story Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1514 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Post 1945
	1518 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Post 1945
	1530-1532 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4200-4206 N. Claiborne	Residential	Townhouses	Post 1945
	4222-4230 N. Claiborne	Residential	Townhouses	Post 1945
	4209-4211 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4215 N. Robertson	Residential	Shop/Residence	Intensive Survey

Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
	4219 N. Robertson	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
666	1505-1507 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Modified
	1511 Lesseps	Residential	Chalet	Post 1945
	1519 Lesseps	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	1533-1535 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1537-1539 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1543 Lesseps	Commercial	Corner Bar	Post 1945
	4320 N. Claiborne	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4324 N. Claiborne	Residential	Shotgun with Addition	Intensive Survey
	4307-4309 N. Robertson	Commercial/ Residential	Store/Dwelling	Intensive Survey
	4315 N. Robertson	Commercial	Store	Intensive Survey
	4319 N. Robertson	Residential	Raised Shotgun	Intensive Inventory
	4321 N. Robertson	Commercial	Store	Intensive Inventory
	1500-1502 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1510 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1536 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1540 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1544 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
667	1521 Poland	Commercial	Store	Post 1945
	1523 Poland	Commercial	Gas Station	Post 1945
668	1501-1503 Kentucky	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1505 Kentucky	Residential	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
	4517-4519 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4525-4537 N. Robertson	Industrial Complex	Butler Building and Concrete Garage	Post 1945
669	4611 N. Robertson	Industrial	Butler Building	Post 1945
	Switchyard	Industrial	Shed	Post 1945

Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
719	1631 Kentucky	Industrial	Storage Building	Modified
	4525 N. Clalborne	Industrial Complex	Office/Warehouse	Post 1945
720	1600 Kentucky	Commercial	Store	Post 1945
721	1609-1615 Lesseps	Residential	Apartment Building	Post 1945
	1617-1619 Lesseps	Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1623 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1625 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1627-1629 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun with Addition	Intensive Survey
	1633 Lesseps	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage with Addition	Intensive Survey
	1645 Lesseps	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	4321 N. Clalborne	Residential	Raised Duplex	Post 1945
	4325-4327 N. Clalborne	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4314 N. Derbligny	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1606 Poland	Residential	Shotgun with Ell	Intensive Survey
	1608-1610 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1614 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1618-1620 Poland	Residential	Camelback	Intensive Survey
	1622 Poland	Residential	Dwelling	Modified
	1630 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1632 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1636-1638 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Post 1945
	1640 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Intensive Survey
722	1601-1603 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1607 France	Residential	Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	1602 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Intensive Survey
	1604-1606 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey

Table 11. Summary of Reconnaissance Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	ASSESSMENT
	4217 N. Claiborne	Residential	Ranch	Post 1945
	4219-4221 N. Claiborne	Residential	Double Shotgun	Intensive Survey
	4229 N. Claiborne	Residential	Ranch	Post 1945
995	Block	Industrial	Flintkote Complex	Intensive Survey
1089 +	2112 Kentucky	Commercial	Restaurant	Intensive Survey
	4403 N. Galvez	Industrial Complex	Butler Buildings	Post 1945
	4501 N. Galvez	Commercial	Butler Building	Post 1945
	4511 N. Galvez	Industrial	Butler Building	Post 1945
	4405 Poland	Industrial	Garage	Post 1945
1090	4617 N. Galvez	Industrial	Warehouse	Post 1945
	4625 N. Galvez	Industrial	Butler Building	Post 1945
Galvez Wharf Area	Galvez Street Wharf	Commercial	Warehouse/Wharf	Intensive Survey
	Public Belt RR Yards	Industrial/Transportation	Railroad Switch Yard	Intensive Survey
	Claiborne Storeroom	Industrial	Warehouse	Intensive Survey
U.S. Coast Guard Area	COE Machine Shop	Industrial	Butler Building	Post 1945
	U.S. Coast Guard Support Center	Government	Office Building	Post 1945
	U.S. Coast Guard Maintenance Area	Government	Multiple Butler Buildings	Post 1945
	U.S. Coast Guard Outboard Machine Shop	Government	Machine Shop/Office	Intensive Survey

Table 12. Summary of Intensive Survey.

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	STYLISTIC INFLUENCE	DATE
347	4544 St. Claude	Residential	Cottage	Queen Anne	ca. 1910
	4558-4560 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Camelback	Bungalow	ca. 1920
348	4500-4502 St. Claude	Residential	Two Story Dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	4504-4506 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1930
	4508 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930 +
	4510 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Astylistic	ca. 1920 +
	4514 St. Claude	Residential	Camelback	Colonial Revival	ca. 1910
	4516 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Colonial Revival	ca. 1910
	4526 St. Claude	Residential	Two Story Dwelling	Astylistic	ca. 1920
349	1039-1041 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
350	4329 N. Rampart	Government	Police Stable	Bungalow	ca. 1935
	4330 St. Claude	Government	Police Station	Modern	ca. 1935
351	4200-4202 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Bungalow/ Mission Colonial Revival	ca. 1910 +
	4210 St. Claude	Commercial	Store	Astylistic	ca. 1920 +
	4212 St. Claude	Commercial Conversion	Bungalow	Colonial Revival	ca. 1910 +
	4224 St. Claude	Residential	Camelback	Colonial Revival	ca. 1910
	4226 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Modern/Colonial Revival	ca. 1910 +
	4232 St. Claude	Commercial	Office	Modern/Colonial Revival	ca. 1920 +
	4234 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Eastlake/ Bungalow/ Mission Revival	ca. 1910 +
413	1113 France	Residential	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1920
	4201-4203 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Bar/Dwelling	Bungalow/ Modern	ca. 1910 +

Table 12. Summary of Intensive Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	STYLISTIC INFLUENCE	DATE
	4219-4221 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	4225 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Bungalow/ Colonial Revival	ca. 1920+
	4227 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Shotgun	Mission	ca. 1910+
	4229 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900
	4231-4233 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1940
414	1117-1119 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920
	1118-1122 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	1128-1130 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow/ Colonial Revival	ca. 1930
	4317 St. Claude	Commercial Conversion	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1910+
	4321-4323 St. Claude	Commercial	Store	Mission	ca. 1940
	4325 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Store/Dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	4335-4339 St. Claude	Commercial/ Residential	Multiple Unit Store/Dwelling	Mission	ca. 1930
416	4511 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1910
	4519-4521 St. Claude	Residential	Double Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1910
	4527 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1900
	4531 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1900
	4539 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920+
417	4563-4565 St. Claude	Residential	Camelback	Eastlake	ca. 1900
	4569 St. Claude	Residential	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1900
469	4315-4317 Marais	Residential	Camelback	Bungalow	ca. 1930+
	4319-4321 Marais	Residential	Camelback	Bungalow	ca. 1930+
	1200 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Eclectic	ca. 1910
	1204-1206 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920



Table 12. Summary of Intensive Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	STYLISTIC INFLUENCE	DATE
	1210 Poland	Residential	Cottage	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930
591	4420-4422 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	4424-4426 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
592	1401-1403 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	1411 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Colonial Revival	ca. 1930
	1417-1419 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1421 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1425 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1431-1433 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1441-1443 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	4314-4316 N. Robertson	Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Colonial Revival/ Mission	ca. 1930
	4318-4320 N. Robertson	Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Colonial Revival/ Mission	ca. 1930
	1402 Poland	Residential	Shotgun with Ell	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900
	1412-1414 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Eclectic	ca. 1910
	1418 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Colonial Revival	ca. 1900
	1426 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Eclectic	ca. 1910
	1428-1430 Poland	Residential	Camelback	Eclectic	ca. 1920
593	1435-1437 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	1439-1441 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	1438 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun	Eastlake	ca. 1910
	4212-4214 N. Robertson	Residential	Bungalow	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	4216-4218 N. Robertson	Residential	Bungalow	Bungalow	ca. 1940
665	1501-1503 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1505-1507 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930

Table 12. Summary of Intensive Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	STYLISTIC INFLUENCE	DATE
	1511 France	Residential	Bungalow	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	1531 France	Residential	Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1940 +
	1533-1535 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	1506-1508 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1530-1532 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	4209-4211 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	4215 N. Robertson	Residential	Shop/Residence	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	4219 N. Robertson	Residential	Camelback	Astylistic	ca. 1930
666	1519 Lesseps	Residential	Camelback	Astylistic	ca. 1930 +
	1533-1535 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1935
	1537-1539 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1935
	4320 N. Claiborne	Residential	Shotgun	Classical Revival	ca. 1930
	4324 N. Claiborne	Residential	Shotgun with Addition	Eclectic	ca. 1920 +
	4307-4309 N. Robertson	Commercial/ Residential	Store/Dwelling	Astylistic	ca. 1900 +
	4315 N. Robertson	Commercial	Store	Astylistic	ca. 1920
	4319 N. Robertson	Residential	Raised Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1920
	4321 N. Robertson	Commercial	Store	Astylistic	ca. 1920
	1500- 1502 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	1536 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Astylistic	ca. 1930
668	1501-1503 Kentucky	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1505 Kentucky	Residential	Bungalow	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	4517-4519 N. Robertson	Residential	Double Shotgun	Eclectic	ca. 1930
721	1617-1619 Lesseps	Residential	Raised Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	1623 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930

Table 12. Summary of Intensive Survey, continued

BLOCK	ADDRESS	USE	TYPE	STYLISTIC INFLUENCE	DATE
	1625 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Classical Revival	ca. 1935
	1627-1629 Lesseps	Residential	Shotgun with Addition	Astylistic	ca. 1930
	1633 Lesseps	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage with Addition	Astylistic	ca. 1940
	4325-4327 N. Claiborne	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	1606 Poland	Residential	Shotgun with Eil	Bungalow	ca. 1935
	1608-1610 Poland	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	1618-1620 Poland	Residential	Camelback	Bungalow	ca. 1945
	1632 Poland	Residential	Shotgun	Astylistic	ca. 1935
	1640 Poland	Residential	Pyramidal Cottage	Bungalow	ca. 1940 +
722	1601-1603 France	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
	1607 France	Residential	Shotgun	Eclectic	ca. 1930 +
	1602 Lesseps	Residential	Bungalow	Bungalow	ca. 1940
	1604-1606 Lesseps	Residential	Double Shotgun	Astylistic	ca. 1930 +
	4219-4221 N. Claiborne	Residential	Double Shotgun	Bungalow	ca. 1930
995	Block +	Industrial	Industrial Complex	Astylistic	ca. 1940
1089	2112 Kentucky	Commercial	Restaurant	Astylistic	ca. 1940
Galvez Wharf Area	Galvez Street Wharf	Commercial	Warehouse/Wharf	Astylistic	ca. 1925
	Public Belt RR Yards	Industrial/Transportation	Railroad Switch Yard	N/A	ca. 1925
	Claiborne Storeroom	Industrial	Warehouse	Astylistic	ca. 1930
U.S. Coast Guard Area	U.S. Coast Guard Outboard Machine Shop	Government	Machine Shop/Office	Modern	ca. 1935

During the second phase of field investigation, intensive architectural survey was undertaken for the 112 buildings, complexes, and structures constructed before 1945 that retained their architectural integrity from the pre-1945 period. On-site survey was limited to exterior inspection from the public right-of-way. Building interiors and secondary elevations not visible from the street were not inspected as part of this investigation. Each building was documented using *Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation's Historic Structures Inventory* forms (Appendix II). Written data were supplemented by 35 mm black and white photographs of each structure. All forms were keyed by block and street address to a current project area map. Four major categories of information were assembled for each structure. These categories included building identification, physical description, architectural significance, and historical significance.

Reconnaissance and intensive survey field forms were reviewed for content, clarity, and accuracy. Multiple-building industrial and governmental complexes were consolidated, where appropriate. Edited reconnaissance and intensive survey data forms were integrated to produce a comprehensive data base on built resources for each block within the project area. A survey index was prepared summarizing the location, use, building type, date and survey assessment (Appendix II).

Upon completion of archival research and field investigations, data were analyzed in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Buildings were assessed individually and collectively applying these criteria. In addition, an impact assessment was undertaken for each of the five proposed project segments applying the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Criteria of Effect [Section 800.9 (a-d)].

### **Previous Investigations**

A literature search was undertaken to identify previous cultural resource investigations related to the current project area. Four earlier studies were identified that contained information pertinent to the current architectural investigation. Each of these efforts utilized different methodologies tailored to the objectives of the respective project.

Portions of the current project area were included in the 1979 *Architectural Survey and Evaluation of the Mississippi River - Gulf Outlet Shiplock Project in the Vicinity of the Industrial Canal* undertaken by Jerry C. Toler on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. The dual purposes of that investigation were to identify historic structures and to determine their significance. The objectives of the project were accomplished through a combination of archival research, field investigation, and data analysis. Five neighborhoods were examined, including Bywater, Holy Cross, St. Claude, Florida, and the Lower Ninth Ward. Blocks 348, 349, 350, 351, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 540, and 589 of the project area were encompassed in the St. Claude neighborhood. Although no individual buildings of major architectural or regional importance were identified within the current area of investigation, Toler noted that the housing stock in the area west of St. Claude Avenue "illustrates an important characteristic in that many of these newer houses are constructed employing the traditional housing patterns and house types that were used in nineteenth century development" (Toler 1979:202).

The current project area also was encompassed by the 1979 study entitled *Recommendations for National Register Districts in Community Development Areas*. The firms of Koch and Wilson Architects and Urban Transportation and Planning Associates, Inc., conducted the investigation on behalf of the Historic District Landmarks Commission of the City of New Orleans; the objective was to identify potential National Register Historic Districts and individual National Register properties in selected areas of the city. The methodology adopted for the Koch and Wilson/Urban study utilized comprehensive reconnaissance survey and building evaluation. Assessments were presented in an accompanying color-coded map supported by narrative discussions. In addition, noteworthy buildings in the proposed districts were identified and discussed briefly.

Bywater was one of the potential historic districts identified in the Koch and Wilson/Urban study. The area was assessed as significant for the overall quality and design cohesion of its collection of low-scale residential and commercial structures. The boundaries proposed for the district were the Inner Harbor Industrial Canal, the Mississippi River, Press Street, and several blocks on the lake side of St. Claude Avenue (Figure 30). This suggested boundary incorporated the majority of the blocks included in the current project area. These are Blocks 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 469, 590, 591, 668, 667, and portions of Blocks 592 and 666.

Data generated as a result of the Koch and Wilson/Urban study were used in 1985 by the State of Louisiana - Division of Historic Preservation assisted by the Bywater Neighborhood Association, in the development of National Register District documentation for the Bywater National Register Historic District. This district is architecturally significant on a state and regional level for the quality of its mixed collection of residential and commercial buildings dating from the period 1807 to 1935. The Bywater Historic District was included in the National Register of Historic Places on January 23, 1986. A copy of this nomination appears in Appendix III of this report.

A comprehensive reconnaissance survey of approximately 120 blocks was completed by the State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation during the resultant 1985 inventory. Buildings in the area were classified by building type and architectural style; building classifications were keyed to a comprehensive base map to facilitate geographic analysis. The boundaries of the National Register Historic District were modified as a result of the 1985 field survey (Figure 31). Concentrations of post-1900 buildings located north of St. Claude Avenue and east of Poland Avenue were eliminated in the boundary revision. As noted in the Boundary Justification for the Bywater National Register District Nomination,

The boundary line above St. Claude (the northern boundary) was the most difficult to determine because there is no abrupt end to the district's character; it simply "peters out." Each streetscape was surveyed and where there was no longer a significant admixture of Italianate, Greek Revival, or Eastlake buildings, there the district was cut. These styles give the district its mixed nineteenth and twentieth century character, which is the source of its significance. Beyond the northern boundary the neighborhood has a pedestrian, purely twentieth century character (Division of Historic Preservation - State of Louisiana 1985:10.1).

The historic district boundaries included six full and partial blocks encompassed in the current investigations. These blocks are 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, and 413. Eight of the 34 structures within these blocks were classified as intrusions to the historic district.

The fourth pertinent cultural resource investigation was completed in 1987 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. This study, *Evaluation of the National Register Eligibility of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock in Orleans Parish, Louisiana*, assessed the historical significance and potential eligibility of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The historical development of the industrial area adjoining the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal was addressed in detail in that report; the easternmost section of the current project area is located in this area.

In addition to cultural resource investigations directly related to the current project area, previous architectural studies in the vicinity of the current project area also were reviewed to identify patterns of development and to assist in the development of the appropriate local architectural context. These studies, concentrated in the vicinity of the Holy Cross Historic District, include the 1986 National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for the Holy Cross Historic District prepared by the Division of Historic Preservation - State of Louisiana, assisted by the Holy Cross Neighborhood Association, as well as the report entitled *A Research Design for Archeological Investigations and Architectural Evaluation Within*





*the Proposed Upper Site, New Lock and Connecting Channels, Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana* (Franks et al. 1990). The Holy Cross Historic District was included in the National Register of Historic Places on 26 June 1986. A copy of this nomination appears in Appendix IV to this report.

### **Urban Design Pattern**

The project area is located in the upper Ninth Ward of the City of New Orleans; it incorporates all or portions of 64 historic city blocks located immediately west of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. The project area is urban in character and includes examples of residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental development. Commercial development is concentrated along St. Claude Avenue and in the vicinity of the N. Claiborne Avenue bridge. An historic commercial area was documented on N. Robertson Street (Block 666) through surviving commercial building types. These buildings are no longer in service; inspection indicates a ca. 1900 - 1920 date of construction. Industrial development in the vicinity of the IHNC includes buildings representative of both heavy and light industrial use.

The remainder of the project area is dominated by residential structures. Single, double, and multiple unit structures are represented. The building stock is low scale; block density ranges from low to medium. The plan of the area utilizes a grid design, resulting in a regular sequence of rectangular blocks of varying dimensions. St. Claude Avenue and Poland Avenue serve as principal east-west and north-south transportation arteries, respectively. Both streets include landscaped central medians, features of the New Orleans streetscape that reinforce the city's pedestrian scale and serve as practical noise buffers in high-traffic areas. These major avenues are augmented by N. Claiborne Avenue and North Robertson Street; major streets that provide direct vehicular access across the IHNC.

As discussed previously in Chapters V and VI, major development within the project area primarily occurred during the period ca. 1910 to ca. 1940 and can be divided by land use into three general areas. These general divisions still survive. The area adjacent to the IHNC is occupied by the naval supply base, railroad tracks and a railroad yard, the Galvez Street Wharf, and other canal-oriented features. The blocks east of Poland Avenue within the project area are industrial in character, while areas west of Poland Avenue are dominated by commercial and residential structures.

The automobile was in general use throughout the primary period of development of the area. As the twentieth century progressed, the increased reliance on cars as a primary means of transportation was reflected in improvements to the area, which have reinforced the general land use patterns established in the first half of the twentieth century. Increased traffic volumes, contemporary traffic planning, and safety engineering considerations are reflected in the hierarchy of primary and secondary streets. St. Claude Avenue, Poland Avenue, N. Claiborne Avenue, and N. Robertson Street are transportation corridors characterized by high volume; road improvements such as width and traffic signals have been undertaken to accommodate intensive use. The remaining streets in the area are less intensively travelled. The influence of the modern specialization of streets upon building use within the project area is illustrated by the modest collection of commercial structures on N. Robertson Street. These modest buildings, located on what is now a major traffic artery, were designed for low volume vehicular and pedestrian traffic and are no longer in service.

The majority of the primary and secondary streets are lined by formal and informal walkways. Paved sidewalks generally are found in the area west of Poland Avenue and along St. Claude Avenue. Informal pedestrian paths generally are located in residential blocks east of Poland Avenue. Public landscape improvements are confined to St. Claude and Poland avenues.



Three periods of land design can be documented through archival research for the area. The first period is historic and includes the linear strip divisions extending inland from the Mississippi River. This pattern was common to early agricultural development in the region and was documented graphically on the 1834 Zimpel Map (Figure 10). This agricultural pattern is similar to the long lot division documented in other French settlements, including Quebec and the upper New England region; it is thought to reflect both cultural and environmental concerns (Cass 1891:625; McHenry 1986:120). No physical evidence of this historic plan survives in the contemporary urban design of the area.

Analysis of historic maps dating from 1877 to 1937 suggests a transition from plantations to occupied truck and dairy farms for much of the project area. The 1877 Braun map depicts a grid plan, with lot development confined to westernmost St. Claude Avenue and to Blocks 666 and 719 adjoining N. Claiborne Avenue. The area adopted the plan used in the design of New Orleans Creole faubourgs, and extended the functional grid plan to the surrounding Bywater District; the plan originated in a more elaborate version of the Faubourg Clouet. The Faubourg Clouet was designed by Barthelemy Lafon in 1807 and redesigned in 1809.

In Bywater, however, the unembellished grid plan and lot divisions maximized the number of lots available for development while eliminating earlier Baroque planning features such as central public squares, diagonal avenues, and designated sites for monumental public buildings (State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation 1985:7.1). This pattern is reflected in the subsequent land divisions in the project area.

Development in the project area was made possible largely by solving the area's drainage problems. Poor drainage limited practical urban expansion into the upper Ninth Ward until after 1900. Lot division and accompanying development in the project area were minimal during the opening decades of the twentieth century. Sanborn Insurance maps for 1908 - 1909 depict block divisions for that year; however, the majority of the project area was not surveyed. Sanborn Insurance maps for 1937 record that the current plan and development pattern was established by that year.

The final design period for the project area was related to the development of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal in 1923. The canal, which adjoins the project area to the east, introduced a physical boundary that limited the pattern of speculative development of modest residential and commercial lots. In addition, the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans (Dock Board) actively encouraged the development of an industrial area in the vicinity of the facility. Industrial development proceeded slowly prior to World War II and accelerated thereafter (Dobney et al. 1987:253-286).

The industrial area in the vicinity of the canal attracted tenants with specialized spatial requirements and site improvement priorities. Transportation access and efficient execution of multiple-stage manufacturing, shipping and receiving, and administration operations generally were considered in developing architectural programs tailored for industrial use. As a result, the formal grid plan gradually was abandoned in the blocks immediately adjoining the IHNC east of Poland Avenue. Multiple blocks were consolidated under single industrial uses, and street divisions were absorbed into unified complexes. Building and street abandonment reflect the decline of major industrial activity in the area.

### **Architectural Pattern**

The buildings contained in the project area represent examples of urban vernacular design. While these buildings frequently incorporate high style ornamentation, none exemplify high style design integrating the associated architectural characteristics of scale, proportion, massing, materials, texture, and ornamentation. High style architecture generally illustrates the application and progression of professional design theory. The designs of high style buildings usually are credited to a professional working within a well-defined and articulated architectural school. In contrast, vernacular architecture represents a functional

response to building that is influenced by cultural and environmental considerations extending beyond the narrow focus of stylistic theory. The resulting architecture frequently is regional in context and exhibits marked similarities in scale, proportion, massing, materials, and plan.

Similarities in vernacular architecture have led to the development of a building classification system based on building type rather than architectural style. Using this approach to architecture, buildings are analyzed by core volume, diagnostic elements, and character-defining elements. The overall configuration of the building, including ground plan, number of stories, and roof shape, are considered in determining core volume. Facade orientation, floor plan, fenestration, structural bay arrangement, and chimney type and placement are diagnostic elements. Construction materials, method, architectural stylistic references, roof pitch, dormer type and placement, porch type and location, and building additions are considered character-defining elements.

The applicability of a vernacular architecture methodology to the analysis of Louisiana architecture is well established. A building classification system specific to the state was developed by Dr. Fred B. Kniffen and was presented in his influential article, *Louisiana House Types*, which first appeared in the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* in 1936. This building classification system has been adopted in describing and assessing the architectural significance of a high percentage of Louisiana building stock. While the Kniffen classification system was developed primarily as a rural model, the system has been adapted successfully to urban contexts through numerous studies, including those cited in the previous investigations section of this chapter. This classification system also was used in developing building types and styles by The Friends of the Cabildo in their comprehensive study of New Orleans architecture. A detailed discussion of building types and styles common to the six suburbs included in the New Orleans urban expansion is included in *New Orleans Architecture Volume IV, The Creole Faubourgs* (Wilson et al. 1974:37-92).

Four major building types were identified in the current project area (Table 12). These included shotguns, camelbacks, bungalows, and pyramidal cottages. In addition, examples of two-story dwellings, cottages, stores, bars, offices, restaurants, police stables, police stations, warehouses, and industrial complexes also were documented (Table 12). These latter buildings types generally are isolated functional structures whose designs incorporate minimal stylistic references.

### Shotgun Building Type

Of the 112 buildings subjected to intensive survey, 62.5 per cent (n=70) were identified as shotgun types. Subcategories in this classification include one-bay shotguns, two-bay shotguns, three-bay shotguns, four-bay double shotguns, raised two-bay shotguns, and raised four-bay double shotguns.

The shotgun building type was identified by Kniffen, who defined the form as "one room in width and from one to three or more rooms deep, with a frontward-facing gable" (Kniffen 1936:165). Subcategories within the type represent variations on the basic building unit. In his article, "The Shotgun House: An African Architectural Legacy," John Michael Vlach argues that the number, the variation, the elaboration, and the temporal and geographic distribution of the shotgun form in New Orleans reflect the historical development of the type within the city (Vlach 1986:61). This interpretation is counter to a general pattern of building type migration from rural to urban contexts. Citing similarities to Haitian forms, Vlach suggests that the prototype for the contemporary New Orleans shotgun dates from the early nineteenth century, and that it was introduced by free Haitian blacks immigrating to the city (Vlach 1986:67). This origin, as well as possible Native American sources, also was theorized by Kniffen (1963:293).

Regardless of its cultural origins, the prototype for the shotgun form was integrated fully into the New Orleans building vocabulary by the ca. 1880 to ca. 1945 period of development in the project area.

By this time, the form had evolved into a regional building type lacking direct cultural associations. Examination of available census data does not suggest a correlation between ethnicity and residential building type. These data do indicate a high percentage of rental units, illustrating the speculative development pattern exhibited in the area.

Early (ca. 1900) examples of the shotgun building type found in the project area are enlivened by mass-produced wooden ornamentation concentrated at the cornices, windows, and entrances of principal elevations. Building corners frequently include applied wooden quoins and a distinction in sheathing materials between primary and secondary elevations. Ornamentation often incorporates Eastlake design motifs. Elaborate, mass-produced, wooden architectural ornamentation was advertised during the late nineteenth century in catalogues similar to those issued by Roberts and Company and the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind, and Door Factory (*Illustrated Catalogue of Mouldings, Architectural and Ornamental Woodwork* 1880). Mass-produced building components were used for both new construction and home improvement projects to update existing buildings.

In addition to applied ornamentation, "first period" shotgun buildings located in the project area frequently rise directly from the street and incorporate open stoops bridging the minimal distance between public and private space. Examples, such as 4569 St. Claude Avenue and 4563-4565 St. Claude Avenue (Block 417), reflect the influence of earlier designs developed for denser urban contexts such as the Bywater District. Later early twentieth century examples, such as those found in Block 592, are recessed from the street and include integral porches that serve as transition zones between public and private areas. The uniform adoption of this area of spatial transition reflects an evolution in the building type that may have been influenced by the increased popularity of suburban prototypes. Designs popularized for suburban contexts during the period promoted detached dwellings integrating exterior living spaces.

#### Camelback Building Type

The camelback building type is related to the shotgun. Both adopt a similar building unit. The camelback is distinguished by differences in core volume. This form integrates a one-story principal block that rises to two stories at the rear elevation. The development of the camelback form commonly is interpreted as an environmental response to the practical expansion constraints posed by the urban environment. While the form is found as a result of an addition to an existing structure, illustrated by the dependency at 1402 Poland Avenue (Block 592), fully developed camelback forms also were erected, as demonstrated by 4558-4560 St. Claude Avenue (Block 348). Of the buildings inventoried, 8.9 per cent (N=10) were identified as camelback building types.

#### Bungalow Building Type

The bungalow is represented as both a stylistic influence and as a building type in the project area. For the purpose of this investigation, the building type has been defined broadly to include examples of the boxed and specialized subtypes (Lancaster 1985:153-198). The form is characterized by low rectangular massing of the core volume and by a dominant roof form. The building type frequently is functional in design approach, with minimal ornamentation. Eight examples, or 7.1 per cent of the buildings investigated on an intensive level, were classified as representative of the bungalow building type.

#### Pyramidal Cottage

The pyramidal cottage is an austere twentieth century building type emphasizing economy in construction. The core volume of the type generally is one-story, square in ground plan, and rises to an

equilateral hipped roof. The complex roof construction requires fewer long span framing members than gable roof building types. The type was popular for mass-produced housing associated with railroad and company town development. Two post-1930s examples of the form are represented in the intensive survey.

### **Stylistic Influences**

While building type is the primary character defining feature of the buildings contained within the project area, references to popular architectural styles also are integrated through applied ornamentation. This ornamentation generally is confined to the street facades and includes such machine-made, mass-produced elements as brackets, decorative wall shingles, columns, and balustrades. Door and window surrounds also are common. A full range of early twentieth century architectural styles are represented throughout the area of intensive survey; these styles include Eastlake, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival, Bungalow, and Mission Styles (Table 12).

#### **Eastlake Style**

The Eastlake Style was most popular from ca. 1870 to 1890 and is characterized by complex machine-made ornamentation that generally is found on porches, pediments, eaves, and entrances. Named for English interior designer Charles Locke Eastlake (1833-1906), the style frequently incorporates delicate carved panels, spindles, and brackets along with massive structural supports, such as porch posts. Mass production of machine carved and turned ornamental components made popular adoption of the style possible in the late nineteenth century. The style is identified primarily through its distinctive ornamentation.

Examples of the style within the project area generally are among the earliest buildings. References to the style are found in eave brackets and door and window surrounds.

#### **Colonial Revival and Classical Revival Styles**

Between 1890 and 1930, more houses were built in the United States than in all the earlier combined years of the nation's history (Gowans 1986:xiv). Numerous architectural vocabularies were used in the design of suburban houses, each signifying the associations and aspirations of the owners and builders. Among the most popular were the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, commonly adopting regional forms and ornamentation found on buildings constructed during the colonial and Federal historical periods. In contrast with the industrialization and social concerns of the period, the revival of the colonial past provided romanticized associations of patriotism, security, and social stability.

The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 usually is credited with popularizing this interest in colonial architecture. The emphasis of the style expanded from patriotic associations to aesthetic considerations following a much-publicized tour of New England colonial houses by the prominent architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Some historians have asserted that the Colonial Revival "may be said to have originated in the offices of McKim, Mead, and White" (Axelrod 1985:127).

The first examples of the style rarely were historically correct reproductions, but instead were romantic interpretations still heavily influenced by late nineteenth-century eclecticism. As scholarship increased, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architecture began to exhibit historically correct details and proportions, and to resemble more closely the period prototypes (McAlester 1988:326). Ornamentation began to be confined to door and window areas, as was common in the original examples. The simplification of design also may reflect a reaction against the exuberant, multi-colored, and highly ornamented architecture of the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Restoration and reconstruction of Colonial

Williamsburg during the 1930s marked the apex of national interest in the Colonial Revival style. For those unable to visit Williamsburg, mass-circulation magazines, catalogues, and builders' guides provided access to the Colonial Revival style. Though the influence of the Colonial Revival style continued, the changing tastes and building booms of mass-produced houses after World War II resulted in simplification of the style with less emphasis on historical accuracy.

Though the influences of the Colonial and Classical Revivals effected the design of many property types, including schools, courthouses, and commercial buildings, houses were the primary property types exhibiting this popular style. The defining characteristics of this domestic design are:

accentuated front door, normally with decorative crown (pediment) supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form entry porch; doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights; facade normally shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door (less common with door off-center); windows with double-hung sashes, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes; windows frequently in adjacent pairs (McAlester 1988:321).

### Bungalow

The Bungalow architectural style is the major stylistic influence identified in the survey area. The style was most popular during the period ca. 1890 to ca. 1940. Typical examples of the style are simple, one-story dwellings whose designs emphasize low massing, intersection roofs, and exaggerated eave lines. Fifty-four, or 48.2 per cent, of the structures investigated incorporate elements of this style. Within the project area, the Bungalow style is expressed through projecting eave lines supported by exposed rafters, compressed porch supports integrating exaggerated bases, art glass gable-end windows, and multi-pane window and door treatments of robust, rectangular proportions.

The Bungalow style frequently is associated in the United States with the Arts and Crafts decorative movement, whose designs emphasized simplicity, natural materials, handcrafted ornamentation, and functional floor plans. References to the style often were incorporated in modest dwellings due to the simplicity of the ornamental motifs.

### Mission Style

The Mission Style, popular during the early twentieth century, was a fashionable architectural style that also was adapted easily to modest houses and bungalow building types. The style, which interpreted the architectural designs popular in the far west and southwest during the Spanish Colonial period, is recognizable by its ornamentation and distinctive use of materials. Exterior building planes commonly are finished in stucco while terra cotta barrel tiles often are utilized as a roof cladding. Glazed tile and ornate wrought iron frequently are employed as primary ornamentation. As in the case of the other architectural styles found in the project area, examples of the Mission Style identified in the current investigation are simple interpretations of the style with stylistic references limited to primary elevation ornamentation.

### **Architectural Evaluation**

Built resources documented during the intensive architectural survey were assessed using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Each resource was evaluated individually for

integrity, individual significance, and potential for contributing as elements to potential historic districts or thematic resource classifications. The results of this evaluation are summarized in Table 13.

Archival research and on-site investigation indicated that three primary historic contexts were appropriate for assessing the resources contained in the project area. These contexts are discussed below. In addition, two buildings, 4212 St. Claude Avenue (Block 351), and the Outboard Machine Shop (Coast Guard Complex), required the development of resource-specific historic contexts to facilitate their assessment.

Locational data for buildings were analyzed to identify patterns suggesting the location of potential historic districts. Three areas encompassing listed or potential historic districts were identified. The first area, which encompassed thirty-four buildings, is located within the boundaries of the Bywater Historic District. The second area comprised a high concentration of twentieth century residential structures that was identified in the blocks west of Poland Avenue. Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 are encompassed in this area. The architecture found in these six blocks is related to the pattern of architectural development documented for the Bywater National Register Historic District. These blocks therefore were assessed as a discontinuous addendum to the existing Bywater Historic District. The industrial area in the vicinity of the Inner Harbor Industrial Canal was analyzed as the third potential historic area.

#### Bywater National Register Historic District (1807 - 1935)

Six blocks of the project area fall within the boundaries of the Bywater Historic District, an area listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 23, 1986. These are Blocks 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, and 413. The Bywater National Register Historic District is an urban historic district encompassing 120 blocks; it contains 2,051 buildings. The district is significant under Criterion C of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The area is important architecturally on a local and regional level for the quality and number of buildings constructed during the period 1807 to 1935. Of particular note is the district's collection of intact shotgun buildings, which accounts for 61 per cent of the building stock (State of Louisiana, Division of Historic Preservation 1985:8). Table 14 summarizes the classification and stylistic distribution of buildings within the historic district.

Thirty-four buildings within the Bywater Historic District are included in the current project area. Eight of these 34 buildings were eliminated from consideration during reconnaissance-level field investigation. Twenty-six of these buildings were resurveyed intensively as a result of the current investigation. Five of these 26 structures originally were classified as intrusions in the historic district documentation. Intensive survey confirmed these designations.

Additional historical information acquired for two buildings originally classified as intrusions to the district necessitated their reexamination. These structures, located at 4330 St. Claude Avenue and 4329 N. Rampart Street (Block 350), previously were assigned a construction date ca. 1950 (Toler 1979). Site inspection supplemented by historical research indicate a ca. 1935 construction date for both buildings. The building located at 4330 St. Claude Avenue is a one-story, concrete and brick structure housing a City of New Orleans Police and Fire Station. The building is an example of restrained Modern architectural design. Historic map data supported by city water records suggest a construction date ca. 1935. The building is one of 266 structures identified as intrusions to the district. Although modified through additions to accommodate the fire station and security, the structure retains its overall architectural integrity from the period ca. 1935. The building does not possess individually those qualities of architectural or historical significance necessary to qualify for National Register listing. While the structure does represent a building type associated with the development of the Bywater neighborhood, the Modern architectural style of the building eliminates it from consideration as a contributing element to the district. The nomination

Table 13. Summary of Building Evaluations.

ADDRESS	INTEGRITY						NRHP CRITERIA					SIGNIFICANCE			RECS. FOR INDIVIDUAL NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECS. FOR DISTRICT NRHP ELIGIBILITY
	LOC	DES	SET	MTRLS	WTRSHIP	ASSOC	FEELING	A	B	C	D	LS	RS	MS		
BLOCK 347																
4544 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4558-4560 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
BLOCK 348																
4500-4502 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4504-4506 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
5406 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4510 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4514 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
1416 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4526 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
BLOCK 349																
1036-1041 Poland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
BLOCK 350																
4328 N. Rampart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
4330 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
BLOCK 351																
4200-4202 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4210 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
4212 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4234 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4226 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
4232 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
4234 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD

Table 13. Summary of Building Evaluations, continued

ADDRESS	INTEGRITY							NRHP CRITERIA				SIGNIFICANCE			RECS. FOR INDIVIDUAL NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECS. FOR DISTRICT NRHP ELIGIBILITY
	LOC	DES	SET	MTRLS	WKMSP	ASSOC	FEELING	A	B	C	D	LS	RS	NS		
BLOCK 413																
1113 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4201-4203 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
4218-4221 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4225 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4227 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Intrusion Bywater
4229 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
4231-4233 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N	Bywater NRHD
BLOCK 414																
1117-1119 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1618-1622 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1128-1130 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4317 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4321-4322 St. Claude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4325-4327 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4335-4339 St. Claude	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
BLOCK 416																
4511 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4518-4521 St. Claude	Y	N	N	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1527 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4531 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4538 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N



Table 13. Summary of Building Evaluations, continued

ADDRESS	INTEGRITY							NRHP CRITERIA					SIGNIFICANCE				RECS. FOR INDIVIDUAL NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECS. FOR DISTRICT NRHP ELIGIBILITY
	LOC	DES	SET	MTRL	WKMSP	ASSOC	FEELING	A	B	C	D	LS	RS	MS				
BLOCK 417																		
4583-4585 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
4589 St. Claude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
BLOCK 469																		
4315-4317 Marais	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
4319-4321 Marais	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
1200 Poland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
1204-1208 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
1210 Poland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
BLOCK 581																		
4420-4422 N. Robertson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
4424-4428 N. Robertson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	N
BLOCK 592																		
1401-1403 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1411 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1417-1419 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1421 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1425 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1431-1433 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1441-1443 Lesseps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
4319-4320 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
4314-4316 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1402 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y
1412-1414 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	N	Y

Table 13. Summary of Building Evaluations, continued

ADDRESS	INTEGRITY						NRHP CRITERIA					SIGNIFICANCE			RECS. FOR INDIVIDUAL NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECS. FOR DISTRICT NRHP ELIGIBILITY
	LOC	DES	SET	MTRL	WKMSP	ASSOC	FEELING	A	B	C	D	LS	RS	MS		
1418 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1426 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1428-1430 Poland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
<b>BLOCK 593</b>																
1435-1437 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1439-1441 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1438 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4212-4214 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4216-4218 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
<b>BLOCK 665</b>																
1501-1503 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1505-1507 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1511 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1531 France	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	P	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1533-1535 France	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1505-1507 Lesepps	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1506-1508 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1530-1532 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4208-4211 N. Robertson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4215 N. Robertson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4219 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
<b>BLOCK 666</b>																
1519 Lesepps	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1533-1535 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y

Table 13. Summary of Bundling Evaluations, continued

ADDRESS	INTEGRITY							NRHP CRITERIA				SIGNIFICANCE			RECS. FOR INDIVIDUAL NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECR. FOR DISTRICT NRHP ELIGIBILITY
	LOC	CES	SET	MTRL3	WKM3HP	ASSOC	FEELING	A	B	C	D	LS	RS	NS		
1537-1538 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4320 N. Clalborne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4324 N. Clalborne	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4315 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4219 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4321 N. Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
4307-4308 N. Robertson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1500-1502 Poland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1538 Poland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
BLOCK 668																
1501-1503 Kentucky	Y	Y	N	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1505 Kentucky	Y	Y	N	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	Y	-	X	-	-	N	N
517-519 N. Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
BLOCK 721																
1617-1618 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1623 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1625 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1627-1629 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1633 Lesepps	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
4325-4327 N. Clalborne	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1606 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1608-1610 Poland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1618-1620 Poland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	Y
1632 Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N
1640 Poland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N	N

Table 13. Summary of Building Evaluations, continued

ADDRESS	INTEGRITY							NRHP CRITERIA				SIGNIFICANCE			RECS. FOR INDIVIDUAL NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECS. FOR DISTRICT NRHP ELIGIBILITY
	LOC	DES	SET	MTRL	WKSHP	ASSOC	FEELING	A	B	C	D	LS	RS	NS		
BLOCK 722																
1801-1803 France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Y
1807 France	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Y
1802 Lesepps	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Y
1804-1808 Lesepps	Y	N	Y	N	N		N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N
4218-4221 N. Claiborne	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Y
BLOCK 1085																
2112 Kentucky	Y	N	Y	N	N		N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N
Claiborne Ave. Storehouse	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N/A	Y	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	N
Coast Guard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		N/A	Y	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	N
Flinthole Plant	Y	Y	Y	N	N		N/A	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	N
Galvez Street Wharf	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	X	-	X	-	X	-	Y
Public Belt RR Yards	Y	N	Y	N	N		Y	N	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	N

KEY

Loc = Location  
 Des = Design  
 Set = Setting  
 Mtrls = Materials  
 Wkmshp = Workmanship  
 Assoc = Association  
 LS = Local Significance  
 RS = Regional Significance  
 NS = National Significance

Y = Yes  
 N = No  
 N/A = Not Applicable

Table 14. Building Styles and Types in Existing Districts\*

	Historic District			
	Bywater		Holy Cross	
	#	%	#	%
Style/Period				
Greek Revival	38	2	5	1
Italianate	853	41	225	26
Eastlake	53	3	40	5
Bungalow	339	17	135	17
20th Century Eclectic	146	7	50	6
Plain/Other	356	17	179	19
Intrusions	266	13	233	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>100</b>
Building Type				
Creole Cottage	178	8	25	3
Shotgun	1,249	61	479	57
Camelback	67	3	11	1
Side Hall Plan	121	6	35	4
Bungalow	82	4	45	5
Commercial	215	11	23	3
Other	139	7	239	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>100</b>

\* From National Register Nomination Forms

documentation cites the introduction of the Modern style as marking the end of the district's period of significance (1985:7.4).

The second building, a one-story, poured concrete structure located at 4329 N. Rampart Street, is an intact example of a twentieth century stable designed for an urban context. The building was constructed as a New Orleans Police Department Mounted Police Stables. The utilitarian design is reminiscent of that adopted for warehouse design ca. 1900. Historic map data supported by city water records suggest a ca. 1935 construction date. The building is classified as an intrusion to the Bywater Historic District. The stable serves as a dependency to the adjacent Police Station; it also is outside of the period of architectural significance for the historic district.

Two additional intrusions to the five previously recorded were identified as a result of the current study. These buildings are 4226 St. Claude Avenue and 4232 St. Claude Avenue (Block 351). Both structures have been altered substantially since the preparation of the National Register district documentation, and no longer retain design integrity from the district's period of significance.

Archival investigations indicated that one contributing building to the Bywater Historic District, 4212 St. Claude Avenue, also has a minor association with a person of local significance, William V. Seeber, 1880 - 1954. The building is an example of a ca. 1910 Bungalow style dwelling that has been converted to commercial use. The structure survives intact with minimal alterations to the original exterior building fabric. Of German-born parents and Catholic upbringing, Seeber graduated from Tulane Law School in 1902. He practiced law and became official notary of the city of New Orleans in 1904. In the same year, he was elected to the state legislature, where he became the youngest member then serving. In 1924, he was first elected Judge, Section C, First City Court, a post he occupied until his death in 1954. At the time of his death, which was noted on the front pages of both local newspapers, he resided on Alvar Street in the Third District. Seeber lived at 4212 St. Claude between 1908 and ca. 1942. The N. Claiborne Avenue bridge, constructed between 1953 and 1957, has as its official name the Judge Seeber Bridge. Since the dwelling already is included as a contributing element to the Bywater National Register Historic District, no further designation is recommended.

#### Twentieth Century Residential Development (ca. 1900 - 1940)

A unified concentration of twentieth century residential structures is located west of Poland Avenue fronting Marais, Lesseps, and N. Robertson streets, and France Road that is related architecturally to the Bywater National Register Historic District. Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 are contained in this area; it is composed of examples of shotgun, camelback, and bungalow building types incorporating Bungalow, Eclectic, and Classical and Colonial Revival architectural influences (Figure 32). The uniformity in use, style, materials, and period of construction (ca. 1900 - ca. 1940) establishes visual cohesion in the area, and conveys the sense of time and place necessary for consideration as an addendum to the previously registered Bywater Historic District.

The resources contained within these blocks illustrate the twentieth century evolution of the shotgun building type through the introduction of two design features. The majority of the structures within this classification incorporate an integral porch establishing a formal structural transition between public and private space. In addition, proportional changes to the core volume of the type also are evident. Twentieth century examples demonstrate squat massing and horizontal design emphasis with exaggerated roof lines characteristic of the Bungalow style. This emphasis is in marked contrast to the vertical proportional composition of earlier examples. Similar examples of the building type dating from the twentieth century are represented as contributing elements in both the Bywater and the Holy Cross historic districts; these examples reflect infill construction rather than a single episode of development.

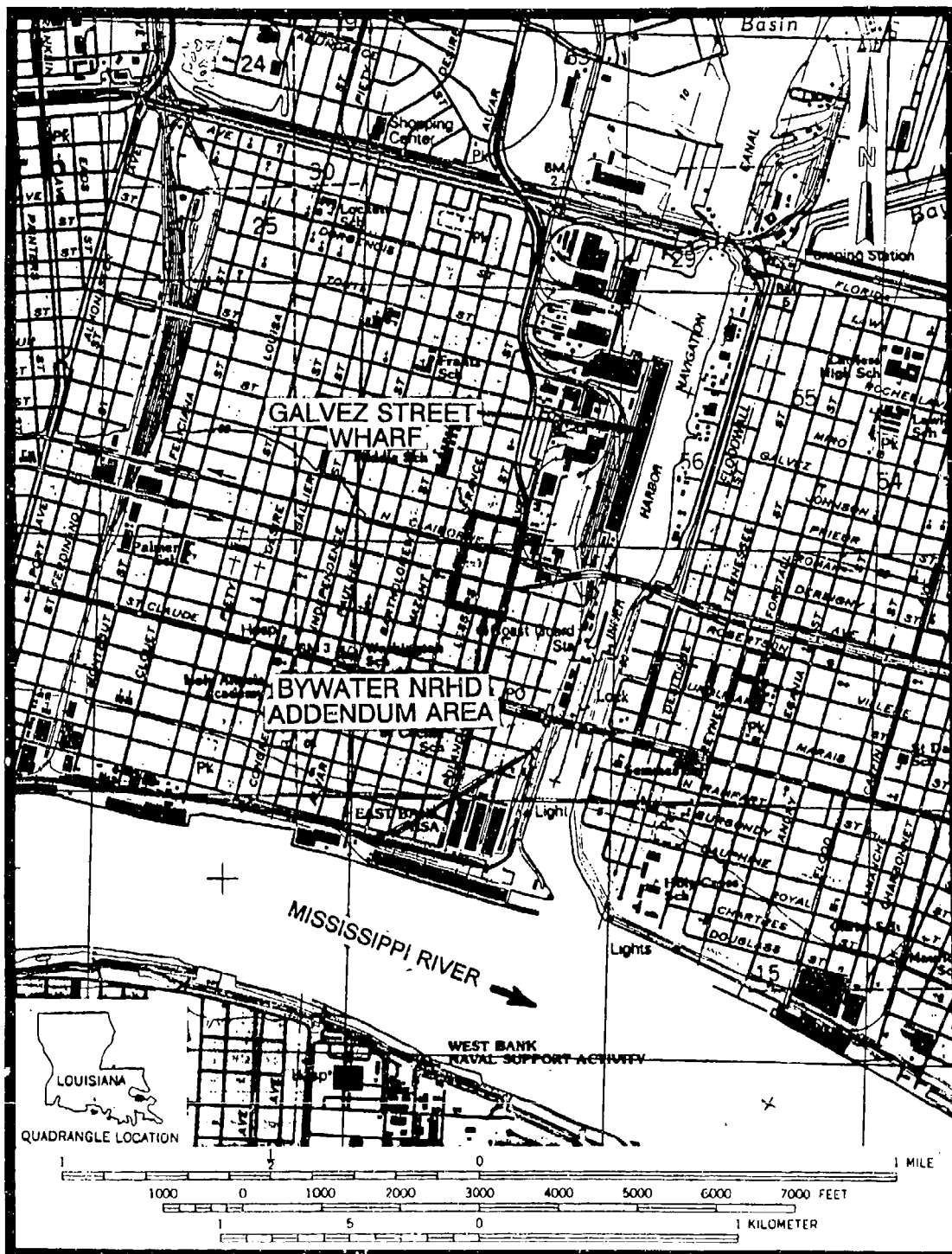


Figure 32. Excerpt from the 1992 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle, New Orleans East, Louisiana, showing the proposed addendum to the Bywater National Register Historic District.

The buildings encompassed in the addendum area are a distinguishable entity that illustrate the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth century residential design and construction necessary to qualify for National Register consideration under Criterion C. The resources located within the addendum area are not elaborate examples of high style design. Rather, the design and construction of the buildings demonstrate the early twentieth century application of popular architectural styles to established local building types within an economically modest architectural program.

The area is related in architectural significance to the Bywater National Register Historic District due to its large concentration of shotgun houses that illustrate the development of the style in New Orleans during the first decades of the twentieth century. The Bywater National Register Historic District is distinguished by the number and diversity of pre-twentieth century shotgun houses that differ from the general Gulf Coast region architectural pattern, which is dominated by twentieth century shotgun houses featuring Bungalow style details. The building stock encompassed in the proposed historic district addendum area represents the local adoption of the dominant pattern during the twentieth century. These examples document the use of the regional Gulf Coast pattern in New Orleans.

The additional architectural survey and formal district boundary delineation necessary for the documentation of the six-block, twentieth century addendum area to the Bywater Historic District were undertaken. This nomination form appears as Appendix V to this report.

#### Industrial Area in the Vicinity of the IHNC (1923 - 1940)

The architectural survey area included industrial development in the vicinity of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. Authorization for the construction of the IHNC was granted to the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1914. The canal, which links Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi River, was opened to traffic on February 6, 1923. The purpose of the facility was to stimulate shipping through New Orleans by shortening the navigable distance between the port and the Gulf of Mexico (Dobney et al. 1987:23). The history of the IHNC and efforts to encourage industrial development in the vicinity of the canal were documented thoroughly in *Evaluation of the National Register Eligibility of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock in Orleans Parish, Louisiana* (Dobney et al. 1987).

As construction of the IHNC progressed, the potential for the canal to serve as a stimulus for local industrial development was recognized by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. Such industrial development was sought to encourage the economic diversification of the Port of New Orleans from a transshipment point to a manufacturing center. The Board of Commissioners actively encouraged this diversification under its mandate from the Louisiana Legislature (Dobney et al. 1987:253).

Consulting Engineer, J. F. Coleman recommended three major categories of improvements to encourage industrial development in the vicinity of the canal. These were (1) lateral canals, (2) incidental construction, and (3) a deep sea canal. Lateral canals were seen as expanding access to the IHNC. Incidental improvements included the construction of roadways, quay walls, piers, basins, sheds, and warehouses, which would reduce the private investment necessary to locate industrial facilities in the vicinity of the IHNC and serve as an incentive to manufacturers. A deep sea canal was proposed to foster industrial development by decreasing the travel time to the Gulf of Mexico (Dobney et al. 1987:254).

The establishment of an industrial area in the vicinity of the IHNC was an event of local and regional economic significance (Dobney et al. 1987:253). The industrial area in the vicinity of the canal developed slowly prior to 1940 and accelerated in the post war years. Reasons cited for slow development of the area include inadequate improvements and high lease prices (Dobney et al. 1987:271).



One of the resources contained within the project area was among the first improvements along the industrial area. The Galvez Street Wharf, designed by the office of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1922 and erected by 1929, was among four facilities established in the industrial area by that date (Dobney et al. 1987:258). Originally known as the Claiborne Avenue Wharf, the facility was the only public dock and the first incidental improvement along the canal (Figure 32).

This monumental, single story facility occupies a site adjacent to the canal at the terminus of Galvez Street. The rectangular, multi-bay industrial structure is supported by a metal frame and rises to a shallow gable roof sheathed in corrugated zinc. Interior bay divisions are defined by narrow tongue-and-groove paneling and accessible by steel overhead doors; natural lighting is provided by skylights. The building is functional in design and survives with its original design intact. Inspection indicates that the exterior walls, now sheathed in corrugated metal panels, originally were clad in vertical boards.

While a functional industrial structure, the warehouse is significant locally for its historical associations with the early development of the Inner Harbor Industrial Canal and the associated industrial area. The building possesses those qualities of local historical significance and integrity for its direct association with efforts by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans to encourage the economic diversification of New Orleans from a transshipment to an industrial area (Criterion A). The National Historic Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Galvez Street Wharf appears as Appendix VI to this report.

Several additional resources within the project area were evaluated within the context of the development of the industrial area in the vicinity of the IHNC. These include the Flintkote Industrial Complex, the Claiborne Street Storehouse, and the Public Belt Railroad Switchyard. These resources have been altered over time through modification, addition, and new construction; they do not retain integrity from the pre-1940 period of significance of the industrial area.

The final structure that was considered in the vicinity of the IHNC is the U.S. Coast Guard Outboard Machine Shop. This two-and-one-half story, six-bay, rectangular building is supported by a concrete slab foundation; it terminates in a shallow gable roof defined by a concrete coping. The masonry building is faced in five course common bond brick and includes Art Deco stylistic references. The building survives intact with minimal alterations. Archival research and on-site investigation do not suggest that the building possesses those qualities of significance necessary for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is related functionally to the service and maintenance complex of the U.S. Coast Guard compound. This complex includes a collection of contemporary industrial buildings constructed in corrugated metal and cinder block. Field investigation did not reveal a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of resources necessary for consideration as a potential historic district.

### **Impact Assessment**

The project area was subdivided into five segments correlating with possible project alternatives, defined as: (1) West Alternative Lock ROW, (2) New St. Claude Bridge ROW (limited), (3) New St. Claude Bridge ROW (expanded), (4) New Claiborne Bridge ROW (limited), and (5) New Claiborne Bridge ROW (expanded). The potential impact of the proposed undertaking on historic properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places was assessed for each segment through the application of the Criterion of Effect found in 36 CFR Part 800 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. For the purposes of this investigation, work proposed for each segment was assumed to require cleared construction sites. Both direct and secondary impacts on historic properties were identified. Potential visual effects on the Bywater National Register Historic District posed by work within the project area were addressed in a separate study and are not included in the current discussions.

### West Alternative Lock ROW

The West Alternative Lock ROW (Figures 2 and 3) encompasses the industrial area adjacent to the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. The proposed right-of-way encompasses a portion of the Bywater National Register Historic District and one potential historic property. The Galvez Street Wharf has been identified as possessing those qualities of significance necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The area encompasses a one-block area (347) located within the boundaries of the Bywater National Register Historic District. This block is located in the vicinity of the St. Claude Avenue Bridge approach. Block 347 is occupied by a metal fabricator; this single industrial complex includes post-1945 development and is classified as an intrusion to the Bywater National Register Historic District. No surviving contributing elements to the Bywater National Register Historic District were identified on the block during the current investigations.

A total of 266 buildings are identified as intrusions to the historic district. This classification accounts for 13 per cent of the 2,051 buildings encompassed within the district boundaries. The elimination of the post-1945 building located at 4242 St. Claude Avenue will reduce the number of intrusions within the district to 265 buildings. The percentage of buildings classified in the category will remain unchanged.

An amended district boundary, drawn to exclude Block 347, is defensible under the existing National Register District Nomination owing to the clear difference in historical period of development and visual differences in the architectural design of intrusive buildings and contributing buildings within the district. Removal of the industrial building located on Block 347 will not alter the characteristics of the historic district that qualify it for National Register listing. The West Alternative Lock Right-of-Way will have no adverse effect on the qualities of significance that qualify the Bywater Historic District for National Register listing.

The Galvez Street Wharf, designed by the office of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1922 and erected by 1929, was among four facilities established in the vicinity of the Inner Harbor Industrial Canal by that date (Dobney et al. 1987:258). Originally known as the Claiborne Avenue Wharf, the facility was the first improvement in the vicinity of the IHNC by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans to foster the economic diversification of the port. The building is significant locally for its historical associations with the early period of development for the IHNC and the conscious development of the associated industrial area. The building possesses those qualities of historical association with a pattern of events necessary to qualify for National Register listing under Criterion A.

The physical destruction of the Galvez Street Wharf will constitute an adverse effect on the historic property. It is anticipated that recordation of the property in accordance with standards of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) would mitigate this finding. This measure would ensure the preservation of a permanent record of the structure in the HAER collection housed at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. We recommend that the appropriate level of recordation would include documentation meeting the technical and substantive standards of HAER Level III documentation. Level III documentation requires graphic recordation of the building through large format archival photography, preparation of proportional floor plans, and compilation of summary descriptive and historical data.

### New St. Claude Bridge ROW (limited)

The proposed new St. Claude Bridge ROW (limited) will affect an area encompassing Blocks 350 and 414 on St. Claude Avenue and Block 469 fronting Poland Avenue (Figure 3). The proposed segment also includes portions of the St. Claude Avenue median between France Road and Poland Avenue. Both Block 350 and the section of St. Claude Avenue between Lesseps Street and France Road are within the

boundaries of the Bywater National Register Historic District. No additional historic properties were identified within the segment studied under the current investigations.

The three buildings included on Block 350 are classified as intrusions to the historic district. A total of 266 buildings are contained in this classification for the Bywater National Register Historic District. These buildings represent 13 per cent of the district's building stock. The significance of the Bywater National Register Historic District is found in the architectural quality and design cohesion represented in its 120 blocks. An amended district boundary, drawn to exclude Block 350, will create a "hole" in an otherwise regular boundary defined by St. Claude Avenue despite the clear differences in historical period and visual quality between the architectural design of intrusive buildings and contributing buildings within the district. The removal of the non-contributing buildings found on Block 350 will have no adverse effect upon contributing elements to the district for National Register listing.

The Bywater National Register Historic District is significant architecturally on a state and local level under Criterion C. The urban design of the 120-block area is identified as a character-defining feature in the National Register district documentation. The undertaking in this project segment will have a direct effect on the streetscape between Blocks 351 and 413 through the removal of the landscaped street median. Using the block as the basic unit that defines the characteristic grid plan, the elimination of the St. Claude Street median will affect two units, or 1 per cent of the design. The overall integrity of the urban design will not be compromised. The elimination of the St. Claude Avenue median will have no adverse effect on those qualities of significance that qualify the district for National Register listing.

#### New St. Claude Bridge ROW (expanded)

The segment identified as the New St. Claude Bridge ROW (expanded) (Figure 3) increases the area covered in the limited project segment by six blocks (348, 349, 351, 413, 415, and, 416). In addition, the area encompassed on Block 469 also is expanded. The resulting segment encompasses five blocks (348, 349, 350, 351, and, 413) or 4 per cent of the 120-block area contained in the Bywater National Register Historic District. This area includes 34 buildings or 2 per cent of the total number of buildings contained in the district. No additional historic resources were identified in the segment.

Ten buildings, or 29 per cent of buildings within the segment, are classified in the district documentation as intrusions. A total of 266 buildings (13 per cent) within the district boundaries are classified in this category. Intrusions within the segment represent 4 per cent of the buildings classified as intrusions to the district.

The remaining 24 buildings represent three stylistic categories: Bungalow, Twentieth Century Eclectic, and Plain or other. Seven buildings, or 23 per cent of the contributing structures in the study segment, are classified as Bungalow style. The Bungalow style is represented by 339 buildings, or 17 per cent of the structures in the district. Examples of the style found in the segment represent 2 per cent of the total examples in the district.

Six buildings, or 19 per cent of the structures in the segment, represent Twentieth Century Eclectic styles. This stylistic classification is represented by 146 examples and constitutes 7 per cent of the buildings in the district. The six examples of the style in the segment represent 4 per cent of the total number of examples in the Bywater National Register Historic District.

Eight structures, or 26 per cent of the buildings in the segment are examples of the Plain or other category. This stylistic classification extends to 356 buildings, or 17 per cent of the structures in the district. Examples in the segment account for 2 per cent of the district total.

Building types represented in the portion of the segment contained within the Bywater National Register Historic District include shotguns, camelbacks, and other categories. Fourteen buildings, or 45 per cent of the structures in the segment, are classified as shotgun building types. This type accounts for 1,249 buildings, or 61 per cent of the structures in the district as a whole. The segment contains 1 per cent of the total number of shotgun buildings in the district. Sixty-seven examples of the camelback building type are represented in the district. This number accounts for 3 per cent of the total building stock. Three examples of the type were identified in the segment. This number represents 10 per cent of the total number of buildings in the segment, and 4 per cent of the total number of the type in the district. A total of 139 buildings, or 7 per cent of the district's structures, fall into the "other" building type category. Fourteen buildings in the segment are included in this category, which encompasses intrusions. This number represents 10 per cent of the total district classification.

The proposed project will have two direct impacts on the Bywater National Register Historic District. The segment encompasses four blocks containing contributing elements to the district; their removal will physically alter part of the historic property and will meet the criteria for an adverse effect [Section 800.9(b)]. In addition, removal of portions of Blocks 351 and 413 will isolate the remaining section of the district located on Marais Street. This segmentation will impact the visual linkage and continuity between this area and the remaining historic district. The segmentation will result in alterations to the property's setting, an attribute contributing to the district's quality of significance [Section 800.9(b)]. Blocks 413 and 470 fronting Marais Street would be affected adversely by this proposed action.

It is anticipated that recordation of Blocks 348, 349, 351, 413, and 470 in accordance with standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) would mitigate this finding. This measure would ensure the preservation of a permanent record of the structure in the HABS collection housed at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The anticipated level of recordation would include documentation meeting the technical and substantive standards of HABS Level III documentation. Level III documentation requires graphic recordation of the building through large format archival photography of building and context, preparation of proportional floor plans and summary descriptions, and compilation of historical data.

#### New Claiborne Bridge ROW (limited)

The area encompassed by this segment includes Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 667, 720, and 721 (Figure 2). A unified concentration of early twentieth century residential structures is located west of Poland Avenue fronting Lesseps Street, N. Robertson Street, and France Road. Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 of the area are composed of examples of shotgun, camelback, and bungalow building forms incorporating Bungalow, Eclectic, and Colonial and Classical Revival architectural influences. The uniformity in use, style, materials, and period of construction (ca. 1900 to ca. 1940) establishes visual cohesion in the area and conveys a sense of time and place necessary for consideration as an historic district.

The resources contained within these blocks document the twentieth century evolution of the shotgun building type through the introduction of two design features. The majority of the structures within this classification incorporate an integral porch establishing a formal structural transition between public and private space. In addition, proportional changes to the core volume of the type also are evident. Twentieth century examples demonstrate squat massing and horizontal design emphasis with exaggerated roof lines characteristic of the Bungalow style. This emphasis is in marked contrast to the vertical proportional composition of earlier examples. The resources within the blocks identified possess sufficient architectural evidence to support inclusion of the area as an addendum to the Bywater National Register Historic District under Criterion C. No other potential historic properties within the segment were identified as part of these investigations.

The work within the segment will require the removal of full and partial blocks west of Poland Avenue. Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 contain contributing elements to a potential historic district; their removal will physically alter part of the potential historic property and will meet the criteria for an adverse effect [Section 800.9(b)].

It is anticipated that recordation of Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 in accordance with standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) would mitigate this finding. This measure would ensure the preservation of a permanent record of the structures in the HABS collection housed at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The anticipated level of recordation would include documentation meeting the technical and substantive standards of HABS Level III documentation. Level III documentation requires graphic recordation of the building and streetscapes through large format archival photography, preparation of proportional floor plans, and compilation of summary descriptive and historical data.

#### New Clalborne Bridge ROW (expanded)

The proposed expanded ROW for the New Clalborne Bridge expands the segment through the addition of Blocks 591, 668, and 720 (Figure 2). The area encompasses Blocks 593, 665, 666, 722, and 721. No potential historic properties were identified east of Poland Avenue. The twentieth century resources discussed above also are represented in the expanded segment.

#### **Summary and Conclusions**

This summary presents the results of architectural identification, evaluation, and assessment of buildings located within the Bywater project area. This project also includes numerous buildings included in the Bywater National Register Historic District. The objectives of the architectural study were addressed through a combination of archival research, field investigations, data analysis, and report preparation.

Field investigations incorporated two levels of architectural survey. A comprehensive reconnaissance survey assessed the integrity and period of construction for each building within the project area. A total of 173 buildings, complexes, and structures were examined. Intensive architectural survey was undertaken for 112 buildings, complexes, and structures that were constructed before 1945 and that retain their architectural integrity from the pre-1945 period.

Four major building types were identified in the project area. These types are shotguns, camelbacks, bungalows, and pyramidal cottages. Over sixty-two per cent of the 112 buildings included in the intensive survey were identified as shotgun building types. Nearly nine per cent of the buildings inventoried, excluding dependencies, were identified as camelback building types. Eight examples, or 7.1 per cent, of the buildings investigated on an intensive level were classified as bungalow building types. The Bungalow architectural style is the major stylistic influence found in the area. Fifty-four, or 48.2 per cent, of the structures investigated incorporate elements of this style.

Archival and field data were analyzed in accordance with the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). Buildings were assessed individually and collectively using these criteria. Six blocks in the project area (Blocks 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, and 413) are contained within the boundaries of the Bywater National Register Historic District, an area listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 23, 1986. Blocks 347 and 350 were identified as intrusions to the historic district. An amended district boundary, drawn to exclude Blocks 347, is defensive under the existing National Register District Nomination owing to the clear difference in historical period of development and visual differences between the architectural design of the non-contributing building on the block and contributing buildings within the remaining district.

A unified concentration of twentieth century residential structures was identified west of Poland Avenue fronting Lesseps Street, N. Robertson Street, and France Road. The area is composed of examples of shotgun, camelback, and bungalow building forms incorporating Bungalow, Eclectic, and Classical Revival architectural influences. The uniformity in use, style, materials, and period of construction (ca. 1900 to ca. 1940) establishes visual cohesion in the area and conveys a sense of time and place necessary for consideration as an historic district under Criterion C. This six-block area is proposed as an addendum to the existing Bywater National Register Historic District.

One of the structures contained within the project area was among the first improvements constructed on the industrial area in the vicinity of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. The Galvez Street Wharf, designed by the office of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1922 and erected by 1929, was among four facilities established in the industrial area in vicinity of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal by that date (Dobney et al. 1987:258). Originally known as the Claiborne Avenue Wharf, the facility was the only public dock along the canal during its first period of development.

The establishment of an industrial area was an event of local economic significance. The creation of the industrial area facilitated diversification of the port of New Orleans from a trans-shipment point to a manufacturing center (Dobney et al. 1987:253). The Galvez Street Wharf is significant locally for its historical associations with the early development of the IHNC and the associated industrial area. The building possesses those qualities of historical association with a pattern of events necessary to qualify for National Register listing under Criterion A.

An impact assessment was undertaken for each of the five proposed project segments applying the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Criteria of Effect [Section 800.9 (a-d)]. These areas are defined as: (1) West Alternative Lock ROW, (2) New St. Claude Bridge ROW (limited), (3) New St. Claude Bridge ROW (expanded), (4) New Claiborne Bridge ROW (limited), and (5) New Claiborne Bridge ROW (expanded).

Adoption of the West Alternative Lock ROW will require the physical destruction of the Galvez Street Wharf, which will constitute an adverse effect upon the historic property. The proposed New Claude Bridge ROW (limited) will have no adverse effect upon historic properties.

Adoption of the New St. Claude Bridge (expanded) will have two direct impacts on the Bywater National Register Historic District. The project segment encompasses four blocks containing contributing elements to the district; their removal will physically alter part of the historic property and will meet the criteria of adverse effect (Section 800.9(b)). In addition, removal of portions of Blocks 351 and 413 will isolate the remaining section of the district located on Marais Street. This segmentation will impact the visual linkage and the continuity between this area and the remaining historic district. The segmentation will result in alterations to the property's setting, an attribute contributing to the district's quality of significance [Section 800.9(b)]. Blocks 413 and 470 fronting Marais Street would be impacted by this proposed action. Adoption of the New Claiborne Bridge ROW (limited) and the New Claiborne Bridge ROW (expanded) will affect the potential twentieth century historic district identified west of Poland Avenue. It is anticipated that architectural recordation of the impacted structures in accordance with the documentation standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) would serve to mitigate project effects.

## CHAPTER IX

### ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

Before any property can be evaluated for potential inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, its temporal and geographical context must be established. The Bywater project area, as well as New Orleans and most of southeastern Louisiana, falls within Management Unit V of *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983). Within this context, certain thematic topics have been established to guide the formulation of research questions directed at establishing a property's local and regional significance. A number of research questions have been formulated in Chapter VII with these topics in mind; suggested topics fall under the themes Plantation Archaeology, Ethnic Enclaves, and Euro-American Influence on the Landscape. The present chapter provides recommendations for assessing properties that have the potential to yield significant information regarding the cultural and historical development of the Bywater project area. For management purposes, the chapter is organized by construction segment (Figures 2 and 3).

#### West Alternative Lock ROW

From an archeological standpoint, the West Alternative Lock ROW, situated along the western side of the IHNC (Figures 2 and 3) is largely industrial wasteland. The probability of encountering intact subsurface historic resources is minimal. Architecturally, however, the Galvez Street Wharf has been evaluated as possessing the qualities of significance as defined by National Register of Historic Places criteria, and a nomination form has been prepared for the wharf (Appendix VI). HAER Level III documentation is recommended for this structure.

Archeological interest in the West Alternative Lock ROW is focused much further south, near the Mississippi River. Historically, this was the location of two of the earliest, and most significant, properties in the entire project area: the Manuel Andry Plantation and the Ursuline Convent. Both complexes were discussed extensively in previous chapters. Portions of both complexes fall within the boundaries of the F. Edward Hebert Defense Center, beneath a parking lot at the rear of their facility. Assuming that the parking lot was built on fill, and that the builders of the IHNC and the adjacent New Orleans Public Belt Railroad had no interest in removing every vestige of these structures, it is probable that subsurface features such as foundations, wells, and privies, could still survive beneath the parking lot. In the event that the area is scheduled for construction, it is recommended that the area presently encompassed by the parking lot be examined with a series of backhoe trenches and inspected for evidence of historic features. Five backhoe trenches are recommended to identify archeological resources in Block 37 and the southern quarter of Block 126 that are associated with the Manuel Andry Plantation, while an additional five backhoe trenches are recommended to locate archeological deposits in Blocks 38, 39, and 125 from the Ursuline Convent. Archeological features identified within these trenches should be recorded, and a limited number of 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units should be excavated within the trenches to provide the data necessary to evaluate the identified resources.

Finally, archeological testing is recommended on the Zimmer property situated in Block 417, Lots 3 - 6, which faces St. Claude Avenue near the IHNC. This property served as a farm as early as the late nineteenth century. The Zimmer family, who were truck farmers, occupied the block during the period covered by the 1900 and 1910 censuses; according to the 1938 city directory, they still lived on the property that year. This German family was the only family in the Bywater project area who occupied the same parcel from at least 1900 until at least the late 1930s. Several of the early twentieth century farm structures have survived, and archeological deposits surrounding the habitation area apparently possess good

archeological integrity. Excavations around the Zimmer family complex could produce data concerning both development of truck farming in the Bywater project area, along with a study of German ethnicity. If this property is impacted by proposed construction, an archeological testing strategy is recommended, which includes intensive systematic shovel testing at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals of the open portions of the lots surrounding the surviving structures. This should be followed by the excavation of test units in exhibiting high artifact concentration areas and at anticipated archeological features, as identified from historic maps. Filled features such as privies, at least one of which should be present, should be excavated in their entirety to provide data useful for analysis of the property, and for addressing relevant research questions. Finally, intensive historical research should accompany excavations to learn more about the property and the Zimmer family.

#### **New St. Claude Bridge ROW (limited)**

The proposed St. Claude Avenue Bridge ROW (limited) will affect an area encompassing Blocks 350 and 414 on St. Claude Avenue and Block 469 fronting Poland Avenue (Figure 3). Both Block 350 and a section of St. Claude Avenue between Lesseps Street and France Road are within the boundaries of the Bywater National Historic District.

From an archeological perspective, Block 350 represents one of the more significant blocks in the project area for understanding the early transportation network that furnished the stimulus for postbellum development of the area. From 1861 until ca. 1949, Block 350 served as a transportation hub, beginning with horse-drawn streetcars and continuing through the Golden Age of New Orleans streetcars. Numerous subsurface features associated with the operation of the streetcar yard, including at least four wells, may still be preserved. Since the lot presently is characterized largely by open ground, testing would be a relatively simple procedure. Precise locations of anticipated historic features should be plotted on a project map of the block. Closely spaced systematic shovel tests, recommended at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals, should be excavated across the block. Several 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) or 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) units should be excavated within the block, with their placement based on the results of the systematic shovel testing and the anticipated locations of remains depicted on the historic maps. Identified wells should be exposed, recorded, and excavated, while any identified privies should be sampled or excavated. These excavations should provide the data necessary to evaluate the integrity and research potential of the archeological resources located within Block 350.

Block 414 along St. Claude Avenue also contained residences dating from at least as early as 1870. Unfortunately, this area has suffered considerably from twentieth century commercial construction. Only Lot F of this block remains substantially unaffected by this construction. Ethnic data suggest a strong German presence on this lot from at least as early as 1900. Sampling of Lot F is recommended to assess its potential to yield information concerning artifact patterning relating to German ethnicity. Systematic shovel testing at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals should be conducted across the open portions of the lot. In addition, limited excavation of 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) or 1 x 2 m (3.3 x 6.6 ft) units is recommended in areas that contain substantive artifact concentrations, identified archeological features, or anticipated features such as privies based on the historic maps. Sampling or excavation of sealed features such as privies or pits is recommended to determine their archeological potential.

#### **New St. Claude Avenue Bridge ROW (expanded)**

The proposed St. Claude Avenue Bridge ROW (expanded) incorporates all of the limited ROW blocks and lots, as well as portions of Blocks 348, 349, 351, 413, 415, 416, and an expanded portion of Block 469 (Figure 3). With the exception of Blocks 415, 416, and 469, these blocks fall within the present boundaries of the Bywater National Historic District. HABS Level III documentation is recommended for



standing structures in Blocks 348, 349, 351, and 413. HABS documentation also is recommended for Block 470. While located outside of the proposed project boundaries, the visual impact of the proposed construction on Block 470 would be considerable.

Residential and business development in Blocks 348, 349, and 351 generally occurs after 1910. None of the structures constructed after that date appears to have the potential to add significantly to our understanding of the cultural development of the area. The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates the presence of a farm in Block 351, Lots 1-4. Systematic shovel testing at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals within the open portions of these lots is recommended to test for the possible presence of artifacts and features relating to this farm complex. In addition, the limited excavation of test units is recommended to provide information about artifact concentrations and features identified during the shovel testing, and to assess the archeological integrity and resource potential of the resources.

The portion of Block 413 located along St. Claude Avenue was one of the first areas settled after the introduction of the streetcar to the Bywater project area. Unfortunately, modern domestic construction probably damaged the archeological integrity of the block. Mechanical stripping is recommended in Lot Z through a portion of the asphalt parking area that presently covers the lot to ascertain whether or not substantive archeological deposits remain that could provide information about the early twentieth century French occupation of Lot Z. Four areas of the parking lot, each measuring approximately 4 m (16.4 ft) square, should be removed mechanically to expose historic soil deposits and possibly archeological features. Placement of these areas should be based on the locations of structures on the available historic maps. Shovel tests spaced at 2 m (6.6 ft) intervals should be placed within each exposed area to provide information about historic soil deposits and to locate features. In addition, a total of four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units should be placed within the lot to provide information necessary to evaluate the archeological integrity and research potential of Lot Z.

Block 415 has the potential to be one of the more interesting blocks in the project area. A fragment of the 1867 Fillé map of New Orleans illustrates the front elevation of a magnificent Italianate portico described as the Irwin Market (Figure 13). Historic research has failed thus far to provide any further illumination concerning the existence of this purported market or its role in the local economy. The area presently lies beneath the parking lot of the U.S. Post Office. Since this site has the potential to address key issues concerning the function of rural markets in the plantation economy, physical remains could potentially be a significant archeological discovery. As discussed in Chapter VII, limited mechanical testing in the parking lot is recommended to examine the area for historic features relating to the market. This testing would include the mechanical excavation of four 4 x 4 m (13.1 x 13.1 ft) windows into the parking lot located in the eastern half of Block 415, at the purported location of Irwin Market. Intensive shovel testing at 2 m (6.6 ft) intervals should be conducted within each of these four areas. Exposed archeological features should be recorded, and a total of four 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) units should be excavated within these areas.

An historic farm, which includes a residence and dairy, is recorded on the 1877 Braun Atlas in Lots 1 and 2 of Block 415. Since these two lots currently underlie the concrete parking lot for the U.S. Post Office, testing for the farm remains would require the judicious mechanical removal of a portion of the parking lot. A similar survey regimen should be undertaken in this farm area such as that recommended for the eastern portion of Block 415, at the reported Irwin Market. This testing would include the mechanical excavation of four areas in the parking lot, with the locations of these test areas based on the anticipated locations of structures as depicted in the Braun Atlas. Following removal of the concrete and underlying modern fill, survey should include intensive shovel testing in those four locations, feature recordation, and limited unit excavation.

Block 416 was the site of a dairy and truck farm from at least 1900 until it was subdivided in 1910. Because of its potential to address questions concerning Euro-American influence on the landscape, as well

as late nineteenth and early twentieth century development of dairy and truck farming in the Bywater project area (Chapter VII), Lots 1 (East) and 3 (West) are recommended for archeological investigations.

Historical research suggests that Block 469 contains the remains of an unidentified structure in Lot 26 that may date from before 1877. While not confirmed, its historic location indicates that it may have been a farm. Lots 1, 2-A, and 3-B contained a truck farm in 1900; the area was supplanted by residences in 1910. Throughout this period, the area continued to have a predominantly German influence. Because these lots have remained relatively undisturbed since the early twentieth century, additional testing is recommended to assess both the agricultural component as well as the ethnic component of these four adjacent lots. Testing in the selected lots of Blocks 416 and 469 should consist of the systematic shovel testing of open portions of the lots at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals to identify features and artifact concentrations. Test units should be excavated within these lots to ascertain archeological integrity and research potential; unit placement should be based on the results of the intensive shovel testing and the identification of postbellum and early twentieth century structure locations based on the available historic maps.

#### **New Claiborne Avenue Bridge (limited and expanded)**

This area lies both north and south of N. Claiborne Avenue and N. Robertson Street, towards the northern end of the Bywater project area (Figure 2). Architecturally, the area west of Poland Avenue encompassing Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 represents a unified concentration of twentieth century residential structures whose uniformity in use, style, material, and period of construction make it eligible for consideration as an historic district. It is recommended that these six blocks be incorporated as an addendum to the Bywater National Register Historic District; a copy of the nomination form for this recommended addendum is provided in Appendix V. If these blocks are impacted by planned construction activity, then it is recommended that recordation of Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 in accordance with the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) will mitigate damages. As mentioned in Chapter VIII, the anticipated level of recordation would include documentation meeting the technical and substantive standards of HABS Level III documentation.

There is little to interest archeologists in the project area north of Urquhart Street. Block 665, Lot 13, was the site of a farm at the turn of the twentieth century. By the 1930s, the lot was open and remained so until the 1970s. A modern building, however, has been erected on the lot, probably impacting considerably or destroying any early twentieth century archeological deposits that were associated with the farm. Because of this modern disturbance, no archeological testing is recommended within Lot 13. In addition, none of the other areas located north of Urquhart Street appear to retain archeological integrity nor have the potential to address any of the research questions discussed in Chapter VII. No archeological testing is recommended in that area.

#### **Summary**

The Bywater project area extends along the western side of the IHNC, from the Mississippi River northward to the northern end of the Galvez Street Wharf (Figures 1, 2, and 3). Its antebellum development revolved around the Andry Plantation and the Ursuline Convent, both located near the Mississippi River. By the early postbellum period, the land was subdivided into city blocks. The terminus of the Dauphine streetcar line, at the Poland Street Yard was situated within Block 350. Other than a few residences along St. Claude Avenue, however, other postbellum development consisted of scattered truck farms and dairies. By the early twentieth century, however, a complete rearrangement of project area settlement was underway. A combination of early twentieth century factors, including introduction of city water and sewerage services into the project area, and widespread ownership of automobiles, resulted in the subdivision of former truck farms and dairies into residential lots. In addition, the 1918 - 1923 construction of the IHNC and the

adjacent rail system prompted industrial development along the northern and eastern portions of the project area, and increased the required labor base. By the mid-1930s, nearly all of the former project area farms were either subdivided into residential lots, destroyed by marine and railroad construction, or used by industry. With notable exceptions, such as razing of the Poland Street Yard (Block 350), the project area structural development has remained largely intact from the late 1930s.

Based on the known historic development of the project area, a series of archeological research topics were developed to enhance evaluation of the archeological potential of project area blocks and lots. These research topics, which are discussed in Chapter VII, include: (1) The Developing Urban Landscape; (2) Ethnicity; (3) The Practice of Farming in the Project Area; and (4) The Second Ursuline Convent. Archeological testing was recommended at the Andry Plantation and the Ursuline Convent, as well as portions of Blocks 350, 351, 413 - 417, and 469 to address developed research questions concerning development of the Bywater project area (Table 10; Figure 29). In general, the remainder of the project area either exhibits predominantly post-1910s development, or has been damaged extensively by modern development. Those areas are not anticipated to contain important archeological deposits.

Architecturally, the project area contained 113 historic standing structures, excluding small dependencies, that exhibited moderate to good integrity. Standing structure forms were completed for all of these structures, all were photographed, and a series of management recommendations were made. The Galvez Street Wharf was evaluated as possessing the qualities of significance; HAER Level III documentation of the structure was recommended, and a National Register of Historic Places nomination form was prepared (Appendix VI). HABS Level III documentation of project area historic standing structures located within Blocks 348, 349, 351, and 413 also was recommended; this included Judge Seeber's house, situated in Block 351. Similar documentation was suggested for Block 470, a portion of the Bywater National Historic District, because of visual impacts to the block which could result from possible construction of the proposed expanded St. Claude Avenue Bridge ROW. Finally, many of the historic standing structures situated in the blocks adjacent to N. Claiborne Avenue and N. Robertson Street west of Poland Avenue possess good architectural integrity, and uniformity in use, style, material, and period of construction. While the individual structures are not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, these structures, situated in Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722, are assessed as possessing the qualities of significance and should be made an addendum to the existing Bywater National Register Historic District; a copy of the addendum nomination form is included in Appendix V. HABS Level III documentation of the contributing elements within these blocks is recommended if they are impacted by planned construction activity.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **SCOPE OF SERVICES**

**SCOPE OF SERVICES**

Architectural and Archeological Investigations  
in and adjacent to the  
Bywater Historic District, New Orleans

**1. Introduction.** The purpose of this delivery order is to perform architectural assessments and develop an archeological research design for the study area. The study area consists of several city blocks and portions of blocks in and near the Bywater Historic District, a National Register property. The study area is defined as those areas on the western side of the IHNC which are in the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO New Lock.

The architectural component of this delivery order involves the professional evaluation of all standing structures within the defined study area. These buildings will be individually evaluated, but will also be placed in the context of the Bywater Historic District and the area in general.

The archeological component of the study is limited to historic maps and records research, as well as review of site formation and destruction processes occurring in the study area. The main objectives of the research are to predict the nature and research potential of the archeological deposits expected to exist in the study area and develop a research design for subsequent archeological testing.

**2. Background Information.** This effort supplements several previous cultural resource studies of the proposed MR-GO New Lock. These include:

- a. Frederick Dobney, et. al. Evaluation of the National Register Eligibility of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock in Orleans Parish, Louisiana. New Orleans, Louisiana, 1987.
- b. Jerry C. Toler. Architectural Survey and Evaluation of the Mississippi River - Gulf Outlet Shiplock Project in the Vicinity of the Industrial Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1979.
- c. Herschel A. Franks, et. al. A Research Design for Archeological Investigations and Architectural Evaluations Within the Proposed Upper Site, New Lock and Connecting Channels, Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1990.



- d. Archeological Survey and Testing in the Holy Cross Historic District, New Orleans, in progress by Earth Search, Inc. Draft report due in June 1991.

Particularly important to this project is the report cited in 2.c. above. Additional background information for this study is provided in the following reports:

- e. National Register nomination form for Bywater Historic District, including type and style maps. 1985.
- f. R. Christopher Goodwin, et al. Archeological Monitoring Plan for Four Floodwall Projects in the City of New Orleans, 1985.
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- h. R. Christopher Goodwin, et al. New Orleans is Looking Forward to its Past: An Archeological Survey and Plan for Sections of New Orleans, 1988.

**3. Study Area.** The study area consists of all potential impact areas on the west (upriver) side of the existing Inner Harbor Navigation Canal. The study area consists of several segments as listed below and shown on the attached compilation of the 1983 Sanborn map:

- a. West alternative lock right-of-way
- b. New St. Claude Bridge Loops and Approaches
  - (1) Limited right-of-way
  - (2) Expanded right-of-way
- c. New Claiborne Ave. Bridge Loops and Approaches
  - (1) Limited right-of-way
  - (2) Expanded right-of-way

The existing IHNC Lock and facilities, and the existing St. Claude and Claiborne Bridges are excluded from this study.

**4. Government Provided Information.** Within two weeks of award of this delivery order, the NOD will provide to the contractor, in hard copy and Intergraph file format, a base map of the entire study area. The contractor shall utilize this map file as his base map for all work conducted under this delivery order. The NOD will provide design guidance (see section 5.A. below) to

ensure the compatibility of NOD and contractor produced Intergraph files.

**5. Study Requirements.** The study will be conducted utilizing current professional standards and guidelines including, but not limited to:

- a. the National Park Service's draft standards entitled, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," dated June 1, 1982;
- b. the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation as published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983;
- c. Louisiana's Comprehensive Archeological Plan dated October 1, 1983;
- d. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800 entitled, "Protection of Historic Properties."

The study will be conducted in three phases: Historic Research, Architectural Evaluations, and Data Analysis and Report Preparation.

A. Phase 1. Historic Research. The first phase of this project will consist of literature review and historical research to develop the historic context of the study area. The context of the study area has been, to a large extent, previously defined by the studies cited in Section 2. above. Using the NOD provided base map, the Contractor shall also digitize various historic maps useful for predicting the locations of historic features. At a minimum, these maps will include all available Sanborn maps.

The use of an Intergraph CAD system for this effort is recommended but not required. What is required, however, is perfect compatibility with the NOD Intergraph system. The NOD provided base map will be in .dgn format and we require all Contractor furnished maps/overlays to be delivered in .dgn or .ligds format. In order to ensure compatibility, the Contractor CAD technician shall consult with the COR at the initiation of his work for further design guidance. Upon complete digitization of the first historic map, the Contractor shall submit the drawing and design files in .dgn format to the COR for his review and approval. Once approved, the Contractor shall proceed with the mapping effort.

B. Phase 2. Architectural Evaluations. Concurrent with phase 1, the Contractor shall perform architectural evaluations of all standing structures located in the designated study areas. Some of the buildings were previously evaluated by Toler (see section 2.b.

above) and some are included in the surveys performed for the Bywater National Register documentation. These previous surveys will be consulted and the structures reevaluated.

All standing structures located in the study area will be identified by address and function, and will be dated and described in standard terminology of formal and/or vernacular architecture, as appropriate. Each structure will be recorded on Louisiana state standing structure forms accompanied by clear black and white photographs. Two copies of each form will be provided with the draft reports.

Many buildings in the designated study areas are of modern construction and obviously not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. For these structures, only one photograph and a brief description are required.

C. Phase 3. Data Analyses and Report Preparation. The analyses will be fully documented. Methodologies and assumptions employed will be explained and justified. Inferential statements and conclusions will be supported by statistics where possible.

The architectural evaluations will provide a complete inventory of all standing structures located in the study area. Each standing structure will be individually evaluated against the National Register criteria within the framework provided by the historic context developed for the study area. Each will be classified as either eligible or not eligible for inclusion. For those structures located within the Bywater Historic District, their historical significance will also be assessed within the context of the district. All assessments of significance will be fully justified.

The historical research, computerized historic map overlays, and review of site destruction processes will be used to develop an archeological research design for the study area. The research design will include a prediction of the nature and significance of archeological resources expected to exist. The research design will specifically include:

- (1) a detailed narrative and graphic presentation of the archeological expectations for the study area. Hypothesized archeological features and concentrations will be developed from the digitization of historic maps. This information will then be overlaid with the various disturbance factors to produce a map of archeological expectations;

- (2) a list of proposed research questions for archeological investigation in the study areas. The proposed questions will be drawn from the Louisiana Comprehensive Archeological Plan referenced above, previous archeology projects in New Orleans, the professional literature, and the historic context. The questions will be stated in the form of hypotheses, and will specify the

data and techniques which will allow empirical testing of the hypotheses; and

(3) a proposed field methodology for testing the archeological significance of the study areas, e.g. its ability to address the stated research objectives. The proposed methodology will be detailed and graphically presented. The methodology will be limited to the minimum necessary to assess the National Register eligibility of the deposits and define the extent of data recovery excavations, if required.

For purposes of impact assessment, the architectural evaluations and archeological research design will be subdivided into the various study area segments described in section 3. above. The architectural and archeological impacts of the West alternative right-of-way will be discussed separately. Likewise, the impacts of each new bridge will be evaluated discretely. In addition, the impacts of each bridge will be further subdivided into the limited and expanded right-of-way delineations.

The loss of architectural resources located within the Bywater historic district will be assessed in terms of its impact on the Bywater district as a whole. For example, the contractor will examine the percentage loss of various building types and styles existing in the entire district, how many significant structures would be lost, how many contributing elements and how many intrusions. In order to adequately address the significance of the loss resulting from the project, the contractor will evaluate the Bywater National Register nomination form and supporting studies.

This delivery order does not include assessment of aesthetic or visual impacts resulting from the new St. Claude Bridge on the Bywater National Register district. This was previously accomplished during the study referenced in 2.c. above.

**6. Reports.** Eight copies of the draft report integrating all phases of this investigation will be submitted to the COR for review and comment within 14 weeks after delivery order award. Accompanying the draft reports will be computer diskettes containing all the contractor generated Intergraph graphic and design files. A list and brief description of the files on the diskettes will also be provided.

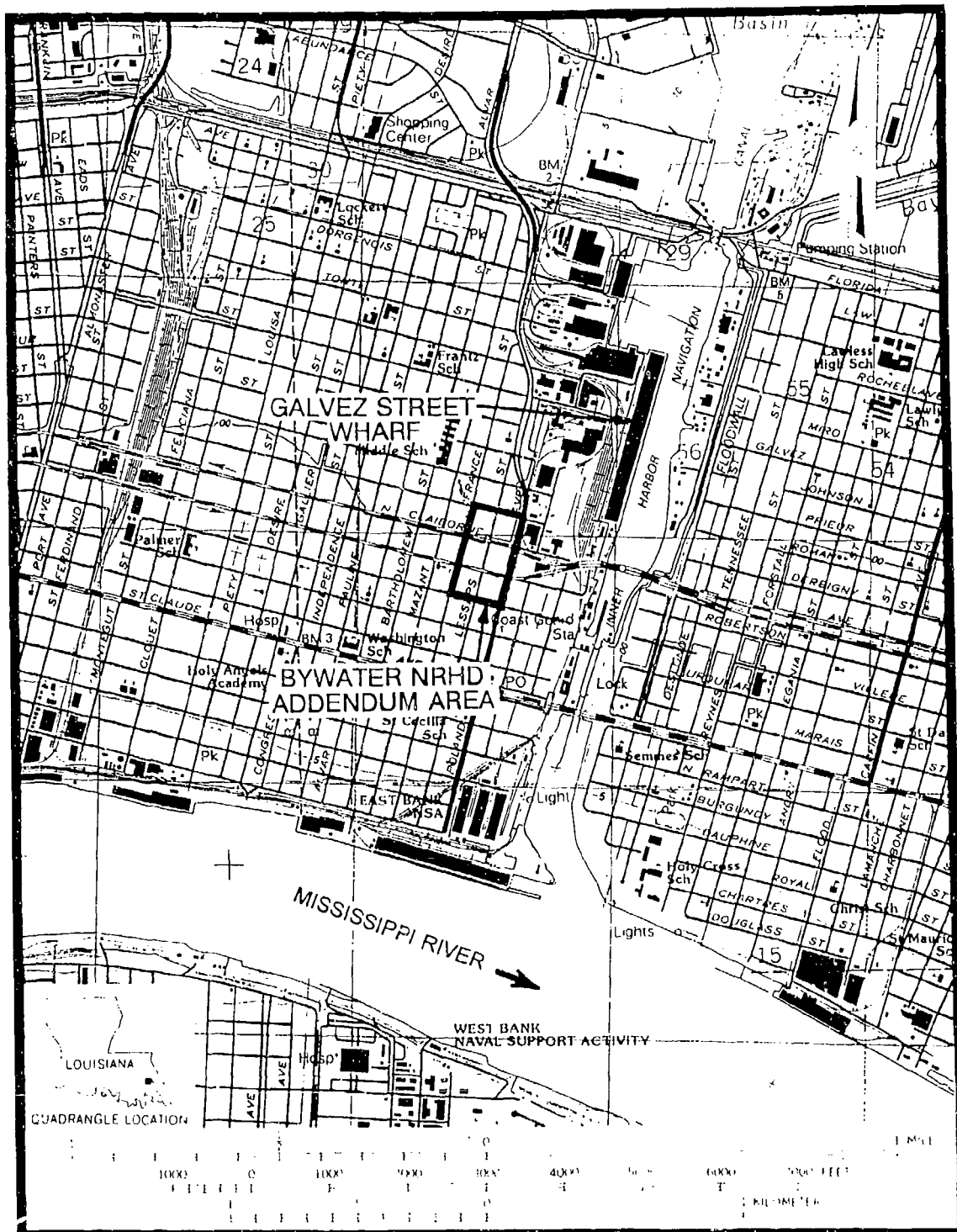
The written report shall follow the format set forth in MIL-STD-847A with the following exceptions: (1) separate, soft, durable, wrap-around covers will be used instead of self covers; (2) page size shall be 8-1/2 x 11 inches with 1-inch margins; (3) the reference format of American Antiquity will be used; (4) page numbering with Arabic numerals will begin with the first page of chapter 1 of the report. Spelling shall be in accordance with the U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual dated January 1973.

The COR will provide all review comments to the Contractor within 8 weeks after receipt of the draft reports (22 weeks after work item award). Upon receipt of the review comments on the draft report, the Contractor shall incorporate or resolve all comments and submit one preliminary copy of the final report to the COR within 4 weeks (26 weeks after work item award). Upon approval of the preliminary final report by the COR, the Contractor will submit 30 copies and one reproducible master copy of the final report to the COR within 29 weeks after work item award. The Contractor will also provide computer disk(s) of the text of the final report in Microsoft Word or other approved format.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY**

on file at the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism  
Office of Cultural Development  
Division of Historic Preservation  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana



Excerpt from the 1992 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle, New Orleans East, Louisiana, showing the proposed addendum to the Bywater National Register Historic District.

**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL ☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ INSTITUTIONAL ☐

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED ☐ ROW ☐ OF ☐ Connected complex

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR ☒ SQUARE ☐ ELL ☐ OTHER ☐

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ Several units

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

☒ BRICK  
☒ WOOD FRAME  
☐ BRICK & POSTS  
☐ METAL  
☐ CONCRETE  
☐ OTHER

WALL FINISH:

☒ BRICK VENEER  
☐ EXPOSED BRICK  
☒ STUCCO  
☒ WOOD SIDING  
☐ ASBESTOS SIDING  
☒ OTHER metal panels

ROOF SHAPE: HIP ☐ GABLE ☐ SHED ☐ FLAT ☒ OTHER ☐

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES ☐ BALCONY ☐ GALLERY ☐ STOOP ☐ N/A  
 DORMERS ☐ BRACKETS ☐ WOOD ORNAMENT ☐  
 IRON FENCE ☐ OTHER ☐

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: N/A

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE ☐ KITCHEN ☐ SHED ☐ OTHER N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE ☐ ADDITION ☐ COLUMNS ☐ PORCH ☐ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

☐ CREOLE COTTAGE  
☐ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
☐ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
☐ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
☐ CAMELBACK  
☐ SIDE GALLERY  
☐ SIDE HALL  
☐ RAISED HOUSE  
☐ SHOP RESIDENCE  
☐ CORNER STORE  
☐ TOWN HOUSE  
☒ OTHER Apartment house

I. BUILDING STYLE:

☐ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
☐ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
☐ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
☐ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
☐ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
☐ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
☐ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
☐ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
☐ MISSION 1900-1940  
☐ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
☒ SLAB 1945-Present  
☒ OTHER modern

J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☒ POOR ☐

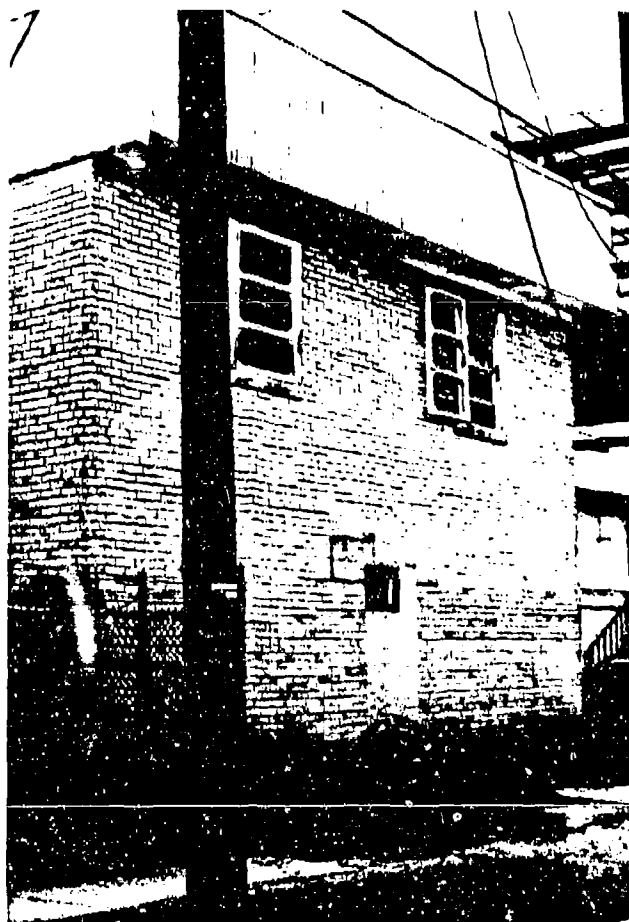
K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: ☐ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
☒ RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
☐ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 349 ADDRESS 1040-1050 Crescent



O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 349 ADDRESS 1040-1050 Crescent

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 1113 France Parish Orleans

Block 413

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: information unavailable  
Address:  
Phone:
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: Fabin House  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1900- Michael Fabin  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES: N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-go new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

ca. 1920

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building is a simple shotgun form incorporating minimal East Lake stylistic influences.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a one-story rectangular, two-bay structure.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building has a shotgun form.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by brick piers.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are platform framed.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad in weatherboard.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The gable roof with a hipped pent is covered with asbestos shingles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

N/A

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The building has molded cornices.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are 2/2 double hung sash, with simple board surrounds and top-hinged wood frame screens.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The door is a solid panel in a simple board surround with a one-light transom with top-hinge wood frame screen.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

There is a four-step wood stoop on the front facade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The house is decorated with scroll work brackets.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This an example of an early twentieth century shotgun dwelling. This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register District.

- D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

In 1900, this house was the residence of a day laborer, Michael Fabin.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 1519 Lesseps Parish Orleans

Block 666

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Agnes Waguespack  
Address: 1519 Lesseps, New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 944-1842
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: unknown  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good        Fair   X   Deteriorated         
Remarks
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered        Minor alterations   X   Major alterations         
List Major alterations
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
N/A  
Historic fencing        Well/cistern        Cemetery         
Historic garden/landscaping        Other
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None        Development        Deterioration         
Road construction   X   Vandalism        Zoning         
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.



B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

This building was constructed ca. 1940.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This building is eclectic in its design.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This 1 1/2 story 2-bay building has a rectangular plan.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building has a camelback shotgun plan.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The structure rests on brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The side facades are clad with aluminum siding; the front facade is clad with brick perma-stone.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The gable roof is clad with asbestos shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by one straight-stack brick chimney with a corbeled cap.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

Simple board cornice surrounds the front porch roof.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are 4/4 aluminum sash, with simple board surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

There is a contemporary 3-light wood door with a molded wood surround and an infilled transom.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The full front porch is supported by a brick foundation. The porch has a concrete deck and wrought iron balustrade and posts.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The porch has an aluminum awning and a full porch cornice.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

There is a gable end pent (aluminum).

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is an example of a mid-twentieth century camel back shotgun that is eclectic in its style.

- D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Building is representation of twentieth century residential development in area.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

## A. ASSESSMENT

### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 1602 Lesseps Street Parish Orleans

Block 722

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 12/30/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Aaron and Kim Haggar  
Address: 1602 Lesseps Street, New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 944-7303
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Joseph A. Kaupp (1927)  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations The Door was altered to a modern colonial revival style.
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

The building was constructed ca. 1930.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building shows Bungalow style influence.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a one-story, rectangular, two-bay structure.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building has a shotgun influence floor plan.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building has a brick foundation.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are constructed of wood frame with a brick veneer.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The exterior is clad in brick.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The front gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is topped by a gable end finial.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof trim includes exposed rafters and brackets.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are 6/2 sash with simple board surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The door is a contemporary, colonial revival door with a fanlight and side lights.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

There is an open porch at the entry bay on the front facade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The porch features a wrought iron balustrade.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

There are opalescent glass windows in the gable ends.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of this building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

Although the building is an example of a bungalow form characteristic of local residential development, it includes a brick veneer unusual for the area.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Water was connected to this structure in 1927. In 1938, this building was owned by Joseph A. Kaupp, who owned several other buildings in the neighborhood as well.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:





# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4320 N. Claiborne Parish Orleans

Block 666

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Carl Burton  
Address: 4320 N. Claiborne, New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 944-1280
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Joseph Ryan (1937)  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1930

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This is a Greek Revival style building.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a one-story, L-plan structure with a two-bay with rear shed.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building has a shotgun plan with an ell.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation is cinderblock piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are constructed of platform framing.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad in weatherboard.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The front gable and flat-roof front pent are covered with asphalt shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

There is one vent in the roof.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof is trimmed with a molded cornice.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

There are two-leaf wooden louver shutters; the windows are not visible.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The main entrance is through a wooden door with a one-light segmental arch window, a molded surround, a 1-light transom, and wooden frame screen on both the door and transom.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

There is an open wooden deck porch on concrete piers attached to the front facade. It is approached by a four-step poured concrete stair, there is a zinc hood over the rear ell door.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The porch has square wooden columns with simple capitals and bases, and a molded cornice.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

The porch foundation is infilled with wooden lattice.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (If accessible):

Not accessible.

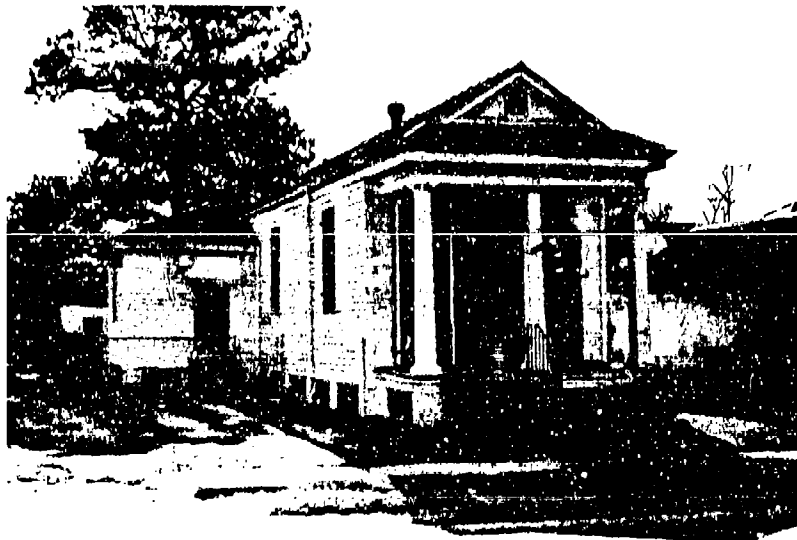
C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

N/A

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house was owned by Joseph Ryan in 1937. One year later, Pauline Flatman, a widow, owned the property.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL ☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ INSTITUTIONAL ☐

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED ☒ ROW ☐ OF ☐

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR ☒ SQUARE ☐ ELL ☐ OTHER ☐

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

☒ BRICK  
☐ WOOD FRAME  
☐ BRICK & POSTS  
☐ METAL  
☐ CONCRETE  
☐ OTHER ☐

WALL FINISH:

☒ BRICK VENEER  
☐ EXPOSED BRICK  
☐ STUCCO  
☐ WOOD SIDING  
☐ ASBESTOS SIDING  
☐ OTHER ☐

ROOF SHAPE: HIP ☐ GABLE ☐ SHED ☐ FLAT ☒ OTHER ☐

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES ☐ BALCONY ☐ GALLERY ☐ STOOP ☐  
DORMERS ☐ BRACKETS ☐ WOOD ORNAMENT ☐  
IRON FENCE ☐ OTHER N/A

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: N/A

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE ☐ KITCHEN ☐ SHED ☐ OTHER ☐ N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE ☐ ADDITION ☐ COLUMNS ☐ PORCH ☐ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

☐ CREOLE COTTAGE  
☐ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
☐ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
☐ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
☐ CAMELBACK  
☐ SIDE GALLERY  
☐ SIDE HALL  
☒ RAISED HOUSE  
☐ SHOP RESIDENCE  
☐ CORNER STORE  
☐ TOWN HOUSE  
☐ OTHER ☐

I. BUILDING STYLE:

☐ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
☐ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
☐ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
☐ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
☐ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
☐ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
☐ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
☐ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
☐ MISSION 1900-1940  
☐ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
☒ SLAB 1945-Present  
☐ OTHER ☐

J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT ☒ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR ☐

K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: ☐ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
☒ RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
☐ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: ☐

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 721 ADDRESS 4321 N. Claiborne

O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 721 ADDRESS: 4321 N. Claiborne

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.        Site No.       

Address 4329 N. Rampart Parish Orleans

New Orleans Police Dept. 5th Div. Mounted Police Stables

Block 350

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 1/3/92



## 3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans EastSect 58 R 12E T 12SSize: 7.1 Quadrangle

## 4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: New Orleans Police DepartmentAddress: 4330 St. Claude, New Orleans, LAPhone: 821-2222

## 5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: 5th Division Mounted Police StablesHistoric Use: Horse StableOriginal Owner: New Orleans Police DepartmentArchitect/Builder: Unknown

## 6. CONDITION:

Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_

Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Enclosed paddock

## 9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_

Road construction \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_

Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

## 10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

ca. 1935

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building is a utilitarian structure with extended eaves supported by brackets. The design is similar to utilitarian warehouses erected ca. 1900-1920.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The multi-bay, one story structure with clerestory occupies a rectangular ground plan.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is a multiple stall stable.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by a concrete slab.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is load bearing concrete construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The exterior walls also are concrete.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof is covered in slate shingles accented by tile seams.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by a central ventilator featuring wood louvers. The central ventilator terminates with a gable roof.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof incorporates extended eaves, exposed rafters, and simple brackets.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows are three-light-over-one-panel-wood-louver units. Windows are framed by molded surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

Stable doors are located on the rear elevation and include two-leaf wood units framed by simple surrounds.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

N/A

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

Concrete belt course bands the building.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

The stable is a utilitarian building of functional design. The structure is reminiscent of the design frequently adopted for warehouses during the early twentieth century. This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The structure serves as a stable for the mounted police, Fifth Precinct. The building appears on the Sanborn Insurance Map for 1937.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

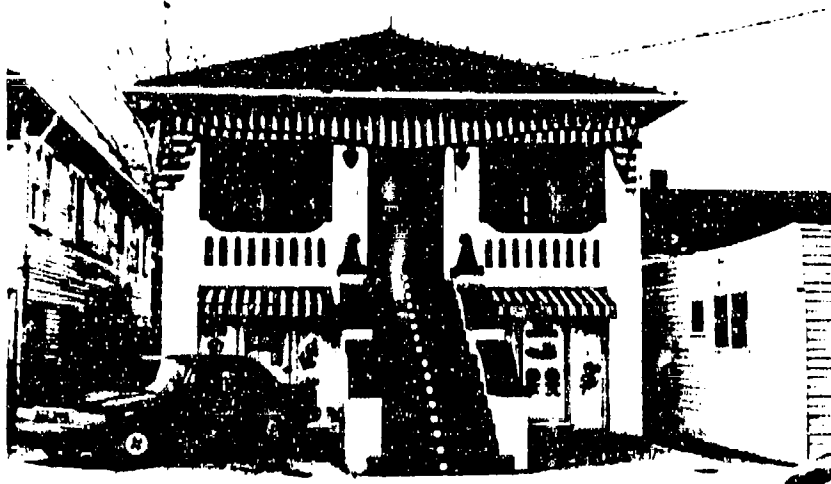
#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4314-4316 N. Robertson Parish Orleans

Block 592

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/2/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: information unavailable  
Address  
Phone
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1926- Frank J. Dembrun  
Architect/Bullder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1920.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The design of this building exhibits Colonial Revival and Mission-style influences.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This a two-story, three-bay, rectangular structure.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The house has a raised double shotgun plan.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation material was not visible.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of platform frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The front facade is stuccoed; the side elevations are covered with weatherboard.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof is covered with asbestos shingles with pantiles on the ridge and seams.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The building has one straight-stack chimney.

**8B. ROOF TRIM:**

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof features a wrought finial and exposed rafters.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are multi-pane- over-one-light with simple board surrounds and top-hinge wood frame screens.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

There is a nine-light over molded panel wood front door with full-length sidelights and Colonial Revival style fanlight.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

There is a full-length, open, second story porch.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The porch has square stuccoed columns, a mission-like stucco rail, a retractable canvas awning, and a poured concrete staircase.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building, constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century, reflects an eclectic style incorporating both Mission and Colonial Revival stylistic elements.



D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Frank J. Debrun, a machinist, who lived at 1425 Poland, owned this building on July 26, 1926, when water was connected. In 1938, John L. Yarbrow, a special agent, was the occupant of 4318, and Anthony Varenholt, a cabinetmaker, occupied 4320.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4318-4320 N. Robertson Parish Orleans

Block 592

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/2/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: information unavailable  
Address  
Phone
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1927- E. Dembrum  
Architect/Bullder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The bulding is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

This building was constructed ca. 1920.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building design embodies Colonial Revival and mission style influences.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This two-bay, two-story building occupies a rectangular plan.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is a raised double shotgun.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation is stuccoed; the construction material was not visible.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The front (north) facade is stuccoed; the side elevations are clad with weatherboard.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof is clad with asbestos shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof has extended eaves and exposed rafters.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

N/A

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows are double, multi-light-over-one-light wooden sash with simple board surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The main door is a one-panel wood door with a fan light and wooden panel sidelights. A new basement door has a three-light panel over four wood panels in a simple surround.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The extended roof creates a second story porch. The wood decked porch is stuccoed and has stylized posts and a pierced masonry balustrade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The stairs on the principal elevation have curvilinear stucco masonry railings.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This multi-unit dwelling incorporates mission and colonial revival-style influences in a design that was popular within the local community in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The building was owned by F. Dembrun when water was connected in 1927. In 1938, John L. Yaro, a special agent was the occupant of 4318, and Anthony Vernholt a cabinetmaker occupied 4320.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



**HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY**  
**Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation**

**A. ASSESSMENT**

1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4321 N. Robertson Parish Orleans

Block 666

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle

Sect 58 R 12E T 12S

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Data not available.  
Address:  
Phone:

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name:  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Gaetano Tagliavore (1923)  
Architect/Bullder: unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks The building is vacant and boarded up.

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations Vertical fiberboard sheathing covers the upper level of the side facades.

8. RELATED FEATURES:

N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.



B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

This building was constructed ca. 1910.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This a vernacular commercial utilitarian building.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a three-bay, one-story, rectangular structure.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This building incorporates open commercial space.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation is a cement slab.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad with clapboard, cornerboards, and vertical sheathing.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building has a flat roof.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is accented by a shallow parapet.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

There is a suspended awning on the front facade.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Second floor windows are 6/6 frame with board surrounds; first floor windows are 6/6/6 triple sash.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The door is a two-leaf, 8-light/1 panel wood with a two-leaf screen door and board surround.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The front facade porch has a suspended shed awning. It is constructed of tongue-and-groove sheathed in tar paper, and is under braced.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This is an example of early twentieth century commercial development along N. Robertson.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Gaetano Tagliavore owned this building in 1923. The 1937 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that this building was used as a store. However, by 1938, the building was vacant. The building presently is vacant.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address 4200-4202 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 351

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Action Sewing and Vacuum Repair  
Address: 4200 St. Claude  
Phone: 944-4319

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Vangeffen Building  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Joseph J. Vangeffen (1906 Occupant)  
Architect/BUILDER: Unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations Modifications to ground floor commercial space.

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Shed

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1910.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This eclectic shop/residence displays Spanish Colonial Revival influence.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The two-story, four-bay building occupies a rectangular foot print.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building incorporates ground floor commercial space with upper level residential units.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by a poured concrete slab.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is wood frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The side and rear elevations of the building are sheathed in weatherboard; the front elevation is stuccoed.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a gable roof with a gable-front orientation. Roof planes are clad in slate shingles. The front elevation includes a gable-end window.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

A corbelled brick chimney punctuates the roof at the rear of the structure.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The gable-end eave is defined by a simple raking board. Lateral eaves are accented by a simple molded cornice.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows on the first floor are six-light-over-two-light double hung sash framed by simple board surrounds with slightly projecting sills and drip boards. The upper floor windows are two-light-over-two-light double hung sash.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation includes two-leaf, wood frame doors with single-light plate glass insets. Doors are surmounted by one light transoms and are framed by simple board surrounds.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

An integral, second story porch spans the front elevation of the building. The element terminates in a hipped porch. An integral three-bay porch is located on the east facade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The front elevation porch incorporates a stucco and wrought iron balustrade. The porch roof is supported by paired wooded piers with capitals. The east elevation porch is defined by a simple wooded balustrade and is supported by posts with simple bases and capitals.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

The gable-end of the building includes a stained glass window of tripartite design.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

The building's extended gable-end is accented by simple wooden brackets. on the hipped front pent.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

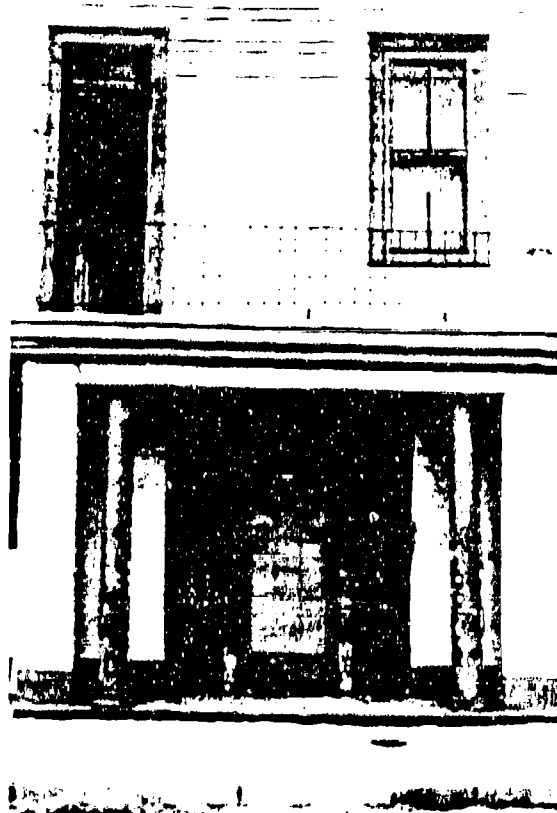
C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

The building is a twentieth century commercial/residential building. The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

According to city directories, Joseph J. Vangeffen, a cashier at C. Reuter Company, first resided at 4202 St. Claude in 1906. A building at this address appears in the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1908-1909. J.J. Vangeffen owned the building when the city established water service on April 25, 1910. According to the census of 1910, Joseph Vangeffen was employed as a produce manager. The census of 1910 recorded Albert T. Thompson, the agent for a manufacturer, rented 4200 St. Claude. New Orleans sewerage and water board records indicate that the city connected water to the lower floor on July 17, 1925, at which time M. J. Douglas, Jr. was the owner of the property. Mr. Douglas resided at 4202 St. Claude. The conversion of the ground floor to commercial space appears to have occurred ca. 1925. The Economy Drug Store occupied 4200 St. Claude in 1938 and 1960; the drug store later relocated to 4210 St. Claude. The Burgundy Appliance Service replaced the drugstore as the commercial user of the building in 1969.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:





**HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY**  
**Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation**

**A. ASSESSMENT**

**1. LOCATION INFORMATION**

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4201-4203 St. Claude Parish Orleans  
Tango Bar  
Block 413

- 2. PHOTOGRAPHS:** In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Date: 12/29/92

## 3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle

## 4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Sammie Williams  
Address: 4203 St. Claude, New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 947-8090

## 5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Seeber House  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1910 - Wilhelmina Seeber  
Architect/Builder: unknown

## 6. CONDITION:

Good        Fair   X   Deteriorated         
Remarks       

## 7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered        Minor alterations        Major alterations   X    
List Major alterations The front has been altered to commercial space; vinyl siding has been applied to the second floor level of the front facade.

## 8. RELATED FEATURES:

       N/A  
Historic fencing        Well/cistern        Cemetery         
Historic garden/landscaping        Other       

## 9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None        Development   X   Deterioration         
Road construction   X   Vandalism        Zoning         
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

## 10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

## City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

## Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

## United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1910/ca. 1960

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building was constructed as a bungalow style raised double shotgun. The structure was modified in the modern style during its conversion to a bar-restaurant.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a two-story, rectangular, two-bay with one-bay clipped entrance structure.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building incorporates a first floor bar/restaurant and upper level residential units.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The structure is supported by brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are constructed of balloon framing.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad in a combination of weatherboard, vinyl siding, and brick veneer.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof is covered with composition shingles and pantile.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The front hipped dormer incorporates a diamond pane sash window; there is one corbeled interior chimney.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

There is a bracketed cornice on the front commercial addition.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are horizontal two-light double hung sash; the first floor front facade has a commercial plate glass window.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The first floor front facade has a two-light plate glass door in an aluminum frame; a single panel wood door is located in the west facade.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

There is an open stair with an aluminum awning on the west facade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

There are neon signs on the west (front) elevation.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is part of the St. Claude commercial district. This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This structure originally was a dwelling. In 1910, it was the home of Wilhelmina Seeber, who had her "own income." In 1937, the building functioned as a store. In 1938, it was a drug store.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL ☐ COMMERCIAL ☒ INDUSTRIAL ☐ INSTITUTIONAL ☐

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED ☒ ROW ☐ OF ☐

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR ☒ SQUARE ☐ ELL ☐ OTHER ☐

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☒ 6 ☐

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

☐ BRICK  
☐ WOOD FRAME  
☐ BRICK & POSTS  
☐ METAL  
☒ CONCRETE  
☐ OTHER ☐

WALL FINISH:

☐ BRICK VENEER  
☐ EXPOSED BRICK  
☐ STUCCO  
☐ WOOD SIDING  
☐ ASBESTOS SIDING  
☒ OTHER Concrete

ROOF SHAPE: HIP ☐ GABLE ☐ SHED ☐ FLAT ☒ OTHER ☐

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES ☐ BALCONY ☐ GALLERY ☐ STOOP ☐  
DORMERS ☐ BRACKETS ☐ WOOD ORNAMENT ☐  
IRON FENCE ☐ OTHER w/Mansard pent on roof

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: ☐

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE ☐ KITCHEN ☐ SHED ☐ OTHER ☐ N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE ☐ ADDITION ☐ COLUMNS ☐ PORCH ☐ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

☐ CREOLE COTTAGE  
☐ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
☐ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
☐ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
☐ CAMELBACK  
☐ SIDE GALLERY  
☐ SIDE HALL  
☐ RAISED HOUSE  
☐ SHOP RESIDENCE  
☐ CORNER STORE  
☐ TOWN HOUSE  
☒ OTHER Commercial

I. BUILDING STYLE:

☐ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
☐ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
☐ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
☐ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
☐ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
☐ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
☐ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
☐ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
☐ MISSION 1900-1940  
☐ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
☒ SLAB 1945-Present  
☒ OTHER Contemp. ca: 1970

J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT ☒ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR ☐

K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: ☐ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
☒ RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
☐ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: Nowak Dental Supplies

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 413 ADDRESS 4209 St. Claude

O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: Nowak Dental Supplies

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 413 ADDRESS 4209 St. Claude

The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4210 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 351 / Angels Thrift Shop

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91



3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Economy Pharmacy (tenant?)  
Address:  
Phone: 947-1234
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: store  
Original Owner: unknown 1910 - John F. Freely (occupant)  
Architect/Bullder:
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deterlorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Sheds
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterloration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directorles of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Lllrary, Tulane Unlversity, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1920, and modified ca. 1960.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This building is an example of an astylistic commercial structure with a stepped parapet.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a three bay, 1 1/2 story building that occupies a rectangular footprint.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This structure utilizes an open commercial floor plan.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

This building rests on a slab foundation.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is of wood frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The side and rear elevations are sheathed with weatherboard; treatment of the front elevation is a combination of brickwork and stucco.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a gable roof with a gable-front orientation. Roof planes are clad with asbestos shingles. The front elevation includes a stopped parapet, and a gable window.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

Decorative ventilator stacks punctuate the roof.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

Simple board cornices accent the structure.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows in the front elevation are plate glass. The side elevations incorporate rectangular 12-light fixed sash windows.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation includes a two-leaf plate glass door with aluminum frame and one light transom.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

This building does not include porches, galleries, or porticoes.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

This building does not include porches, galleries, or porticoes.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

The gable-end of the building includes a window of tripartite design.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

The building includes brick veneer on the front elevation.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (If accessible):

The interior of this building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building was constructed as part of the St. Claude commercial development, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

According to city directories, John F. Freely, a shipping clerk at a sugar refinery, first resided at 4210 St. Claude in 1910. The building was owned by Morris and [Botswick?] when water was connected in October 1927. Meter service subsequently was disconnected in 1948, however the City Directory lists St. Claude Hardware in this location in 1960, and the Economy Pharmacy in 1969.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4212 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 351/Dixie Chemical Co.

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Leonard Gessner, Jr.  
Address: 4212 St. Claude Ave.  
Phone: 944-3363

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Seeber House  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1908-Wm. V. Seeber; at least one previous owner  
Architect/BUILDER:

6. CONDITION:

Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations X Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations The rear first floor porch has been enclosed.

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
The landscape for this building includes an enclosed front lawn, and a corrugated zinc rear building.

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1910, and modified ca. 1940.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This eclectic colonial revival, modified four square incorporates craftsman stylistic influences.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The three-bay, 2 1/2 story building occupies a rectangular footprint.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This building incorporates a bungalow-style floorplan that has been modified for commercial office space.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by brick piers.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is of wood frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is sheathed in weatherboard.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a modified gable roof with a gable-side orientation. The rear addition terminates in a hipped roof. Both are clad with asbestos shingles, and roof ridges are accented by pantiles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof treatment includes a hipped dormer on the front, with a two-part diamond-pane window.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof features extended eaves on all elevations, all eaves are accented by a simple molded cornice.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), pane (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

All windows are two-over-two double hung sash framed by simple board surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation doors are single-leaf, six panel wood frame doors, with single light transoms. All are framed by simple board surrounds.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

An integral first floor porch spans the front elevation. A front elevation second story balcony is accented by a wrought iron railing.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The first floor porch features paired concrete posts with wood pilasters and simple capitals.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

The front dormer incorporates a two-part diamond pane window.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

Two-leaf louvered blinds are included in the treatment of the windows accessing the front second story balcony.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.



C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is an example of a twentieth century bungalow-style residence that has been converted for commercial use, and is within the boundary of the National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The house at 4212 St. Claude appears on the Sanborn map of 1908-1909. According to city directories, William V. Seeber, a lawyer and the official notary of the City of New Orleans, first moved to the 4200 block of St. Claude in 1906. Directories of 1906 and 1907 list him at 4236 St. Claude. The directory of 1908 places him at 4212 St. Claude. William V. Seeber owned the structure when the city connected water on April 22, 1910. In 1910, the census lists William Seeber, a Louisiana-born lawyer of German-born parentage, at 4212. By 1928, William V. Seeber, Judge, Section C, First City Court, resided at 4212 St. Claude as did Mrs. Wilhelmina Seeber, the judge's mother. William V. Seeber remained in residence at least until 1942. The North Claiborne Avenue Bridge, constructed between 1953 and 1957, has as its official name the Judge Seeber Bridge. In 1960, there was no return from 4212 St. Claude for listing in the city directory.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address 4219-4221 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 413

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Clara and Eddiereen Ratliff  
Address: 4221 St. Claude, New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 947-2970
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1900 - John Foss  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations The porch and foundation have been repaired.
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing X Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping X Other There is a rear garage.
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other This is within the area of possible impacts of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room. Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

ca. 1920

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building is an example of the Bungalow style.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The building is a 1 1/2 story rectangular plan with a rear (east facade) ell.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This is a double shotgun structure.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by brick piers with cinderblock infill.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are balloon frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The exterior walls are covered with weatherboard.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof with intersecting gable roof are covered with steel-tab composition shingles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

There is a front hipped dormer and four interior straight-stack brick chimneys in this building. The dormer includes two multi-light stained glass windows.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof is trimmed with pantile on the ridge and seams.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows in the east facade include a 1/1 sash unit with an opalescent glass transom and simple surround. The other windows are 4/4 sash with aluminum awnings.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The main door is a double leaf wood door with a single frosted glass light and opalescent glass in the transom. It has a simple surround with a full cornice. There also is a double-leaf door with a wood frame, pierced infill, and wrought iron corner brackets.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The house has a full, open porch with a concrete floor and stair, wrought rail, columns with simple brick bases and capitals, and an aluminum awning. The porch rests on a rusticated concrete foundation.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The porch has brick "welcoming arms" stairs.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

There is a stained glass window in the dormer; and a metal fan finial at the rear gable end.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible.

- C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This is an example of early twentieth century residential development along St. Claude Avenue, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

- D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

From 1900 through 1938, this house was a residence.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4224 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 351

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: unknown  
Address:  
Phone:
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1910-Edward B. Williams  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other A dependency building is located to the rear of the main building.
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.



B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

This building was constructed ca. 1910.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building incorporates colonial revival stylistic influences.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The front section of the building is a 1-1/2 story, rectangular double shotgun plan; the rear 2-1/2 story section adopts a camelback plan.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building has a double camelback plan.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

Brick piers support this structure.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

Walls are of wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad in weatherboard.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a gable roof with a gable-front orientation. The planes of the roof are clad with slate.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by decorative vent stacks and integral corbeled brick chimneys; a wrought finial is located on the gable end of camelback.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

Roof trim includes a finial on the gable end of camelback, and simple board cornices.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The double hung two-over-two windows are framed with simple board surrounds. A two-over-four French door is located on the front elevation. Second story window treatments included simple board surrounds and aluminum canopies.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The single light wood panel door in the front facade is recessed. It features a one-light transom and is framed by simple board surrounds.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The raised, open three-bay porch on the front facade has a poured concrete deck and a four-step poured concrete stoop. An integral 3-bay porch with simple wood columns is located on the east elevation.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The porch has wood columns with rebuilt brick bases and simple capitals.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

Other decorative details include simple corner boards, a gabled pediment, one cast iron gate post.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

There is a bay window on east elevation of the camelback.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is an example of an unaltered early twentieth century camelback shotgun, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

No structure appears at 4224 St. Claude until 1908. Edward B. Williams, a laborer in the Appraiser's department of the Custom House, first is listed as a resident of 4224 St. Claude on a city directory of 1910. According to the census of 1910 Mr. Williams was the owner and occupant at this address. When city water was connected in 1914, E. Williams, no address, was listed as the owner. By 1938, the property is listed as a residence with apartments. One of the residents is listed as Frank DiBetta, a barber; by 1942 the building was subdivided into six apartments. These were still listed in 1960.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4225 St. Claude Parish Orleans  
Thompson & Suhor TV Repair  
Block 413

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Information unavailable  
Address:  
Phone:
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1938- Louis Sabathier  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations Storefront
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

This building was constructed ca. 1920, and modified ca. 1950.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building design incorporates Bungalow and Colonial Revival stylistic elements.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a two-story rectangular, four-bay structure.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This raised shotgun plan incorporates commercial space on the first floor and upper level residential units.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The structure rests on a concrete foundation.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The structure is clad with weatherboard; the store front is clad with brick veneer.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The gable roof has a gable-front orientation, and is clad with asbestos shingles. The roof treatment includes a pantile ridge.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by an interior straight-stack brick chimney.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof treatment includes exposed rafters.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows on the east and west elevations are 6/2 double hung sash. The first floor front elevation window is plate glass with a 16-light transom.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The primary entrance on the east elevation is a recessed, 15-light, double-leaf wood door. The secondary entrance (second floor) on the east elevation is a 10-light, double-leaf French door. The secondary entrance on the first floor, front elevation, is a single panel wood door with a fanlight, and a semi-circular arched hood and east stair tower.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

There is an integral, two-bay gallery on the west facade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The gallery includes a wrought rail and a beaded wood ceiling.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

The building design demonstrates restrained classical influence.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

The design of this building reflects the influence of Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. This building is located within the boundary of the Eyewater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

In 1938, Louis Sabathier resided at 4225 St. Claude and operated a butcher shop out of 4223 St. Claude. No other reliable information was available for this building.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:





# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4226 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 351

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: unknown  
Address:  
Phone:

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: unknown  
Historic Use: unknown  
Original Owner: unknown  
Architect/Builder: unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: This building has been remodeled.

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X

List Major alterations Aluminum siding has been added; the double shotgun form has been modified.

8. RELATED FEATURES:

N/A

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_

Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_

Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_

Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-go new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

This building was constructed ca. 1910, and modified ca. 1980.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building is a modified double shotgun form incorporating contemporary colonial stylistic influences such as fixed vinyl shutters.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The 1 1/2 story, 4 bay building occupies a rectangular foot print.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is a double shotgun plan.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

Brick piers support the building.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

Walls are wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

Vinyl shiplap siding covers the building.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The front gable and front pent are covered with asbestos shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

Four interior corbeled brick chimneys punctuate the roof.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

A simple lateral cornice decorates the structure.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are two-over-two sash in aluminum frames. The gable incorporates a four-light central window. Stained glass windows have simple board surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The single panel contemporary door is covered with a metal wrought iron security gate.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

A one-bay open concrete porch is covered with a shed hood. The wrought iron railing is new.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

A new wrought railing is incorporated in the front porch.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

The roof treatment includes a front roof pent.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is an example of a twentieth century modified double shotgun, and is located within the boundaries of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Although the address is not included in the census of 1900, the structure appears on the 1908-1909 Sanborn insurance maps. The census of 1910 indicated that an electrician with the railroad rented 4226; John Ticker, a drummer for produce rented 4228. According to the city directory of 1938, Charles J. Boucher, an engineer, lived at 4228 St. Claude. By 1969, however, 4228 St. Claude served as the office of Dr. Charles J. Stewart, D.D.S.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

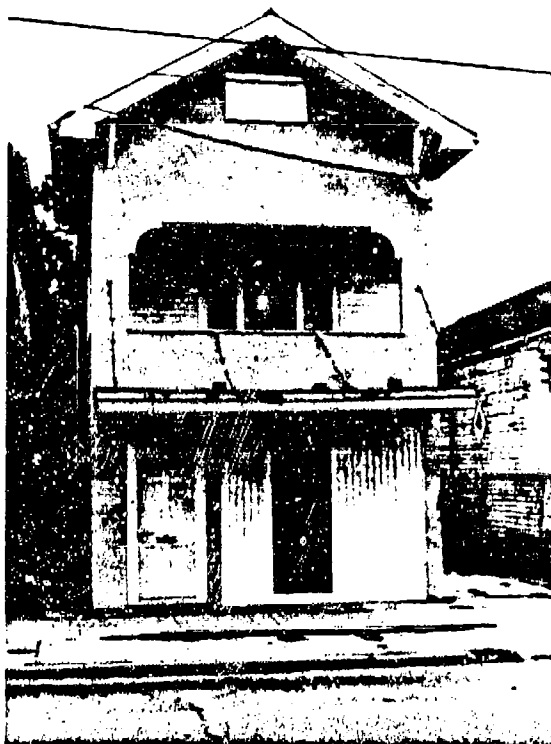
#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4227 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 413

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: John Suhor, Jr. and G. J. Thompson  
Address: 4223 St. Claude Ave., New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 945-6781
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1900 - Bernard Daly  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations The porch has been modified into a storefront.
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

The building was constructed ca. 1910, and modified ca. 1950. Vinyl siding was added ca. 1950.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building reflects Mission-style influence in its design.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a two-story, rectangular, two-bay structure.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This building is a raised shotgun plan, with commercial use on the first floor and upper story residential units.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation is poured concrete.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of wood frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad with weatherboard-style vinyl siding.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The gable roof has a gable-front orientation; all roof planes are clad with steel-tab asbestos shingles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by two decorative vents.



8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof features deep enclosed eaves.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows on the second floor are 6/2 double hung sash.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The first floor, the front elevation door is a 6-panel modern wood door. The second floor, the front elevation door is a 12-light wood door in a wood frame with 8-light sidelights and a three-part transom.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

A two story porch spans the front elevation. The lower floor has a stuccoed, open porch; the upper level has an enclosed, stuccoed porch. The lower porch terminates in an overhanging flat roof.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The building design reflects Mission-style influence.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is an example of a raised shotgun-style plan that has been adapted for combined residential and commercial use, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The city directory for 1896 lists Bernard Daly, a policeman with Boylan's Detective Agency, at this address; in 1898 he is listed as a varnisher. The census of 1900 lists Bernard Daly as a U.S. soldier, and the owner/occupant of 4227. In 1908 and 1910, William Lashley, a butcher, later a street merchant, is listed as the occupant. When the city installed water, on November 4, 1912, Mrs. William Lashley is listed as owner and occupant; she was still in residence in 1928. From 1938 until at least 1932, Manuel Borneo, a pharmacist, was the occupant. He resided there still in 1960, when the S & S Record shop was operated from that address, and in 1969 when "Eva's Spot" was occupied the commercial space.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4229 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 413

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: M. Hernandez  
Address: 4229 St. Claude Ave., New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: (504) 949-5313
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: 1938- Robert Lashley  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing X Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping X Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1900

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This building incorporates monumental classical revival ornamentation.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a 1-1/2 story rectangular, three-bay structure.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building has a shotgun plan.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are balloon frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.  
Weatherboard

The front facade is covered with shiplap and has wood quoins.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The front gable roof is covered with steel-tab composition shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof has a clay ridge.

## 8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

There is a box cornice on the gable end.

## 9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

On the front facade, windows are 4/6 double hung sash, and have a full cornice with a wave motif. The west facade has 4/2 double hung sash and non-light fixed sash windows. A three-part multi-pane fixed sash stained glass window is located in the gable.

## 10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The primary entrance is through an incised one-panel, segmental arch light, wood door with a one-light transom, a beaded surround, and a cornice with wave motif.

## 11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The open full, wood front porch has an exaggerated wood panel base. Piers support fluted columns with simple caps; a robust cornice incorporates bead and reel and wave molding.

## 11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

There are scalloped gable end shingles.

## 12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

## 13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

## 14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

## C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building, an example of early twentieth century residential development, has elaborate intact exterior ornamentation and original fencing. The building is located

within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Water was connected to this house in 1910; in 1938, the building was used as a barber shop and residence by Robert Lashley.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4231-4233 St. Claude Parish Orleans  
T & T Food Store  
Block 413

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92



3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: 4231- Dominique Davis; 4233- T and T Food Store  
Address: 4231-4233 St. Claude, New Orleans, LA 70117  
Phone: 4231- (504) 949-5704; 4233- (504) 947-4505
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: residence  
Original Owner: unknown  
Architect/Builder: unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations House has been remodeled to accommodate a storefront.
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
None  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

The building was constructed ca. 1940-1950.

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building incorporates Bungalow stylistic influence.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a rectangular, two-story, three-bay structure.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This house has a double shotgun form and combines commercial and residential space.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation is poured concrete.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are of wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The first floor is clad with stucco and weatherboard; the second floor is clad with weatherboard.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof is cladd with steel-tab asbestos shingles and pantile.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

N/A

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof is trimmed with a deep eave and a simple cornice.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The first floor front elevation incorporates a plate glass window with a simple board surround and wrought grates. The east elevation windows are double hung sash 2/2 horizontal lights.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front door is an aluminum frame plate glass door. A 6-panel wood door is located in the east facade.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The original portico was enclosed to create the storefront.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The second floor wooden porch has a wrought rail and fluted posts with simple bases and capitals.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

A wooden first floor pent spans the front elevation

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

This building incorporates Classical revival stylistic elements.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of the building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is a late addition to the St. Claude commercial and residential development, and is within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

- D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Water was not connected at this address until 1948.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

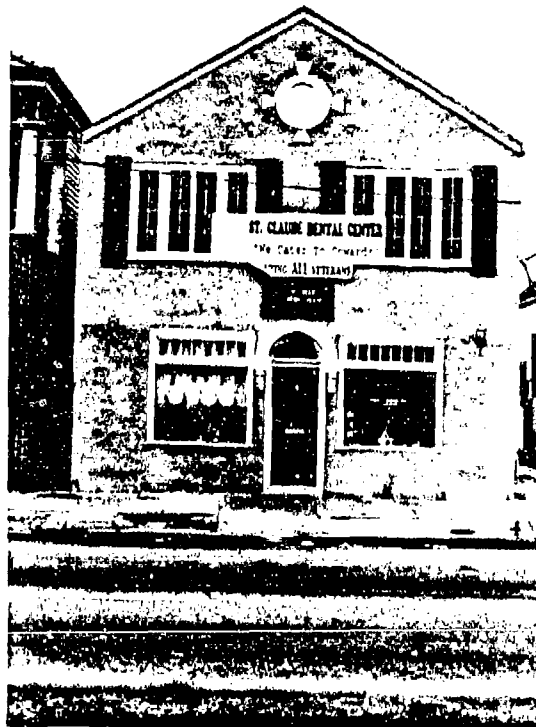
#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.     

Address 4232 St. Claude/St. Claude Dental Center Parish Orleans

Block 351

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle

Sect 58 R 12E T 12S

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Lorrie Metzler; Dr. J. R. LaCaste, Jr.  
Address: 4232 St. Claude Ave.  
Phone: 948-6641

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: data not available  
Historic Use:  
Original Owner:  
Architect/Builder:

6. CONDITION:

Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations Brick veneer has been added to the front elevation.

8. RELATED FEATURES:

N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-go new lock

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1920, and modified ca. 1985

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The Colonial Revival style is embodied in this building.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This two-story, three bay building occupies a rectangular footprint.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is an office with upper story residential units.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building has a poured concrete foundation.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls of this building are of wood frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The exterior of the building has been clad with weatherboard; the front elevation has been stuccoed.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The main block of the building terminates in a front-gable roof; the rear addition has a shed roof. Both roofs are clad with asbestos shingles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

One interior straight-stack brick chimney punctuates the roof.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

A raking board marks the cornice line.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

A plate glass window with an eight light transom is located in the front facade. Four eight-light fixed hinge windows are located on the second floor. Six-over-two double hung sash with grates are located in the side facades.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc

The main entrance is centrally located in the front facade and has a 6 panel wood door with two lights topped by a fan light.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

A bracketed round arch entry portico is located over the main entrance.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

There are no decorative porch, gallery, or portico features on this building.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

There is an infilled circular window in the front gable. The wood framing of this window includes wood keys.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

There is a new brass carriage lamp on either side of the main entrance.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of this building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building is an example of a recent utilitarian/commercial renovation for an earlier structure, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.



D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Although this building appears on the 1937 Sanborn insurance map, the city directory of the following year, 1938, does not list the address. The directory of 1938 does, however, list the residence, not the shop, of Louis M. Hornung, a barber, at 4230 St. Claude.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



**HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY**  
**Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation**

**A. ASSESSMENT**

**1. LOCATION INFORMATION**

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.      Site No.           

Address 4234 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 351/Vacant office/residence

- 2. PHOTOGRAPHS:** In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/29/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 58 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5' Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Nicholas S. Faust & Co.  
Address: Belongs to St. Cecilia Church  
Phone: 943-5773

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name:  
Historic Use: shop/residence  
Original Owner:  
Architect/Builder:

6. CONDITION:

Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated X  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations The Front portico was enclosed to create commercial space.

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Enclosed rear garden and sheds

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1910, and modified ca. 1940.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This building incorporates bungalow, mission revival, and East Lake stylistic influences.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This two-story, two-bay, building occupies a rectangular footprint.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This is a raised double shotgun structure with first story commercial space and upper level residential units.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The foundation is poured concrete.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are wood frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is clad with weatherboard; the front facade has been stuccoed.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a gable roof, with a gable-front orientation, and a front hipped pent. All planes of the roof are clad with asbestos shingles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is accented by decorative vents and pantile on the hip and front dormer.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

Trim includes simple board eaves and scroll work brackets.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Most of the windows are two-over-two double hung sash. A multi-pane, diamond light over one and a 3-light fixed sash window are located on the first floor.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The main door is a two-leaf, one light, one panel wood door with a four light transom. It is flanked by wood panel sidelights and a simple surround. A secondary door is a one-light over two panel, wood door topped with a one light transom with blinds.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

An open porch with a wrought railing, brick piers and fluted columns with cushion capitals is located on the front facade.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

Scrollwork brackets and patterned shingle within the gable of rear wall bay accent the east elevation.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

This building incorporates both East lake and classical revival influences.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

The interior of this building was not accessible.

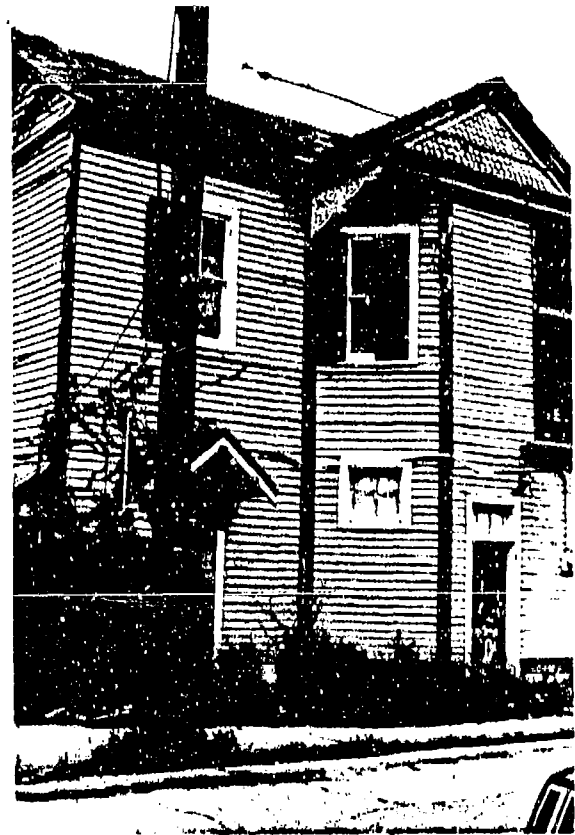
C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This building illustrates adaptive reuse of a residential unit as commercial space combined with residential space, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

City directories first list Adolph Mitchell as a resident at 4234 in 1908. A structure at 4234 St. Claude appears on the Sanborn map of 1908-1909. A. Mitchell, no address provided, owned the building when city water was connected on June 2, 1910. According to the census of 1910, the owner-occupant of 4234 was Adolph Mitchell, a travelling salesman for a brewery. Steve Beros, a grocer, was occupant of the building from at least 1928. Mrs. Pauline Beros continued to occupy the building and operate the grocery until 1960. In 1969 the address is listed as the Marian residence.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL \_\_ COMMERCIAL \_\_ INDUSTRIAL \_\_ INSTITUTIONAL X

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED X ROW \_\_ OF \_\_ Connected complex

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR X SQUARE \_\_ ELL \_\_ OTHER \_\_

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 \_\_ 2 X 3 \_\_ 4 \_\_ 5 \_\_

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 \_\_ 2 \_\_ 3 \_\_ 4 \_\_ 5 \_\_ 6 \_\_ 11

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

X BRICK  
\_\_ WOOD FRAME  
\_\_ BRICK & POSTS  
\_\_ METAL  
\_\_ CONCRETE  
\_\_ OTHER

WALL FINISH:

\_\_ BRICK VENEER  
X EXPOSED BRICK  
\_\_ STUCCO  
\_\_ WOOD SIDING  
\_\_ ASBESTOS SIDING  
\_\_ OTHER

ROOF SHAPE: HIP \_\_ GABLE X SHED \_\_ FLAT \_\_ OTHER \_\_

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES \_\_ BALCONY \_\_ GALLERY \_\_ STOOP \_\_ N/A  
DORMERS \_\_ BRACKETS \_\_ WOOD ORNAMENT \_\_  
IRON FENCE \_\_ OTHER \_\_

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: Brick pilasters

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE \_\_ KITCHEN \_\_ SHED \_\_ OTHER N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE \_\_ ADDITION \_\_ COLUMNS \_\_ PORCH \_\_ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

\_\_ CREOLE COTTAGE  
\_\_ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
\_\_ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
\_\_ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
\_\_ CAMELBACK  
\_\_ SIDE GALLERY  
\_\_ SIDE HALL  
\_\_ RAISED HOUSE  
\_\_ SHOP RESIDENCE  
\_\_ CORNER STORE  
\_\_ TOWN HOUSE  
X OTHER GYM

I. BUILDING STYLE:

\_\_ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
\_\_ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
\_\_ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
\_\_ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
\_\_ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
\_\_ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
\_\_ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
\_\_ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
\_\_ MISSION 1900-1940  
\_\_ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
X SLAB 1945-Present  
X OTHER Institutional

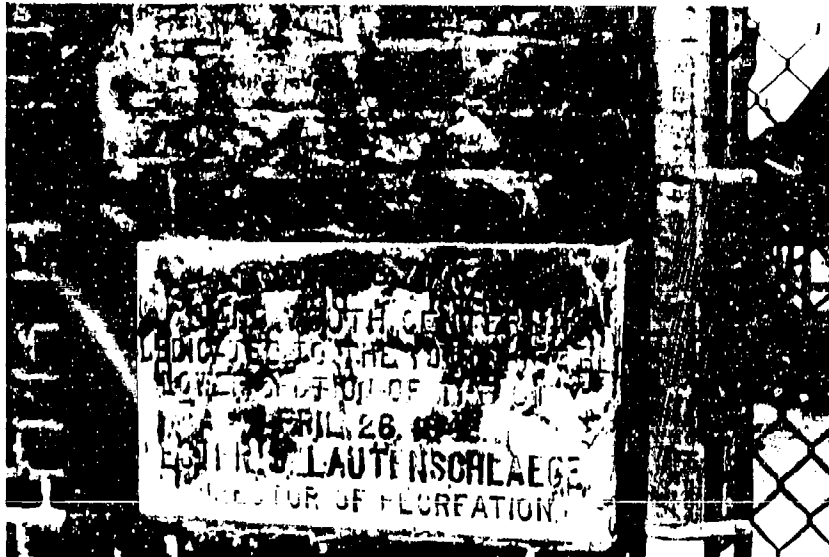
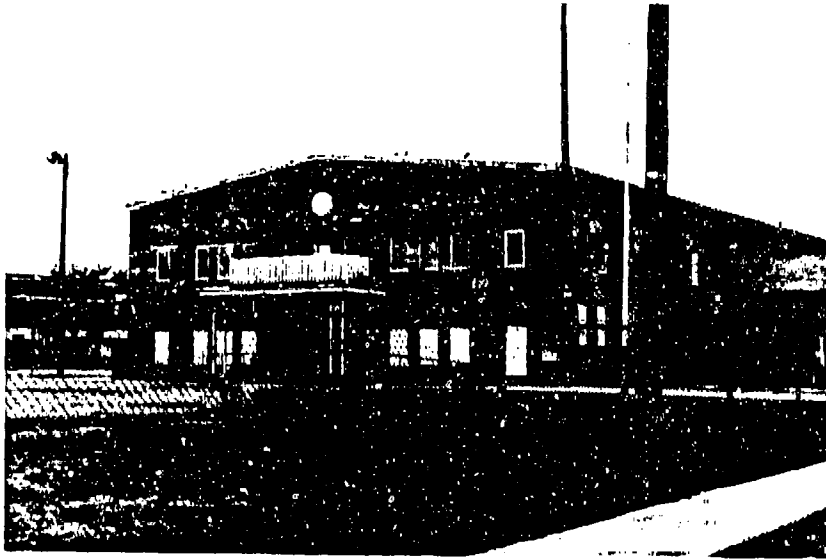
J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT \_\_ GOOD X FAIR \_\_ POOR \_\_

K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: \_\_ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
X RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945) Built 1948  
\_\_ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: Stallings Gymnasium & Youth Center

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 350 ADDRESS 4300 St. Claude

O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 350 ADDRESS 4300 St. Claude



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.        Site No.       

Address 4330 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 350

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DATE: 1/3/92

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East

Sect 58 R 12E T 12S

Size: 7.1 Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: City of New Orleans

Address:

Phone:

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Fifth Precinct Police Station

Historic Use: police station

Original Owner: City of New Orleans

Architect/Builder: unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X

List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_

Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Pool house

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_

Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_

Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991

Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940

Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910

Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

This building was constructed ca. 1930.

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

This is an Industrial style building.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This is a one-story, three-bay, asymmetrical building.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building adopts an open commercial floor plan.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building has a concrete foundation.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The walls are constructed of brick.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The exterior walls are constructed of brick and concrete.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building has a flat roof with a low parapet.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

N/A

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof is trimmed with a low parapet and a simple board cornice.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The windows are paired 1/1 metal sash with concrete surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The doors are solid metal panel in concrete surrounds.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The main entrance is protected by a metal shed roof.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

Concrete panels are set in the brick above the doors and windows.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

Major stylistic elements include the two-story, three-bay wall.

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (If accessible):

The interior of this building was not accessible.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

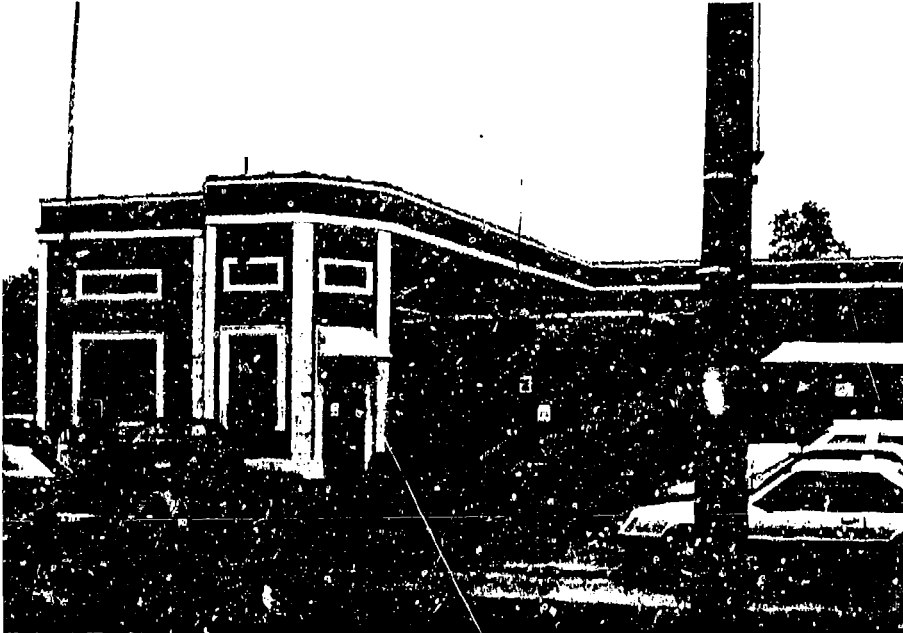
Poland Street residential development.

This building is an example of mid-twentieth century industrial development along St. Claude Street, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

This building is home to the Fifth Precinct of the New Orleans Police Department. As such, it is an important element in this mixed residential and commercial district.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL ☐ COMMERCIAL ☒ INDUSTRIAL ☐ INSTITUTIONAL ☐

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED ☒ ROW ☐ OF ☐

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR ☒ SQUARE ☐ ELL ☐ OTHER ☐

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☒ 6 ☐ N/A

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

☐ BRICK  
☒ WOOD FRAME  
☐ BRICK & POSTS  
☐ METAL  
☐ CONCRETE  
☐ OTHER

WALL FINISH:

☐ BRICK VENEER  
☐ EXPOSED BRICK  
☒ STUCCO  
☐ WOOD SIDING  
☐ ASBESTOS SIDING  
☐ OTHER aluminum siding

ROOF SHAPE: HIP ☐ GABLE ☐ SHED ☐ FLAT ☒ OTHER ☐

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES ☐ BALCONY ☐ GALLERY ☐ STOOP ☐ N/A  
DORMERS ☐ BRACKETS ☐ WOOD ORNAMENT ☐  
IRON FENCE ☐ OTHER ☐

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: N/A

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE ☐ KITCHEN ☐ SHED ☐ OTHER N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE ☐ ADDITION ☐ COLUMNS ☐ PORCH ☐ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

☐ CREOLE COTTAGE  
☐ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
☐ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
☐ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
☐ CAMELBACK  
☐ SIDE GALLERY  
☐ SIDE HALL  
☐ RAISED HOUSE  
☒ SHOP RESIDENCE  
☐ CORNER STORE  
☐ TOWN HOUSE  
☒ OTHER                     

I. BUILDING STYLE:

☐ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
☐ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
☐ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
☐ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
☐ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
☐ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
☐ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
☐ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
☐ MISSION 1900-1940  
☐ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
☒ SLAB 1945-Present  
☒ OTHER recent

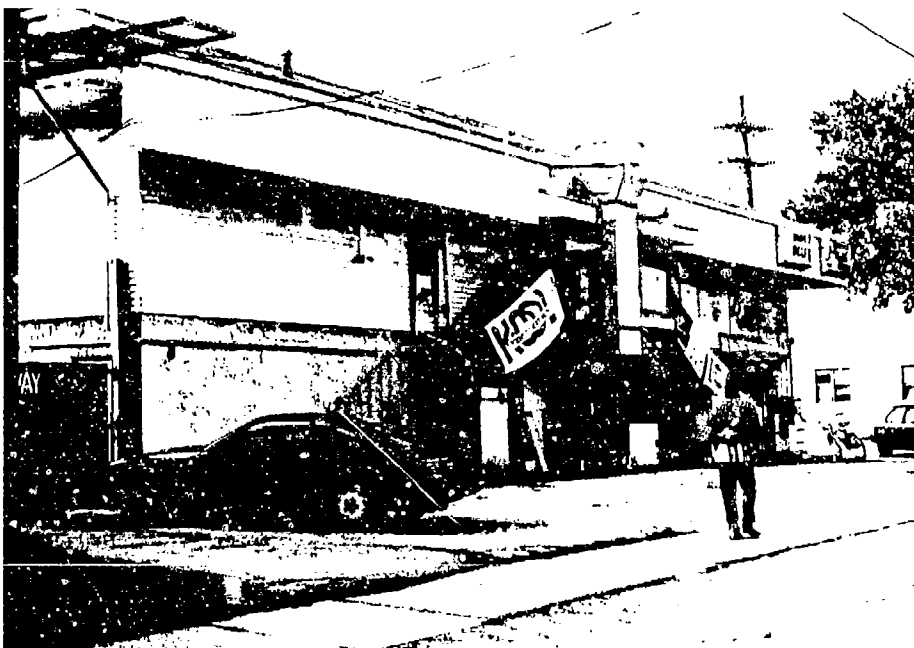
J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☒ FAIR ☐ POOR ☐

K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: ☐ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
☒ RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
☐ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: Danny's Deli

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 349 ADDRESS 4400 St. Claude

O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: Danny's Deli

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 349 ADDRESS 4400 St. Claude

The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL ☒ COMMERCIAL ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ INSTITUTIONAL ☐

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED ☒ ROW ☐ OF ☐

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR ☒ SQUARE ☐ ELL ☐ OTHER ☐

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ N/A

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

☒ BRICK  
☐ WOOD FRAME  
☐ BRICK & POSTS  
☐ METAL  
☐ CONCRETE  
☐ OTHER

WALL FINISH:

☐ BRICK VENEER  
☒ EXPOSED BRICK  
☐ STUCCO  
☐ WOOD SIDING  
☐ ASBESTOS SIDING  
☐ OTHER

ROOF SHAPE: HIP ☐ GABLE ☐ SHED ☐ FLAT ☒ OTHER ☐

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES ☐ BALCONY ☐ GALLERY ☐ STOOP ☐ N/A  
DORMERS ☐ BRACKETS ☐ WOOD ORNAMENT ☐  
IRON FENCE ☐ OTHER ☐

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: N/A

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE ☐ KITCHEN ☐ SHED ☐ OTHER ☐

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE ☐ ADDITION ☐ COLUMNS ☐ PORCH ☐ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

☐ CREOLE COTTAGE  
☐ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
☐ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
☐ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
☐ CAMELBACK  
☐ SIDE GALLERY  
☐ SIDE HALL  
☐ RAISED HOUSE  
☐ SHOP RESIDENCE  
☐ CORNER STORE  
☐ TOWN HOUSE  
☒ OTHER Apt. house (abandoned)

I. BUILDING STYLE:

☐ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
☐ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
☐ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
☐ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
☐ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
☐ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
☐ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
☐ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
☐ MISSION 1900-1940  
☐ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
☒ SLAB 1945-Present  
☒ OTHER modern

J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR ☒

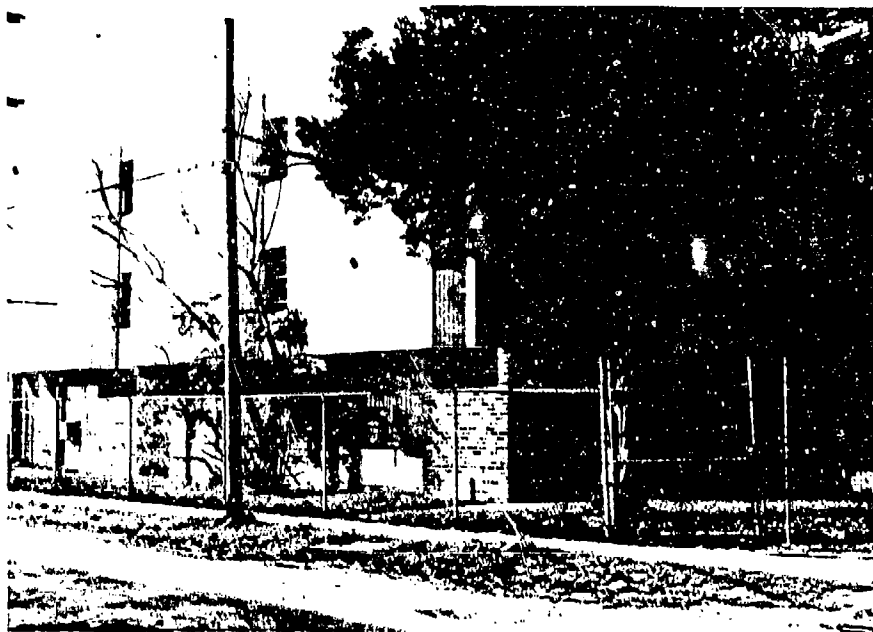
K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: ☐ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
☒ RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
☐ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 349 ADDRESS 4422 St. Claude



O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 349 ADDRESS 4422 St. Claude

The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.            Site No.           

Address 4500-4502 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Data not available  
Address:  
Phone:
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: Holmes Duplex  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Peter J. Holmes (1932)  
Architect/Bulder: Unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good        Fair X Deterlorated         
Remarks Portions of exterior weatherboarding are missing from the front elevation.
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered        Minor alterations        Major alterations X  
List Major alterations Second story front elevation windows have been infilled.
8. RELATED FEATURES: N/A  
Historic fencing        Well/cistern        Cemetery         
Historic garden/landscaping        Other
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None        Development        Deterloration         
Road construction        Vandalism        Zoning         
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-go new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1930 - 1950

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building incorporates a slight bungalow influence in its design.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The building is a 2-story, 3-bay, asymmetrical multiple unit dwelling that occupies a rectangular foot print.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is a multiple unit residential structure of undetermined floor plan.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by a concrete slab.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The structure is sheathed in clapboards accented by simple corner boards.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asbestos shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The gable-front oriented roof is punctuated by one interior, straight stack, brick chimney.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The front elevation includes a pedimented gable end incorporating a simple board cornice supported by wooden brackets.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows are six-over-six sash framed by simple board surrounds and incorporating projecting sills and drip boards. All window units include exterior screens.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, four shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

Front elevation doors are 4 panel wood units framed by simple board surrounds. Screen door are unornamented two panel wood units.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

N/A

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

Two side-by-side multi-light fixed windows framed by board surrounds are located in the front gable.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (If accessible):

Not accessible.

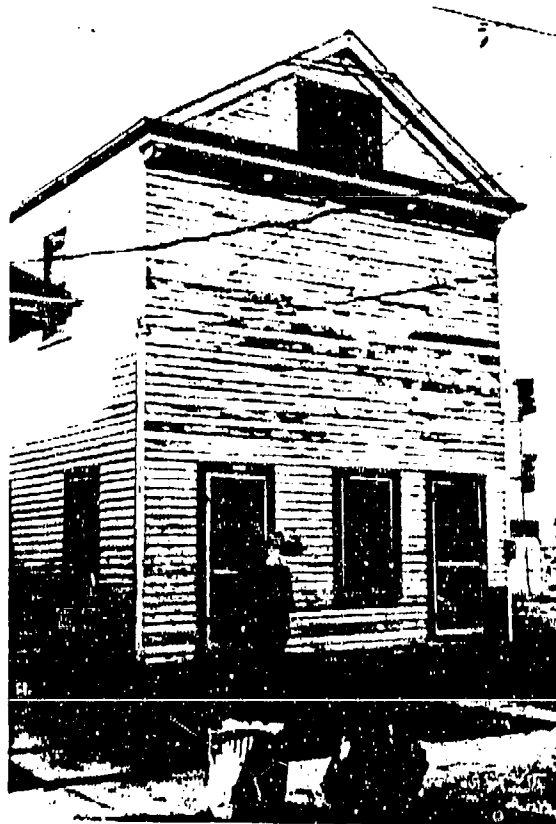
C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

The building is a simple utilitarian multiple unit dwelling lacking distinguishing architectural features, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Peter J. Holmes, a clerk, who resided at 2918 Napoleon Avenue (uptown), owned this structure on May 23, 1932, when the city connected it to the water lines. The unit never was owner occupied.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.        Site No.       

Address 4504-4506 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Data not available.  
Address:  
Phone:

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Holmes Double Shotgun  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Peter J. Holmes (1932)  
Architect/Bullder: Unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other open front yard

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterloration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-go new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.



**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

ca. 1930

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building is a simple double unit with Edwardian period stylistic influences.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The building is a 1-1/2 story four-bay building that occupies a rectangular footprint.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is a double shotgun form.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by molded concrete block piers.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is load bearing concrete masonry.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

Exterior wall planes are rusticated concrete block.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminated in a hipped roof clad in composition shingles. Roof ridges are accented by pantiles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by a front hipped roof dormer and one straight stack interior chimney.

**8B. ROOF TRIM:**

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof is accented by simple board cornice. Beaded tongue and groove wood sheathing is found on the ceiling of the extended front hipped roof.

**9. WINDOWS:**

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Front elevation windows are full length triple sash four-over-four units with a dentil inset cornice. Side elevation windows are four-over-four double hung sash with wood frame screen units.

**10. DOORS:**

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

Front elevation doors are wood panel with one-light, carved & molded lower panel simple board surround, dentil inset cornice, two-leaf louvered blind, one-light transom with dentil trim.

**11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:**

Note location, materials

The front of the building is spanned by an open, full-length concrete deck, incorporating a three-step poured concrete stoop.

**11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:**

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

**12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:**

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

Molded quoins

**13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)**

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carlageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

**14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):**

Not accessible

**C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)**

The building is an unusual example of a rusticated concrete block double shotgun residence, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register

Historic District.

- D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Peter J. Holmes, a clerk who resided at 2918 Napoleon Avenue (uptown), owned this lot when water was connected in 1932.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



**HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY**  
**Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation**

**A. ASSESSMENT**

**1. LOCATION INFORMATION**

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address 4508 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

- 2. PHOTOGRAPHS:** In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Data not available.  
Address:  
Phone:
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name:  
Historic Use: Even House  
Original Owner: Miss Angeline Even (1910)  
Architect/Builder: Unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated X  
Remarks Vacant
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations The building is vacant; the structure includes evidence of several renovations.
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
N/A  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development \_\_\_\_\_ Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1910/modified ca. 1970

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The design of the building includes minor bungalow stylistic influences.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The building is a one story four-bay structure with a rear shed addition. The dwelling adapts a rectangular foot print.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The building is a modified shotgun form.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The dwelling is a wood frame structure.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is sheathed in weather board, vinyl siding, and shiplap siding.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates with a gable roof clad in asbestos shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by an interior straight stack brick chimney in deteriorated condition.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The ridge of the gable-front roof is accented by a wrought iron finial.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Building windows are six-over-six double hung sash (boarded) with simple board surrounds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation includes a central door with sidelights and transom (boarded). The door is framed by a simple board surround.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The front elevation includes an open portico with a poured concrete deck and four-step stair. The portico is supported by square piers with exaggerated stuccoed bases.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The front portico includes simple brackets and exposed rafters. The element is accented with bargeboard.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

The building is a simple example of a modified shotgun building type lacking character defining architectural features. This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The building is depicted on the 1908-1909 Sanborn Insurance Map of New Orleans. The 1910 census lists Miss Angeline Even, a seamstress, as the owner-occupant of the dwelling. The New Orleans city directory of 1938 lists Charles L. Holmes, assistant manager of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as the occupant of 4508 St. Claude.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:





# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address 4510 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: John Greenlee (occupant)  
Address: 4510 St. Claude Street  
Phone: 949-3741
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: James A. Even House  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: 1909 James A. Even (Tenant)  
Architect/Builder: Unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good X Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered \_\_\_\_\_ Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations X  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_
8. RELATED FEATURES:  
Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Enclosed yard, chain link fence
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1910/modified ca. 1940

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

Building is a shotgun building form lacking style, defining ornamentation.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This one story rectangular two-bay structure incorporates a shed addition on the west facade.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This house is a modified shotgun form.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The house is supported by brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

Balloon frame.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The front elevation of the building is clad in shiplap siding; side and rear elevations are sheathed in weatherboard.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The building terminates in a front gable with front hipped pent covered with asbestos shingles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by one interior corbelled brick chimney.

8B. ROOF TRIM.

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof eave of the addition is accented by exposed rafters. The ridge of the main structural block incorporates a finial.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French). panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows are six-over-six double hung sash with simple board surround and vinyl awnings. Two-leaf wood frames hold mesh screens.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front door incorporates a one light segmented arch pane. The door is a single panel unit set in a simple molded surround with bullseye corner blocks. A two-leaf screen door is included in the entrance.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

A four step poured concrete stoop spans the front elevation. The addition incorporates an open porch with a poured concrete deck and a slate shingled shed roof.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

There is a simple cornice on the front elevation roof pent.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (If accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

This house is a shotgun building form lacking style defining architectural features. This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Addresses in the 4500 block of St. Claude are not firmly established for the period ca. 1904 to ca. 1909. James Even, a collector for the Beauregard Furniture Company, first appears as a resident of the 4500 block in 1904, when a city directory lists him as occupying 4518 St. Claude Street. The next year, 1905, the city directory records him as occupying 4510 St. Claude. In 1910, the census lists James A. Even, a butcher, as occupant of 4510 St. Claude, along with his wife, Honorine, and four sons. According to the census data, Mr. Even rented the property. H. A. Even owned the dwelling when the city connected water to the site on June 16, 1914. In 1928, Louis Even, a clerk and the eldest son of the James Even, resided here. The Even family was associated with the dwelling until at least 1942.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

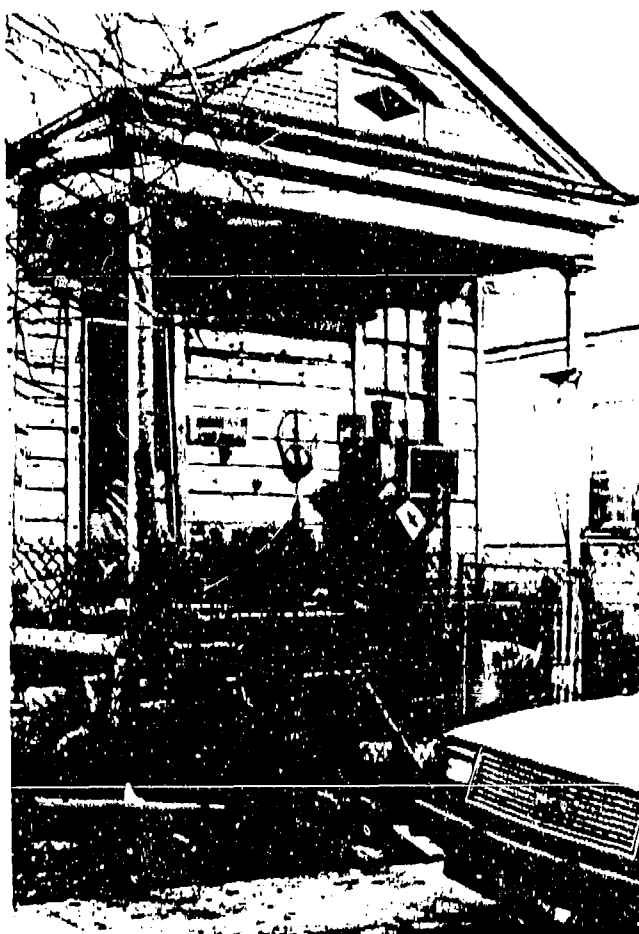
##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.        Site No.       

Address 4516 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Beverly Walker (occupant)  
Address: 4516 St. Claude Avenue, New Orleans, LA  
Phone: 943-6814

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Keppler House  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Carl F. Keppler (1910)  
Architect/Builder: Unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated X  
Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_  
List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing \_\_\_\_\_ Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic garden/landscaping \_\_\_\_\_ Other Enclosed yard, chain link fence

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_  
Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_  
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1910

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building incorporates Colonial Revival style architectural influences.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This rectangular one-story, two-bay structure has a rear ell extending from the east facade, and a shed addition appended the west elevation.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This building is a shotgun building type.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The structure is supported by brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The house is wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The front elevation is sheathed in shiplap siding; side and rear elevation are clad in weatherboards.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The principal block terminates in a gable roof with a gable-front orientation. The rear ell terminates in a gable roof oriented perpendicular to the ridge of the main structural block. The west addition terminates in a shed roof. All roof planes are sheathed in asbestos shingles; ridge lines are accented by pantiles.



8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

One straight stack brick chimney with corbeled cap punctuates the roof. The roof ridge of the principal block includes a wrought finial.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The principal block includes a molded cornice incorporating wave motif molding. Decorative fretwork accents the eave line of the ell.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The building includes six-over-six double hung sash windows framed by simple board surrounds with slightly projecting sills and drip boards.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation includes a single leaf, four-panel wood door surmounted by a three-light transom. The entry incorporates a simple board surround.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The front porch features a pedimented portico with a full cornice.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

The front porch is supported by wood-columns with simple capitals; the bases have been replaced.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

The dwelling is an example of a shotgun building type incorporating Colonial Revival style decorative features. This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The building is depicted on the Sanborn Insurance Map for 1908-1909. According to the census of 1910, Carl F. Kuppler, a newspaper printer, owned and occupied 4516 St. Claude. Of Pennsylvania-German origin, Mr. Kuppler was married to a Louisianan whose parents were German-born. Kuppler first appears in the city directories in 1910; he is recorded as a compositor in the *Picayune* job office. In 1912, Henry Stein, a driver, is recorded as the resident of 4516 St. Claude. Mr. Stein owned the dwelling when the city established water service on July 20, 1912. John P. Schneider, a laborer, acquired the property by 1938.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL X COMMERCIAL    INDUSTRIAL    INSTITUTIONAL   

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED X ROW    OF   

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR X SQUARE    ELL    OTHER   

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 X 2    3    4    5   

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1    2    3    4    5    6    N/A

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

   BRICK  
   WOOD FRAME  
   BRICK & POSTS  
   METAL  
   CONCRETE  
X OTHER Cinderblock

WALL FINISH:

   BRICK VENEER  
   EXPOSED BRICK  
   STUCCO  
   WOOD SIDING  
   ASBESTOS SIDING  
X OTHER Cinderblock

ROOF SHAPE: HIP    GABLE    SHED    FLAT    OTHER   

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES    BALCONY    GALLERY    STOOP    N/A  
DORMERS    BRACKETS    WOOD ORNAMENT     
IRON FENCE    OTHER   

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS:    N/A

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE    KITCHEN    SHED    OTHER    N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE    ADDITION    COLUMNS    PORCH    N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

   CREOLE COTTAGE  
   CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
   SINGLE SHOTGUN  
   DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
   CAMELBACK  
   SIDE GALLERY  
   SIDE HALL  
   RAISED HOUSE  
   SHOP RESIDENCE  
   CORNER STORE  
   TOWN HOUSE  
X OTHER Multiple Unit Residential

I. BUILDING STYLE:

   COLONIAL 1790-1830  
   GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
   ITALIANATE 1840-80  
   QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
   EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
   EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
   BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
   WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
   MISSION 1900-1940  
   BUILDERS 1920-1940  
   SLAB 1945-Present  
X OTHER No stylistic references

J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT    GOOD    FAIR    POOR X

K. FIELD ASSESSMENT:    MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
X RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
   LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY:   

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 348 ADDRESS 4518 St. Claude

O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: SQUARE NO 348 ADDRESS 4518 St. Claude  
This building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

### Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

#### A. ASSESSMENT

##### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address 4526 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Derrick A. Chandler  
Address: 4526 St. Claude Ave.  
Phone: 945-5147
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: di Benedetto House  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: 1910 - Lawrence di Benedetto  
Architect/Bullder: Unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good        Fair   X   Deteriorated         
Remarks
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered        Minor alterations   X   Major alterations         
List Major alterations
8. RELATED FEATURES: N/A  
Historic fencing        Well/cistern        Cemetery         
Historic garden/landscaping        Other
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None        Development        Deterioration         
Road construction        Vandalism        Zoning         
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:
- City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.
- Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.
- United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

ca. 1915

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building is a simple two-story dwelling lacking style or defining ornamentation.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

This two bay, two story structure has a rectangular ground plan.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

This house is a symmetrical, two story dwelling of undetermined plan.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The building is supported by brick piers.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The structure is frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

All elevations are sheathed with weatherboard.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The dwelling terminates in a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. Roof ridges are accented by pantiles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof is punctuated by a front hipped dormer, and a two straight-stack chimneys.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof eave includes extended rafters.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

Windows located on the side elevations are one-light-over-one-light double hung sash units framed by simple board surrounds. The front elevation includes multi-light double hung sash units.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The principal entrance includes a single leaf, wood door with a nine-light-over-three-vertical panel design. The door is surmounted by a multi-light transom. The entry is framed by a simple board surround.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

An open porch spans the front elevation. This element includes a poured concrete deck and two-step stair. The porch is supported by treated wood posts (replacement).

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

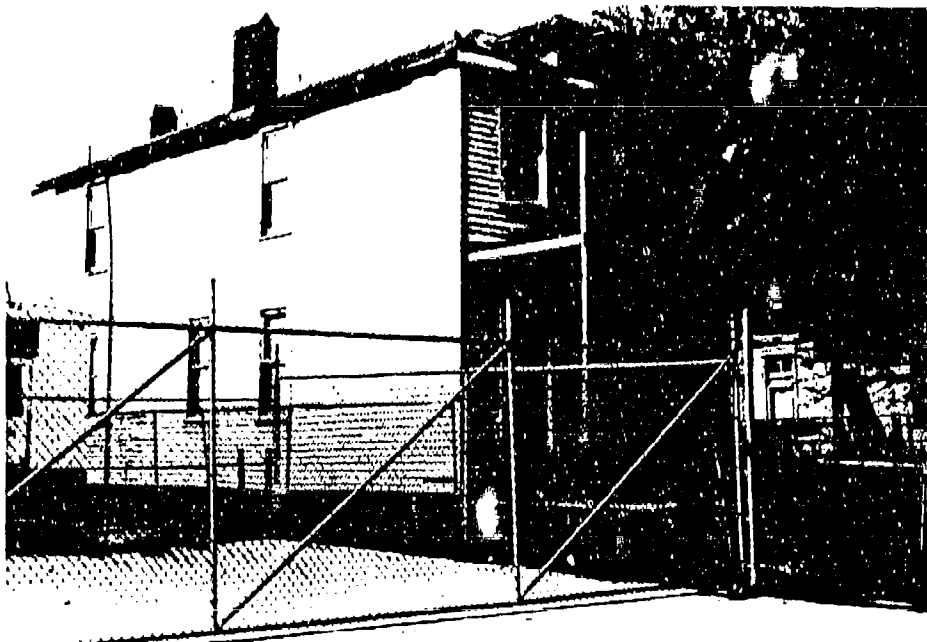
The dwelling is a simple two-story residential structure lacking style defining features. The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.



D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Lawrence di Benedetto owned the dwelling when the city established water service on September 26, 1915. Mr. di Benedetto was a manager with the Public Playground Commission, City Hall. City directories first record him as residing at 4526 St. Claude in 1916. Achille Darby, a foreman with the New Orleans Public Service Commission, owned and resided at the address in 1938.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

A. CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL ☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☒ INSTITUTIONAL ☐

B. BUILDING PLACEMENT: DETACHED ☒ ROW ☐ OF ☐

C. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OVERALL SHAPE OF PLAN: RECTANGULAR ☒ SQUARE ☐ ELL ☐ OTHER ☐

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

NUMBER OF VERTICAL DIVISIONS: 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ N/A

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL:

☐ BRICK  
☐ WOOD FRAME  
☐ BRICK & POSTS  
☒ METAL  
☐ CONCRETE  
☐ OTHER

WALL FINISH:

☐ BRICK VENEER  
☐ EXPOSED BRICK  
☐ STUCCO  
☐ WOOD SIDING  
☐ ASBESTOS SIDING  
☒ OTHER metal panels

ROOF SHAPE: H/P ☐ GABLE ☒ SHED ☐ FLAT ☐ OTHER ☐

D. SPECIFIC FEATURES: PORCHES ☐ BALCONY ☐ GALLERY ☐ STOOP ☐ N/A  
DORMERS ☐ BRACKETS ☐ WOOD ORNAMENT ☐  
IRON FENCE ☐ OTHER ☐

E. SPECIAL DECORATIVE ELEMENTS: N/A

F. DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS: GARAGE ☐ KITCHEN ☐ SHED ☐ OTHER N/A

G. SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: FACADE ☐ ADDITION ☐ COLUMNS ☐ PORCH ☐ N/A

H. BUILDING TYPE:

☐ CREOLE COTTAGE  
☐ CENTRAL HALL PLAN  
☐ SINGLE SHOTGUN  
☐ DOUBLE SHOTGUN  
☐ CAMELBACK  
☐ SIDE GALLERY  
☐ SIDE HALL  
☐ RAISED HOUSE  
☐ SHOP RESIDENCE  
☐ CORNER STORE  
☐ TOWN HOUSE  
☒ OTHER Industrial steel building

I. BUILDING STYLE:

☐ COLONIAL 1790-1830  
☐ GREEK REVIVAL 1820-60  
☐ ITALIANATE 1840-80  
☐ QUEEN ANNE 1880-1900  
☐ EAST LAKE 1870-1890  
☐ EDWARDIAN 1890-1920  
☐ BUNGALOW 1880-1930  
☐ WESTERN STICK 1890-1930  
☐ MISSION 1900-1940  
☐ BUILDERS 1920-1940  
☐ SLAB 1945-Present  
☒ OTHER 20 ca. Industrial

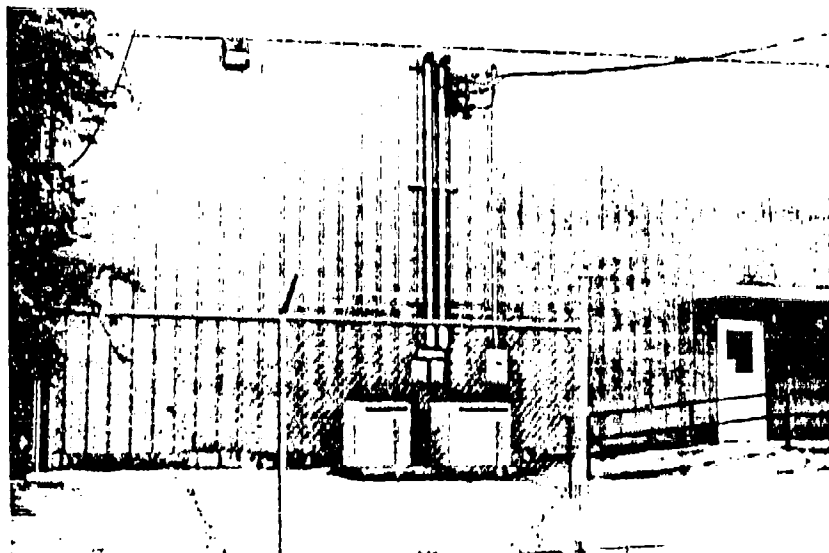
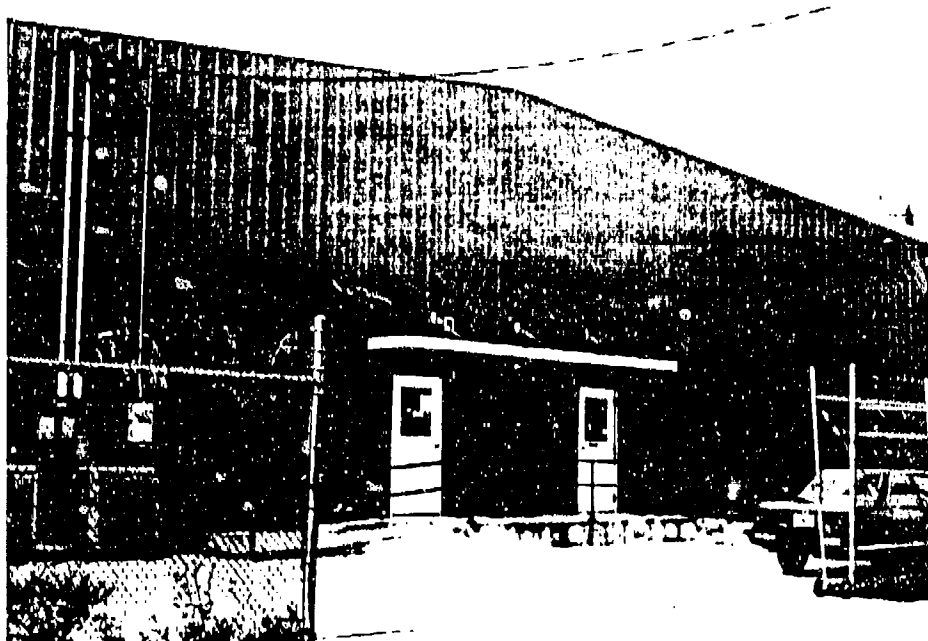
J. APPARENT PHYSICAL CONDITION: EXCELLENT ☒ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR ☐

K. FIELD ASSESSMENT: ☐ MORE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EVALUATE  
☒ RECENT CONSTRUCTION (POST 1945)  
☐ LACKS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

L. NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

M. LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 348 ADDRESS 4530 St. Claude

O. PHOTOGRAPHS:



NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION: SQUARE NO. 348 ADDRESS 4530 St. Claude

The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.        Site No.       

Address 4544 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:

Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle

4. OWNERSHIP:

Name: Preston Baptiste (occupant)  
Address: 4544 St. Claude Ave.  
Phone: 949-6562

5. HISTORICAL DATA:

Historic Name: Reynolds House  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Lewis F. Reynolds (1912)  
Architect/Bulldor: Unknown

6. CONDITION:

Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair X Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

7. INTEGRITY:

Unaltered X Minor alterations \_\_\_\_\_ Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

List Major alterations \_\_\_\_\_

8. RELATED FEATURES:

Historic fencing X Well/cistern \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_

Historic garden/landscaping X Other garage shed

9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

None \_\_\_\_\_ Development X Deterioration \_\_\_\_\_

Road construction X Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_

Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.

10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:

City Directories of New Orleans

1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sewer and Water Board

1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New Orleans Public Library.

United States Bureau of the Census

1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

**1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:**

ca. 1910

**2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building incorporates Queen Anne style massing and ornamentation.

**3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:**

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The building is one-story with rectangular massing, and a modified L ground plan.

**4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:**

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The structure has a asymmetrical floor plan.

**5. FOUNDATION:**

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The structure is supported by a brick piers.

**6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:**

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is frame construction.

**7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:**

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc.

The building is sheathed with weatherboards and includes corner boards.

**8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:**

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The structure terminates in an intersecting hipped and gable roof. The roof plane is punctuated by two interior straight stack brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Roof ridges are accented by pantiles.

**8A. ROOF FEATURES:**

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The roof includes a straight stack vent.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

The roof eave is accented by a molded board cornice.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The building includes one-over-one sash windows framed by simple board surrounds. Window units are flanked by two panel blinds and surmounted by cornices.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation includes a wood panel door with one light transom. The entry is framed by a simple board surround.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

A two-bay screened porch is located on the front facade. This element is supported by panelled posts.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

N/A

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

A tripartite, opalescent glass window is located in the front gable end. Building corners are defined by simple corner boards.

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (If not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (If accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community.)

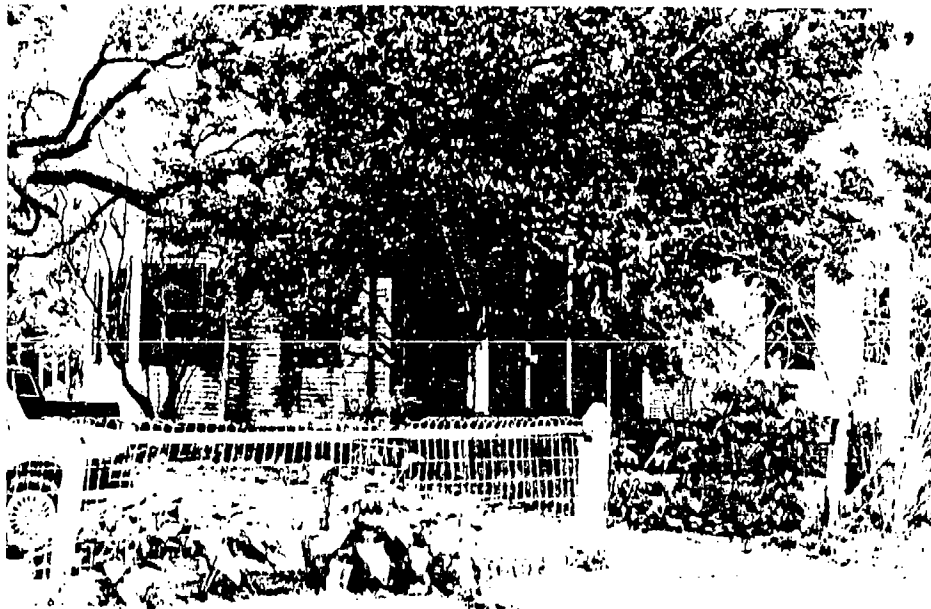
The dwelling is an intact example of a modest Queen Anne style cottage, and is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1908-1909 indicates that no building was located on the site in that year. According to the census of 1910, Louis Reynolds, a 52 year-old tombstone and monument manufacturer resided at 4545 Rampart Street, a site adjoining the St. Claude Street address to the rear. Mr. Reynolds occupied the Rampart Street address with his wife and son, Lewis E. Reynolds, a freight traffic representative for the Southern Railway System. Louis Reynolds and Lewis E. Reynolds were, respectively, son and grandson of Lewis E. Reynolds (1816-1879), a preeminent New Orleans architect of the mid-nineteenth century and designer of such nationally significant landmarks as the Henry S. Buckner mansion on Jackson Avenue in the city's Garden District. In 1873, a biographical sketch of the architect credits him with the design of "many of the fine buildings of the Third District..." (Jewell 1873:152). The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, built for a largely German congregation in 1866 in the 3000 block of Dauphine Street, is a surviving example of the architect's work (Toledano et al 1974:4:126).

Lewis E. Reynolds, the architect's son, owned 4544 St. Claude Street when the city established water service on October 24, 1911. Louis Reynolds appears to have built the house at 4544 St. Claude for his son, Lewis E. Reynolds, who lived there from 1912 to 1969.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:





# HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

## Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

### A. ASSESSMENT

#### 1. LOCATION INFORMATION

Town/Vicinity New Orleans Parish No.        Site No.       

Address 4558-4560 St. Claude Parish Orleans

Block 348

2. PHOTOGRAPHS: In the space below, mount two photos, one of the facade and one of another primary elevation. Any additional photos may be mounted on a separate sheet and attached to this form.



RECORDED BY R. CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOC., INC.

DATE 12/31/91

3. TOPOGRAPHIC QUAD:  
Name: New Orleans East Sect 57 R 12E T 12S  
Size: 7.5 Quadrangle
4. OWNERSHIP:  
Name: Brass Restorations  
Address: 4560 St. Claude Street, New Orleans, LA  
Phone: 944-2543
5. HISTORICAL DATA:  
Historic Name: Schmidt House  
Historic Use: Residential  
Original Owner: Mrs. P. Schmidt (1915)  
Architect/Builder: Unknown
6. CONDITION:  
Good        Fair   X   Deteriorated         
Remarks
7. INTEGRITY:  
Unaltered        Minor alterations   X   Major alterations         
List Major alterations
8. RELATED FEATURES: N/A         
       Historic fencing        Well/cistern        Cemetery         
Historic garden/landscaping        Other
9. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:  
None        Development        Deterioration         
Road construction        Vandalism        Zoning         
Other The building is within the potential impact area of the proposed MR-GO new lock.
10. PRIMARY REFERENCES:  
  
City Directories of New Orleans  
1880-1991 Louisiana Room, Howard-Tilton Library, Tulane University, New Orleans,  
Louisiana.  
  
Sewer and Water Board  
1880-1940 Water Connection Records. Louisiana Division, Central Library, New  
Orleans Public Library.  
  
United States Bureau of the Census  
1880-1910 Census Population Schedules, New Orleans, Louisiana.

B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Describe the structures as completely as possible using the following categories and examples of features as general guidelines. Where applicable, note the location of each feature.

1. CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATE:

ca. 1920

2. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

For example: Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, etc. (or combinations and influences thereof)

The building incorporates craftsman/bungalow stylistic influences.

3. OVERALL BUILDING SHAPE/MASSING:

Note number of stories, plan shape, bays, wings, etc.

The building is a symmetrical, four-bay, two story building occupying a rectangular ground plan.

4. BASIC FLOOR PLAN DESCRIPTION:

For example: shotgun, bungalow, dogtrot, asymmetric, open commercial space, office, gym, etc.

The house adopts a double camelback form.

5. FOUNDATION:

Note type (piers, slab, etc.) and material (wood, masonry, concrete, etc.)

The structure is supported by brick piers.

6. WALL CONSTRUCTION:

For example: log, balloon framing, bousillage, brick, etc.

The building is wood frame construction.

7. EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

For example: clapboard, shingle, stucco, etc

The house is covered with narrow weather boards.

8. ROOF CHARACTERISTICS:

Note shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.) and material (slate, tin, tile, asbestos, etc.)

The hipped roof is sheathed in asbestos shingles; roof ridges are accented by pantiles.

8A. ROOF FEATURES:

Note dormers, towers, cupolas, parapets, etc.

The building roof incorporates a front hipped dormer. Three brick, straight stack chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the roof. One of these chimneys is located in the rear two story section of the building.

8B. ROOF TRIM:

Note cornices, entablature, dentils, vergeboards, brackets, exposed rafters, etc.

Trim includes a box cornice, eave brackets and ridge pantiles.

9. WINDOWS:

Note type (casement, double hung, French), panes (6/6, 3/1, 1/1), trim/surrounds, shutters, colored panes, stained glass, etc.

The two-light-over-two-light windows are framed by simple board surrounds with slightly projecting sill and drip boards. The window units are flanked by two leaf wooden blinds.

10. DOORS:

Note type, trim/surrounds, shutters, fanlights, pediments, pilasters, transoms, etc.

The front elevation doors are double-leaf, wood panel units with a one light transoms. The doors are framed by simple board surrounds with shallow cornices.

11. PORCHES, GALLERIES, AND PORTICOS:

Note location, materials

The front facade includes an open wood porch approached by a four stair stoop. Doric columns support a hipped roof.

11A. DECORATIVE PORCH/GALLERY/PORTICO FEATURES:

Note columns/posts, capitals, balustrade, spindles, brackets, etc.

Doric columns are incorporated in the front porch.

12. OTHER DECORATIVE DETAILS:

For example: patterned shingles, quoins, half-timbering, etc.

N/A

13. MAJOR STYLISTIC ELEMENTS/ARTICULATION (if not already described)

For example: Gothic buttresses, open carriageway, Italianate tower, etc.

N/A

14. INTERIOR DETAILS (if accessible):

Not accessible

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in

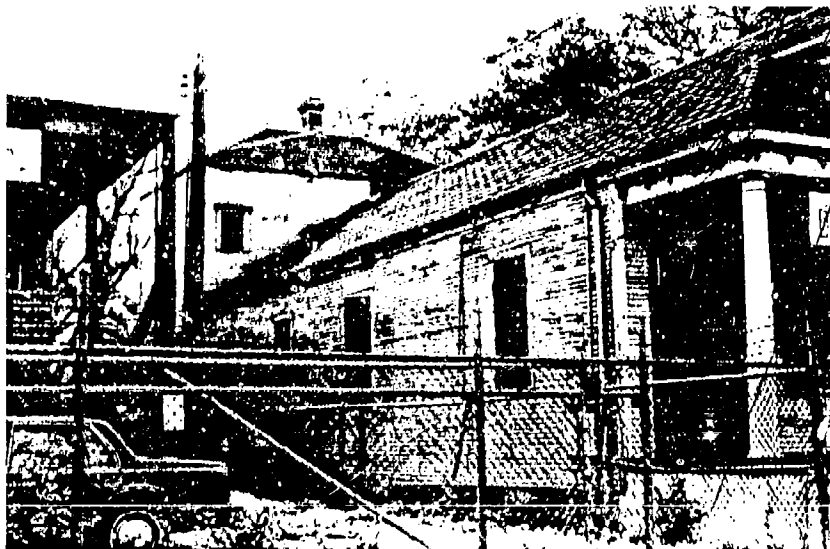
terms of other buildings within community.)

This dwelling is a camelback building type incorporating restrained Craftsman style ornamentation. The building is located within the boundary of the Bywater National Register Historic District.

D. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.)

Mrs. P. Schmidt, 4559 Rampart, owned this structure, directly behind her dwelling when the city established water service on August 20, 1915. According to the census of 1910, Mrs. Schmidt and her husband, a sugarmaker on a plantation, were both Louisiana-born both were of German-born parentage.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS:



**APPENDIX III**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM**

**BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received DEC 23 1985

date entered 23

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Bywater

and or common Bywater Historic District

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by the Mississippi River, Press Street, North Villere Street, and Poland Street, N/A not for publication

city, town New Orleans N/A vicinity of

state LA code 22 parish Orleans code 071

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b> chiefly residential & commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A

street & number

city, town state

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

A Survey of Community Development Neighborhoods to Identify Potential National Register title Historic Districts and Individual has this property been determined eligible? — yes ☒ no

National Register Properties date August 1978 - December 1979 — federal — state — county ☒ local

depository for survey records New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission

city, town New Orleans state LA

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date N/A

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bywater Historic District is an urban area of approximately 120 blocks with a mixed commercial-residential character. It began in the early nineteenth century as a Creole downriver suburb of the original City of New Orleans. Settlers included Creoles, "free persons of color," Germans, Irish, and later on Italian immigrants. The resulting historic district mainly represents the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century with a historic period defined as 1807 to 1935. Since that time Bywater has not suffered a significant loss of integrity. In fact, the intrusion rate is only 13%.

### Geographical Setting

Zimpel's 1834 map of New Orleans reveals that most of the present Bywater district had been subdivided into lots and streets by then. In a familiar New Orleans pattern, adjacent low-lying plantation land was given a street grid and gradually engulfed by development. The year 1807 was chosen as the beginning of the historic period because it is the date of the earliest known subdivision plan in the district. The original plan for what was then called Faubourg Clouet was made by Barthelemy Lafon in 1807 and redesigned by him in 1809. It encompasses the Clouet-Louisa-Piety Streets section of the district.

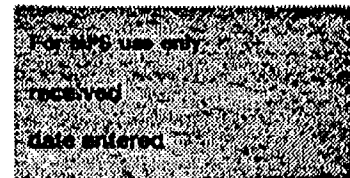
Bywater grew without benefit of grand squares, crowd's feet, or other Baroque planning devices. The street grid was decidedly speculative, and as it filled in, the district acquired its present tightly packed urban character. Most of the buildings are set directly on the street and very close together. There are few front yards, and those which do exist are very small. Although the district is set by the Mississippi River, the high levee prevents a direct river view. Vistas within the district are fairly channeled and directional rather than broad and spreading. This is because of the visual trench effect created by the aforementioned urban density and the massing of the district's abnormally tall houses. Despite the fact that most (about 90%) of the district's buildings are single story, virtually all are raised well above grade and most have high cornice lines because of their high ceilings.

### Historic Surveys

Bywater was first surveyed in 1978 by the architectural firm of Koch and Wilson. This was part of a citywide survey effort conducted within the Community Development Block Grant areas for environmental review purposes. The survey produced a breakdown of the buildings according to twenty style/period categories as well as a color coded map. In March of 1984 the Bywater Neighborhood Association approached the State Historic Preservation Office and requested that the area be listed on the Register. The National Register Coordinator made a windshield survey of the area and cut preliminary boundaries. For a time the Register staff considered using the Koch and Wilson material as the official district survey but in the end decided to make a new survey of its own. The district effort did not get fully underway until the summer of 1985, by which time the Koch and Wilson report was seven years out of date. In addition, Koch and Wilson broke the district down into multitudinous style/period categories, some of which overlapped. The staff decided that this complex system of categorizing the district was too unwieldy for National Register purposes.

CONTINUED



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet    Bywater Historic District    Item number 7    Page 1

New Orleans, LA  
7. Description (cont'd)

In September of 1985 three members of the state Register staff conducted a building by building survey of the district. They also refined the boundaries somewhat. Each structure was examined from the exterior and rated according to a system of seven building type categories and seven period/style categories. The survey produced two coded maps and a count of the various types and styles. It did not produce a written inventory, but this would have been an overwhelming task given the fact that the district contains over two thousand buildings. Moreover, Bywater is a large urban area containing numerous very similar elements. In cases like this, breaking the elements down into distinct categories provides a better description than one could get from a straight inventory. Of course, this method of describing a large urban district has been previously approved by the National Park Service, and, in fact, has already been used successfully for four Register districts in Louisiana.

Building Types

Major building types include Creole cottages, shotgun houses, camelback houses, side hall plan houses, bungalows and commercial buildings. There is also a category known as "other" which includes the following: local landmarks, institutional buildings, some intrusions, rare types such as central hall plan houses, and a few buildings which defy categorization by type.

## 1. Creole Cottages (178, or 8% of the building stock)

Strictly speaking, Creole cottages are an early nineteenth century phenomenon (Photo 1), but the form was perpetuated until much later. Greek Revival and Italianate examples abound in the district (Photos 2-6). The Creole cottage form denotes a one-and-one-half story gable-ended residence built up to the front property line. Its plan does not use hallways. Although early Creole cottages are found throughout the district, they are more numerous in the western half. Presumably this is because the initial development in the area took place from west to east.

## 2. Shotgun Houses (1249, or 61% of the building stock)

The shotgun is the most conspicuous building type in the district. In the archetype, a shotgun is a narrow one-story dwelling usually without halls (Photos 7-12). The survey includes within this category variations such as the double shotgun (Photos 13-21) and the narrow two story single or double house without halls, although these two story "shotguns" are rare in the district. The overall shotgun collection denotes a lower-middle and middle class neighborhood. Double shotgun houses require less land per living unit than singles; hence speculators in poor areas tended to crowd more living units in by building exclusively doubles. Virtually all the shotgun houses in Central City, a poor area, are doubles, whereas in Bywater 47% of the shotgun houses are singles.

CONTINUED

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet Bywater Historic District Item number 7 Page 2

New Orleans, LA

Description (cont'd)

3. Camelback Houses (67, or 3% of the building stock)

The camelback is a single or double shotgun with a two-level portion over the rear rooms (Photos 22 & 23). The second level provides one or two bedrooms. Although it is difficult to generalize, essentially the camelback type denotes a more affluent occupant than does the ordinary shotgun house. The earliest camelbacks seem to have come about when a shotgun was added to an earlier two story structure. It also appears that the process was reversed sometimes and a camelback was attached to an earlier shotgun. The camelback appears in the district with the same popular stylistic traits as the shotgun.

4. Side Hall Plan Houses (121, or 6% of the building stock)

Until the late 1800's most prosperous American citizens of New Orleans lived in side hall plan houses. The fact that relatively few were built in Bywater confirms its lower-middle to middle class status. Moreover, most of the relatively few side hall houses which do exist in the district are one story (Photos 24-27).

5. Bungalows (82, or 4% of the building stock)

For purposes of this submission, bungalows are defined as single living units one story high, two rooms wide, and two or more rooms deep (Photo 28). Shotgun houses with the familiar bungalow details are listed as shotgun houses. Bungalows are larger and reflect a more affluent occupant. In contrast to upper-middle class neighborhoods in New Orleans, one does not generally find raised bungalows in Bywater. Virtually all of the district's bungalows are elevated the normal two, three or four feet above grade.

6. Commercial Buildings (215, or 11% of the building stock)

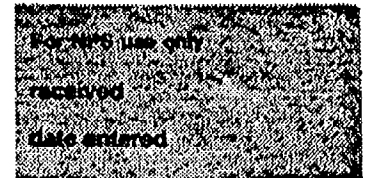
Although most of Bywater's intrusions fall into this category, the district does contain a goodly number of older commercial buildings which form a vital element in its historic streetscape. Most of the older commercial structures follow the domestic model--i.e., outwardly a house but with a corner entrance, a gallery over the sidewalk, and perhaps a few display windows (Photos 29-32). About half of these domestic-looking buildings are one story and about half are two stories. In addition, there are some larger commercial buildings of the more conventional type as well as a few warehouses (Photos 33 & 34). On the whole, commercial buildings are distributed throughout the district. Most, although not all, are set at street corners.

7. The aforementioned "other" category accounts for 139 buildings, or 7% of the building stock.

Styles

Major styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, bungalow and twentieth century eclectic. There is also a "plain or other" category and of course an intrusion category. These identified styles are relatively well-known

CONTINUED

United States Department of the Interior  
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Inventory—Nomination FormContinuation sheet Bywater Historic District  
New Orleans, LA

Item number 7

Page 3

Description (cont'd)

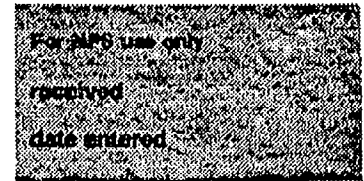
and require little additional comment or explanation. However the following should be noted:

1. With the exception of Creole cottages with Greek Revival details, building styles tend to be fairly evenly distributed in the district.
2. The Italianate category includes the early classical-looking Italianate (Photo 24) as well as the later florid, heavily bracketed Italianate (Photo 25), although the overwhelming majority are in the latter group. Unlike Italianate houses in much of the rest of the country, virtually all of Bywater's Italianate houses are more or less symmetrical. This no doubt reflects the area's architectural conservatism as well as its tight urban pattern of growth.
3. The Gothic Revival and the other Downingesque stick styles are almost unknown in the district. This is true of the rest of New Orleans as well as the state as a whole. It is a somewhat puzzling phenomenon given the fact that the district blossomed in the mid to late nineteenth century. Explaining this is a major scholarly problem in the study of New Orleans' patrimony. There is no easy answer, but it probably has something to do with the area's architectural conservatism. Also, the picturesque Downingesque styles would undoubtedly have been difficult to adapt to the tight urban pattern of growth found in the area.
4. The bungalow style which appears in the survey takes in all bungalows and Arts and Crafts houses. On the whole, this group is not markedly different from other houses of this ilk in other parts of the country.
5. The term twentieth century eclectic refers to the general body of revival styles which were fashionable in the first thirty-five years of this century. It includes late Gothic Revival, neo-classical, Colonial and Mission styles (Photos 35-39).
6. The "plain or other" category refers to contributing elements which do not fit into one of the above style categories. The overwhelming majority are buildings with no stylistic details (Photo 14).

Style/period categories in the district break down as follows:

Greek Revival	38 buildings	2%	
Italianate	853 buildings	41%	
Eastlake	53 buildings	3%	
Bungalow	339 buildings	17%	Intrusions 266 buildings 13%
20th century eclectic	146 buildings	7%	
Plain or other	356 buildings	17%	
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS			
	1,785 buildings	87%	

CONTINUED

United States Department of the Interior  
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Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Bywater Historic District Item number 7

Page 4

New Orleans, LA

Description (cont'd)

Landmarks

Landmarks in the neighborhood tend to be institutional buildings, particularly churches (Photos 40-42). There are also a few large old warehouses along the Mississippi River (Photo 34). Most of the district's landmarks are noteworthy only for their size and scale and do not seem to be obvious candidates for individual listing in the Register (Photos 43 & 44).

Building Materials

The overwhelming majority of the district's buildings are of wood construction with some kind of wood skin. Most of these feature ordinary frame construction, but many of the earlier ones are built of "standing planks." This technique involves the use of thick vertical planks placed upon the sill to form the substance of the wall. The planks are then treated with some kind of exterior sheathing, usually clapboards. Of course, it is impossible to tell how many standing plank houses there are in the district because their outward appearance is identical to that of ordinary frame houses. One can only make the general comment that in the early and mid nineteenth century the technique was very common. A few of the very early residences are brick, as are most of the institutional buildings.

Contributing Elements

Bywater represents an important collection of buildings from the period of 1807 to 1935. The period of significance ends in 1935 when the modernist movement was taking root in New Orleans. The district is a "tout ensemble" with a cohesive and unified character. Hence any 50+ year old building which falls into one of the aforementioned style or type categories is considered a contributing element if it has not been altered beyond recognition.

Intrusions

Most of the district's intrusions fall into the commercial category, although some are modern residences or older residences which have been significantly reworked. Overall, the district's intrusion rate is thirteen percent, which is relatively low for a historic district in Louisiana. (The typical district has an intrusion rate of 20% to 30%.) Virtually all of Bywater's intrusions are one or two stories high and hence they conform to the historic streetscape scale. Moreover, most are not significantly larger than the surrounding contributing elements. Given this, it is fair to say that the impact of intrusions in the district has been minimal. (See intrusion photos 45-52.)

Assessment of Integrity

Buildings in the survey were rated according to the period they presently portray and not the date they were built. Hence badly altered older structures were counted as intrusions. Essentially Bywater's contributing elements have

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet Bywater Historic District Item number 7 Page 5  
New Orleans, LA

Description (cont'd)

undergone four basic types of alterations since the district's historic period. These include residing (usually in asbestos), replacement of windows and/or doors on the principal elevation, replacement of gallery columns, and the installation of aluminum awnings. No precise figures exist, but it is thought that these alterations have occurred in less than 20% of the district's buildings. Again, it is important to note that the style and architectural importance of each building had to be easily discernible or it was rated as an intrusion. Hence, overall the district's architectural character remains intact. (See photos 53-58 for altered contributing elements.)

NB: FOR THE RECORD, THIS SUBMISSION ALSO INCLUDES A BOUNDARY MAP, A STYLE/PERIOD COLOR CODED MAP, A BUILDING TYPE COLOR CODED MAP, A SET OF GENERAL VIEW PHOTOGRAPHS, A SET OF PHOTOS REFERENCED IN THE TEXT, AND A USGS MAP.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1807-1935

Builder/Architect

N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C

The Bywater Historic District is architecturally significant on the state level as well as in the Gulf Coast region as a whole. It has an unusually fine collection of shotguns, a noted regional house type. Moreover, it is a superior concentration of 50+ year old structures within the context of Louisiana.

Bywater is significant in the Gulf Coast area because of the preponderance of shotgun houses among its collection of building types. The district is 64% shotgun houses, which qualifies it as one of the more concentrated collections in the region. The 64% figure comes from adding ordinary shotgun houses (61%) and camelback houses (3%).

But beyond this, Bywater's shotgun houses are distinguished from most other regional collections by their age and quality. The vast majority of shotgun houses in the Gulf Coast region date from the twentieth century and feature bungalow details, if they are styled at all. Bywater is one of very few areas which have a significant component of pre-bungalow era shotgun houses -- i.e., Greek Revival, Eastlake, and/or Italianate. Approximately 45% of Bywater's shotgun houses fall into this early period. Secondly, the shotgun house is normally thought of as a working class house type. Hence most collections of shotgun houses in the Gulf region are very plain. New Orleans is about the only place where shotgun houses are associated with the middle and even upper middle classes. This is particularly true of Bywater, a lower middle-middle class area. Most (about 70%) of the district's shotgun houses feature some sort of recognizable architectural style and many (at least a third) are fairly elaborately styled. This is in sharp contrast to most other collections across the Deep South.

The importance of Bywater on the state level as a collection of historic structures can be seen if one compares it with other older communities in Louisiana. Sixty-eight communities were incorporated in the state prior to 1880. Another twenty-four were incorporated between 1880 and 1900. Add to these the dozen or so older neighborhoods of New Orleans and one has close to one hundred townscapes which were well established by the end of the nineteenth century. In addition, ninety-three communities were incorporated in Louisiana between 1900 and World War I. These older communities represent the bulk of Louisiana's patrimony.

Bywater is conspicuous among this group because very few of these communities feature pre-Queen Anne Revival structures (i.e., Italianate, Greek Revival, etc.) as part of the overall building mix. By contrast, Bywater contains a significant mix of Italianate or earlier structures (43%). Hence the district has a richer and more varied mixture of older structures than comparable communities across the state.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Koch and Wilson. A Survey of Community Development Neighborhoods to Identify Potential National Register Districts and Individual National Register Properties. Prepared for Historic District Landmarks Commission, City of New Orleans, August 1978-December 1979.  
Toledano, Roulhac, Evans, Sally Kittredge, and Christovich, Mary Louise. New Orleans Architecture The Creole Enclaves. Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1974.

## 10. Geographical Data

Survey of Bywater by Louisiana National Register Staff, September 1985.

Acreage of nominated property @290 acres

Quadrangle name New Orleans East, LA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	5	7	8	5	1	8	0	3	3	1	9	5	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B 

1	5	7	8	6	9	4	0	3	3	1	9	1	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C 

1	5	7	8	6	5	6	0	3	3	1	7	7	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D 

1	5	7	8	4	7	4	0	3	3	1	8	0	4	8
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See boundary map and Item 10 continuation sheet.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff  
Division of Historic Preservation

ASSISTED BY BYWATER  
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

organization State of Louisiana

date July-August 1985

street & number P. O. Box 44247

telephone 504-922-0358

city or town Baton Rouge

state LA 70804

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert B. DeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date December 17, 1985

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date 1-23-86

Keeper of the National Register

Attent:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Bywater Historic District Item number 10  
New Orleans, LA

Page 1

Boundary Justification:

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the mix of building types and styles described in Item 7. In most cases the boundaries are fairly obvious. The western boundary more or less abuts the Faubourg Marigny Historic District (N.R.). Here and there it retreats back from the Marigny district line in order to exclude vacant land or modern buildings. The southern boundary follows the Mississippi River levee. We feel it is important to recognize the presence of the river because without it, the plantations that became the district would never have developed. The district abuts the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal to the east (see USGS map). The boundary line cuts inward at the southeastern corner to exclude a modern military facility and a modern lock facility (see USGS map).

The boundary line above St. Claude (the northern boundary) was the most difficult to determine because there is no abrupt end to the district's character; it simply "peters out." Each streetscape was surveyed and where there was no longer a significant admixture of Italianate, Greek Revival, or Eastlake buildings, there the district was cut. These styles give the district its mixed nineteenth and twentieth century character, which is the source of its significance. Beyond the northern boundary the neighborhood has a pedestrian, purely twentieth century character.



**APPENDIX IV**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM**

**HOLY CROSS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections**1. Name**

historic

and/or common Holy Cross Historic District

**2. Location**street & number roughly bounded by the Mississippi River, Delery Street,  
Burgundy Street and the Industrial Canal N/A not for publication

city, town New Orleans N/A vicinity of

state LA code 22 county Orleans Parish code 071

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	chiefly residential
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

street &amp; number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A

street &amp; number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**A Survey of Community Development Neighborhoods to Identify Potential National Register  
title Historic Districts and Individual \_\_\_\_\_ has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no  
Register Propertiesdate August 1978-December 1979 ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

repository for survey records New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission

town New Orleans state LA

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☒ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved date N/A

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Holy Cross Historic District represents the final stanza in the eastward expansion of the old City of New Orleans to the St. Bernard Parish line. The district consists of about 60 blocks with a mainly residential character. Opinions differ as to when the area began to develop as a suburb, but most agree that the process was underway by the mid-nineteenth century. With a few exceptions, the present historic building stock represents the period c.1880 to 1936. Since that time Holy Cross has not suffered an unacceptable loss of integrity.

### Geographical Setting

In the early nineteenth century the area of Holy Cross was characterized by long narrow plantation parcels. The Maurice Harrison map of 1845 still shows this agricultural land use, but things were beginning to change. In a familiar New Orleans pattern, adjacent low-lying plantation land was given a street grid and gradually engulfed by development. The year 1850 was chosen as the beginning of the historic period because that is when development apparently began in earnest. In addition, the district's oldest buildings date from that period. (No plantation associated buildings remain.)

Holy Cross grew without benefit of grand squares, crowd's feet, or other Baroque planning devices. The street grid was decidedly speculative, and as it filled in, the district acquired its present urban character. Although the area grew to resemble the urban character found in other New Orleans neighborhoods, there are two fundamental differences. The lots are somewhat larger and the blocks are somewhat less filled in. Moreover, until the 1940's parts of the neighborhood were given over to truck farming on vacant lots. In some ways the district is a village on the edge of a large city. This separateness was enhanced in 1912 when a wide industrial canal was built between Holy Cross and the rest of New Orleans.

The district takes its name from Holy Cross High School. In 1859 the Brothers of the Holy Cross took over the Reynes plantation and established a boys' boarding school, which thrives to this day, although the present main building dates from 1895. The Holy Cross school grounds give one a sense of the extent and configuration of the plantations which once characterized the area, although, as previously mentioned, no actual plantation buildings survive.

### Surveys

Holy Cross was first surveyed in 1978 by the architectural firm of Koch and Wilson. This was part of a citywide survey effort conducted within the Community Development Block grant areas for environmental review purposes. The survey produced a breakdown of the buildings according to twenty style/period categories as well as a color coded map. In the summer of 1985 the New Orleans Office of Housing and Community Development funded a re-survey using urban planning students at the University of New Orleans. This second survey updated the earlier material and produced a preliminary National Register application. In February of 1986 the City of New Orleans officially approached the State Historic Preservation Office and asked that Holy Cross be considered for the Register. Following this, the National Register staff made a thorough check of the proposed district, refining the boundaries and checking and correcting the University of New Orleans survey on a building-by-building basis.

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## 7. Description (cont'd)

The University of New Orleans-State Historic Preservation Office survey rated each structure according to a system of seven building type categories and seven period/style categories. The survey produced two color coded maps and a count of the various types and styles. It did not produce a written inventory, but this would have been a difficult task given the fact that the district contains over eight hundred buildings. Moreover, Holy Cross is an urban area containing numerous very similar elements. In cases like this, breaking the elements down into distinct categories provides a better description than one could get from a straight inventory. Of course, this method of describing an urban district has been previously approved by the National Park Service, and, in fact, has already been used successfully for five Register districts in Louisiana.

Building Types

Major building types include Creole cottages, shotgun houses, camelback houses, side hall plan houses, bungalows and commercial buildings. There is also a category known as "other" which includes the following: local landmarks, institutional buildings, virtually all intrusions, and a few buildings which defy categorization by type.

1. Creole Cottages (25 or 3% of the building stock)  
Strictly speaking, Creole cottages are an early nineteenth century phenomenon, but the form was perpetuated until much later, as one can see from the examples in Holy Cross. The Creole cottage form denotes a one-and-one-half story gable-ended residence built up to the front property line. Its plan does not use hallways. Most of the district's cottages are plain, but a few have Italianate details.
2. Shotgun Houses (479 or 57% of the building stock)  
The shotgun is the most conspicuous building type in the district. In the archetype, a shotgun is a narrow one-story dwelling usually without halls. The survey includes within this category variations such as the double shotgun. The overall shotgun collection denotes a lower-middle and middle class neighborhood. Double shotgun houses require less land per living unit than singles; hence speculators in poor areas tended to crowd more living units in by building exclusively doubles. Virtually all the shotgun houses in Central City, a poor area, are doubles, whereas in Holy Cross 48% of the shotgun houses are singles.
3. Camelback Houses (11 or 1% of the building stock)  
The camelback is a single or double shotgun with a two-level portion over the rear rooms. The second level provides one or two bedrooms. Although it is difficult to generalize, essentially the camelback type denotes a more affluent occupant than does the ordinary shotgun house. The earliest camelbacks seem to have come about when a shotgun was added to an earlier two story structure. It also appears that the process was reversed sometimes and a camelback was attached to an earlier shotgun. The camelback appears in the district with the same popular stylistic traits as the shotgun.

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7. Description (cont'd)  
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4. Side Hall Plan Houses (35 or 4% of the building stock)

Until the late 1800's most prosperous American citizens of New Orleans lived in side hall plan houses. The fact that relatively few were built in Holy Cross confirms its lower-middle to middle class status. Moreover, all of the relatively few side hall houses which do exist in the district are one story.

5. Bungalows (45 or 5% of the building stock)

For purposes of this submission, bungalows are defined as single living units one story high, two room wide, and two or more rooms deep. Shotgun houses with the familiar bungalow details are listed as shotgun houses. Bungalows are larger and reflect a more affluent occupant. In contrast to upper-middle class neighborhoods in New Orleans, one does not generally find raised bungalows in Holy Cross. Virtually all of the district's bungalows are elevated the normal two, three or four feet above grade.

6. Commercial Buildings (23 or 3% of the building stock)

Although a few of Holy Cross' intrusions fall into this category, the district does contain a goodly number of older commercial buildings which form a vital element in its historic streetscape. Most of the older commercial structures follow the domestic model--i.e., outwardly a house but with a corner entrance, a gallery over the sidewalk, and perhaps a few display windows. Virtually all of these domestic-looking buildings are one story. On the whole, commercial buildings are distributed throughout the district. Most, although not all, are set at street corners. This category also includes the few large historic warehouses found in the district.

7. The aforementioned "other" category accounts for 239 buildings, or 27% of the building stock.

One would think that if a system of type categories adequately described a historic district, there would be relatively few buildings in the "other" category. This is not true of Holy Cross, but there are extenuating circumstances. Most of Holy Cross' intrusions are small slab-on-grade ranch or apartment houses, which of course do not fit into any historic building type category. Most of the buildings in the district's "other" category are intrusions of this kind. Indeed, the fact that buildings in the "other" category and intrusions are almost the same percentage is a very telling comparison. In our view the system of type categories does adequately describe the district's historic elements. If the intrusions were removed, the "other" category would only encompass about two to three percent of the overall building stock.

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Styles

Styles include Greek Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, bungalow and twentieth century eclectic. There is also a "plain or other" category and of course an intrusion category. These identified styles are relatively well-known and require little additional comment or explanation. However, the following should be noted:

1. The Italianate category includes the early classical-looking Italianate as well as the later florid, heavily bracketed Italianate, although the overwhelming majority are in the latter group. Unlike Italianate houses in much of the rest of the country, virtually all of Holy Cross' Italianate houses are more or less symmetrical. This no doubt reflects the area's architectural conservatism as well as its relatively tight urban pattern of growth.
2. The Gothic Revival and the other Downingesque stick styles are unknown in the district. This is largely true of the rest of New Orleans as well as the state as a whole.
3. The bungalow style which appears in the survey takes in all bungalows and Arts and Crafts houses. On the whole, this group is not markedly different from other houses of this ilk in other parts of the country.
4. The term twentieth century eclectic refers to the general body of revival styles which were fashionable in the early decades of this century. It includes the neo-classical, Colonial, and Mission styles.
5. The "plain or other" category refers to contributing elements which do not fit into the Greek Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, bungalow or twentieth century eclectic style categories being used in this submission. Some are buildings with a strong stylistic statement (for example, the two Doullut Houses and St. Maurice Church described in the landmarks section). The vast majority, however, are genuinely historic buildings that do not have any particular stylistic details. Buildings of this ilk, mainly plain Creole cottages and plain shotguns, are common in most New Orleans historic districts, and are certainly worthy contributing elements in Holy Cross. They are part of the "tout ensemble" which gives the district its distinctive character. Moreover, they represent an important aspect of the district's continuing historical appearance. Despite the somewhat repetitive nature of the building stock, there is some variety. Much of this variety stems from different levels of ornamentation seen in the district. Some contributing buildings are elaborately styled, others are sparingly styled, and some are not styled at all.

Style/period categories in the district break down as follows:

Greek Revival	5 buildings	1%		
Italianate	225 buildings	26%		
Eastlake	40 buildings	5%	Intrusions	223 buildings 26%
Bungalow	135 buildings	17%		
20th century eclectic	50 buildings	6%		
Plain or other	179 buildings	19%		
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING	634 buildings	74%		

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7. Description (CONT.)

Landmarks

Landmarks in the neighborhood tend to be institutional buildings. There are also a few large old warehouses along the Mississippi River. Most of the district's landmarks are noteworthy only for their size and scale and do not seem to be obvious candidates for individual listing in the Register.

There are, however, a few exceptions. The following is a list of possibilities:

1. St. Maurice Church, a late nineteenth century stuccoed Romanesque Revival structure. (Photo 8)
2. The main building at Holy Cross High School, a three story brick Italianate structure with decorative cast-iron galleries. (Photos 52-53)
3. The two Doullut Houses. These are by far the most significant houses in the district. The following description is an excerpt from New Orleans Architecture, The Creole Faubourgs:

"In 1905 Captain Paul Doullut, a steamboat captain, had two identical houses built near Egan and Douglas Streets at the Mississippi River not far from the Orleans Parish line. These highly unusual houses have achieved international fame through European publications so that they are better known by architectural historians elsewhere than by Orleanians. The inspiration for the structures was twofold: the Japanese exhibit building at the World's Fair of 1904 in St. Louis and steamboat architectural decoration.

Green tile concave roofs at the second levels and above the pilothouse recall the pavilion at the fair. The use of glazed tile to cover the Ionic columns of the raised basement, and the bricks at the basement level are also from Japanese influence. Steamboat features, however, predominate. The encircling decks or galleries are deep, interior halls narrow, the pilothouses large and open, with a view of the river. Cylindrical metal smokestacks replace masonry chimneys. Round and square porthole-type openings are interspersed among the full-length openings at the main level. Effusive use of tin is another steamboat influence. There is a metal cresting around the roofs, and the decorative gables are covered with pressed tin. The walls and ceilings on the main floor are covered with pressed metal, individual designs in each room. The gallery woodwork is highly evocative of the steamboat era with turned colonnettes and round balls of cypress graduated in size. These are strung as double-garland rows around the gallery. The railing has been replaced by a page fence on one of the houses, and a metal railing without balusters serves the house near the river. At one time turned jigsaw balusters must have been placed there."

(The Doullut Houses are shown in Photos 37-41.)

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## 7. Description (Cont'd)

Building Materials

The overwhelming majority of the district's buildings are of wood construction with some kind of wood skin. Most of these feature ordinary frame construction, but some of the earlier ones are built of "standing planks." This technique involves the use of thick vertical planks placed upon the sill to form the substance of the wall. The planks are then treated with some kind of exterior sheathing, usually clapboards. Of course, it is impossible to tell how many standing plank houses there are in the district because their outward appearance is identical to that of ordinary frame houses.

Contributing Elements

Holy Cross represents an important collection of buildings from the period of 1850 to 1936. The period of significance ends in the mid 1930's when the modernist movement was taking root in New Orleans. The district is a "tout ensemble;" hence any 50+ year old building which falls into one of the aforementioned style or type categories is considered a contributing element if it has not been altered beyond recognition.

Intrusions

Most of the district's intrusions are small ranch or apartment houses. Because of the aforementioned truck farming, there was still room to build in the neighborhood in the 1940's and 50's, hence the tract houses. Even so, the district has a 26% intrusion rate, which is within the normally acceptable range for Louisiana historic districts. (Nine of the state's 50 Register districts have an intrusion rate over 26%, with the highest being 36%.) In addition, most of the intrusions are slab-on-grade, while the contributing elements are raised three feet or so. Hence the contributing elements tend to dominate where the two are juxtaposed. Moreover, in almost every case the district's intrusions are no larger than the contributing elements. And, of course, intrusions which are modified older buildings conform to the district's historic streetscape and scale. Given these factors, it is fair to say that in most cases the impact of intrusions in the district is minimal.

The two exceptions are the Holy Cross school grounds along Reynes Street and a pocket of small tract houses located around the intersection of Chartres and Andry Streets. Neither of these areas could have been omitted without either creating a "Swiss cheese" effect or excluding some of the district's most valuable historic buildings. In addition, there is plenty of precedent for a historic district where the character breaks and then picks up again. Finally, even with these areas, the overall intrusion count is still only 26%.

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7. Description (continued)

Assessment of Integrity

Buildings in the survey were rated according to the period they presently portray and not the date they were built. Hence badly altered older structures were counted as intrusions. Essentially Holy Cross' contributing elements have undergone four basic types of alterations since the district's historic period. These include residing (usually in asbestos), replacement of windows and/or doors on the principal elevation, replacement of gallery columns, and the installation of aluminum awnings. No precise figures exist, but it is thought that these alterations have occurred in less than 20% of the district's contributing elements. Again, it is important to note that the style and architectural importance of each building had to be easily discernible or it was rated as an intrusion. Hence, overall the district's architectural character remains intact.

FOR THE RECORD, THE FOLLOWING MAPS ACCOMPANY THIS NOMINATION: 1 STYLE MAP,  
1 BUILDING TYPE MAP, & 1 USGS MAP.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1850-1936

Builder/Architect

N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C

The Holy Cross Historic District is architecturally significant on the state level as well as in the Gulf Coast region as a whole. It has an unusually fine collection of shotguns, a noted regional house type. Moreover, it is a superior concentration of 50+ year old structures within the context of Louisiana.

Holy Cross is significant in the Gulf Coast area because of the preponderance of shotgun houses among its collection of building types. The district is 58% shotgun houses, which qualifies it as one of the more concentrated collections in the region. The 58% figure comes from adding ordinary shotgun houses (57%) and camelback houses (1%).

But beyond this, Holy Cross' shotgun houses are distinguished from most other regional collections by their age and quality. The vast majority of shotgun houses in the Gulf Coast region date from the twentieth century and feature bungalow details, if they are styled at all. Holy Cross is one of very few areas which have a significant component of pre-bungalow era shotgun houses -- i.e., Eastlake and Italianate. Approximately 35% of Holy Cross' shotgun houses fall into this earlier period. Secondly, the shotgun house is normally thought of as a working class house type. Hence most collections of shotgun houses in the Gulf region are very plain. New Orleans is about the only place where shotgun houses are associated with the middle and even upper middle class. This is particularly true of Holy Cross, a lower middle-middle class area. Most (about 70%) of the district's shotgun houses feature some sort of recognizable architectural style and many (at least a third) are fairly elaborately styled. This is in sharp contrast to most other collections across the Deep South.

The importance of Holy Cross on the state level as a collection of historic structures can be seen if one compares it with other older communities in Louisiana. Sixty-eight communities were incorporated in the state prior to 1880. Another twenty-four were incorporated between 1880 and 1900. Add to these the dozen or so older neighborhoods of New Orleans and one has close to one hundred townscapes which were well established by the end of the nineteenth century. In addition, ninety-three communities were incorporated in Louisiana between 1900 and World War I. These older communities represent the bulk of Louisiana's patrimony.

Holy Cross is conspicuous among this group because very few of these communities feature pre-Queen Anne Revival structures (i.e., Italianate, Greek Revival, etc) as part of the overall building mix. By contrast, Holy Cross contains a significant mix of Italianate or earlier structures (27%). Hence the district has a richer and more varied mixture of older structures than comparable communities across the state.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Surveys described in Item 7.

Historical sketch of Holy Cross development submitted by Holy Cross Neighborhood Association.  
Toledano, Roulhac, et al. New Orleans Architecture: The Creole Faubourgs. Gretna, LA:

Pelican Publishing, 1974.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property @160 acres

Quadrangle name New Orleans East, LA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	5
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7	8	6	9	2	0
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3	3	1	8	3	2	0
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B 

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7	8	3	7	10	10
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3	3	1	7	6	10	9
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C 

1	5
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7	8	8	4	2	0
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3	3	1	6	9	2	0
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D 

1	5
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7	8	6	3	10	10
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3	3	1	7	6	10	9
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E 

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F 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Please refer to enclosed style map and Item 10 continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register Staff

Assisted by Holy Cross Neighborhood Assoc.

organization Division of Historic Preservation

State of Louisiana

date April-May, 1986

street & number P. O. Box 44247

telephone 504-922-0358

city or town Baton Rouge

state LA 70804

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert B. LeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date June 26, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Holy Cross Historic District Item number 10

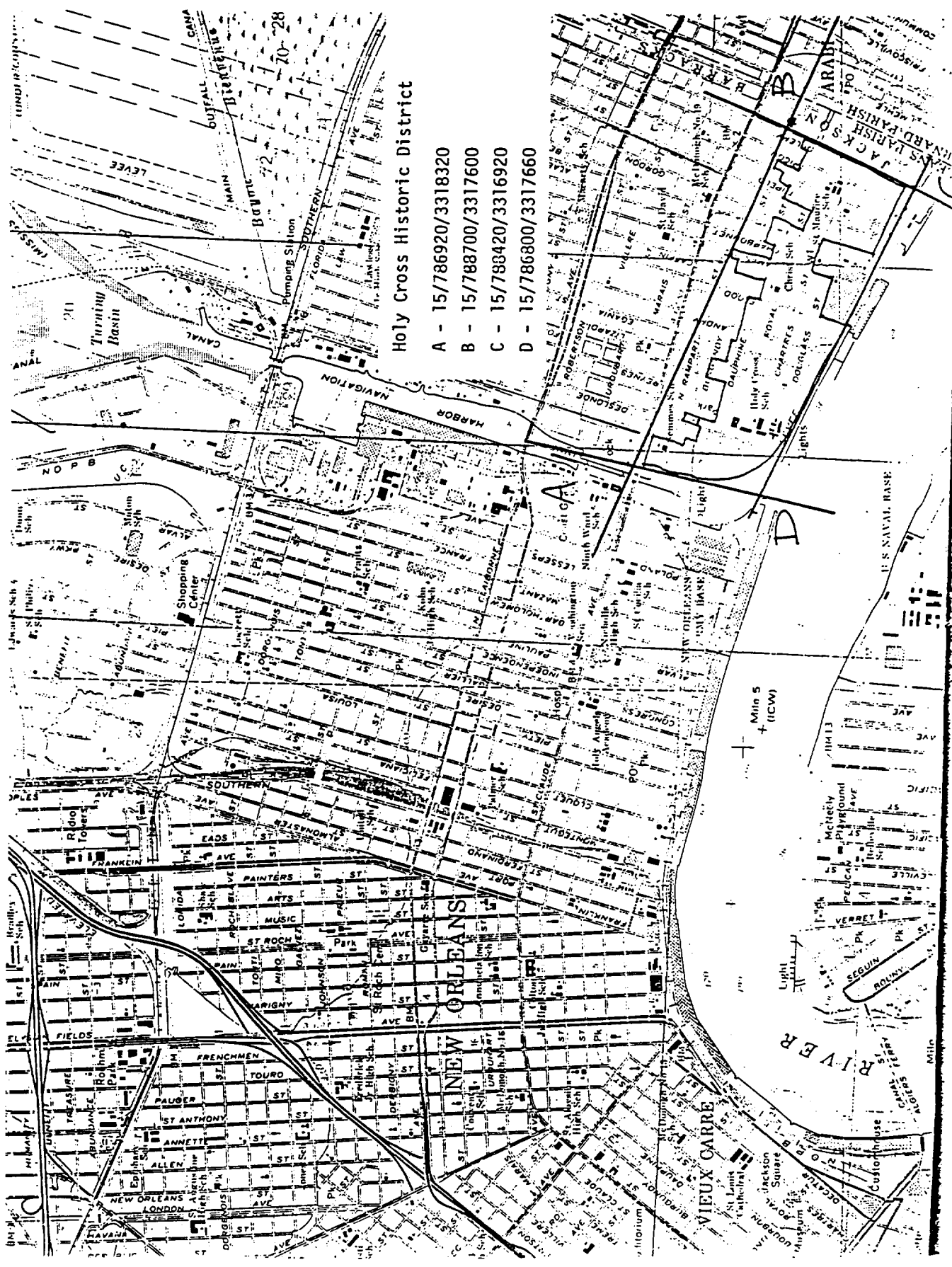
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Orleans Parish, LA

**Boundary Justification:**

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the mix of building types and styles described in Item 7. In most cases the boundaries were obvious. The western boundary follows the Industrial Canal, and across the canal is a large modern Naval facility. The eastern boundary abuts Jackson Barracks (N.R.), a U. S. Army installation dating back to the early nineteenth century. The southern boundary follows the Mississippi River levee from the Industrial Canal as far as Flood Street (see map). We feel it is important to recognize the presence of the Mississippi River because without it, the plantations that became the district would never have developed. After Flood Street the southern boundary cuts inland in order to exclude modern warehouses and docking facilities. The northern boundary was difficult to determine because there is no abrupt end to the district's character; it simply "peters out." Each streetscape was surveyed and where there was no longer a significant admixture of Italianate or Eastlake buildings, there the district was cut. These styles give the district its mixed nineteenth and twentieth century character, which is the source of its significance. Beyond the northern boundary the neighborhood has a pedestrian, purely twentieth century character.

THE BOUNDARIES FOR HOLY CROSS ARE SHOWN ON THE ENCLOSED STYLE MAP.



Holy Cross Historic District

- A - 15/786920/3318320
- B - 15/788700/3317600
- C - 15/788420/3316920
- D - 15/786800/3317660



ORLEANS PARISH, LA DISTRICT  
LEGEND  
BUILDING FOOTPRINT  
STREET CENTERLINE  
STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY  
RAILROAD TRACKS  
RAILROAD TRACKS WITH CENTERLINE  
RAILROAD TRACKS WITH CENTERLINE AND SIDEWALK  
RAILROAD TRACKS WITH CENTERLINE AND SIDEWALK AND FENCE

**APPENDIX V**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM**

**BYWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT (ADDENDUM)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Bywater (Amended)

other name/site number: Bywater Historic District (Amended)

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Roughly bounded by N. Derbigny, Poland Ave., N. Villere, and France Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: New Orleans

vicinity: N/A

state: Louisiana code: LA county: Orleans Parish code: 071

zip code: 70123

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau



=====

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====

#### 5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>84</u>	<u>43</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>84</u>	<u>43</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1785

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		<u>specialty store</u>
	<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>
	<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>
	<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>
	<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>
	<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)  
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements / Bungalow

foundation: CONCRETE  
 roof: ASPHALT  
 walls: WOOD  
 other: ASBESTOS SHINGLE, BRICK, CONCRETE BLOCK

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance: 1900 - 1935 (amendment)

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A  
Architect/Builder: unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

N/A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

X previously listed in the National Register

N/A previously determined eligible by the National Register

N/A designated a National Historic Landmark

N/A recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

N/A recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office

N/A Other State agency

X Federal agency

N/A Local government

N/A University

N/A Other

Name of repository: National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: 18.6 acres

UTM References:

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>786440</u>	<u>3319120</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>786560</u>	<u>3318720</u>
2	<u>15</u>	<u>786660</u>	<u>3319080</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>786360</u>	<u>3318760</u>

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Refer to attached continuation sheets

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title: Geoffrey E. Melhuish/Architectural Historian  
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
date: March, 1994  
street & number: 5824 Plauche St. telephone: (504) 736-9323  
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70123

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The following architectural descriptions document structures situated within the boundaries of an amendment district to the Bywater Historic District. Bywater Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 23 January 1986. A six block area of New Orleans is encompassed within the boundaries of the Bywater Historic District Amendment. The architectural descriptions for the six block area utilize the format developed in the nomination documentation for the Bywater Historic District.

### Setting

Approximately 120 blocks of commercial and residential buildings are encompassed within the boundaries of the Bywater National Register Historic District. The amendment area described within this nomination is located approximately two blocks north of the registered historic district, and forms a discontinuous residential and commercial area that does not depend on visual continuity with the original Bywater Historic District for its significance. The six blocks within the amendment area contain 127 buildings, which are primarily low scale, one-story single and multiple-family dwellings, similar in density and building type to the resources that predominate in the original Bywater Historic District. Commercial buildings are interspersed throughout the amended district area.

When combined, the Bywater Historic District and the amendment area represent an important collection of buildings dating from the early nineteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth century. The two areas illustrate the development of the shotgun building type from the mid-nineteenth until the mid-twentieth centuries. Contributing structures within the district and amendment areas are those buildings constructed during the period 1807-1935 that retain their overall integrity. Approximately 65 per cent of the buildings in the amended area have been identified as contributing. Contributing elements within the amended district, combined with the 1,785 contributing buildings in the original Bywater Historic District, account for 85 per cent of the total building stock.

### Periods of Development

The majority of the buildings in the six blocks of the amended area are associated with the twentieth century development of the Bywater area. The amended area's residential buildings illustrate the twentieth-century evolution of the shotgun house type in New Orleans, and document the appearance in New Orleans of the dominant Gulf Coast regional architectural pattern for the house type. This regional pattern emphasizes the integration of simple Bungalow Style massing and ornamentation. In addition to Bungalow Style ornamentation, the majority of the twentieth century examples of the shotgun house type in the amendment area incorporate an integral porch that served as a formal transition between public and private space. Proportional changes to the core volume of the shotgun type also are evident in these later examples of shotgun design. Twentieth century examples emphasize compressed massing, horizontal lines

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and wide overhanging eaves. All of these characteristics are typical of the Bungalow Style. This emphasis on the horizontal plane is in marked contrast to the vertical proportions exhibited in nineteenth-century examples of shotgun dwellings found in the previously registered historic district.

While twentieth century examples of the shotgun house building type are represented among the contributing resources in the Bywater National Register Historic District, these examples often occur as infill construction. The amended six-block area illustrates a single episode of twentieth-century residential development constructed between 1900 and 1935. Additional building types represented in the amended district include camelback and pyramidal cottages.

**Building Type: Shotgun**

The most common building type in the discontinuous district is the shotgun, defined as a narrow, front-gabled dwelling that is one room wide. This vernacular building type was the predominant form of housing in working class southern neighborhoods from the 1880s to the 1930s. Within the amendment area, 66 per cent (84 resources) of the building stock represents this building type. This total corresponds with the Bywater National Register Historic District, in which 61 per cent of the district's documented resources (1249 resources) represent extant examples of the shotgun building type.

Examples of shotgun houses in the amendment area are illustrated by a narrow one-story building that is two or three bays wide. Nineteenth-century examples typically were constructed adjoining the sidewalk, with front steps defining the primary elevation. Twentieth-century examples, in contrast, frequently are set back from the street and integrate a front porch into the design of the primary, gable-front elevation.

**Building Type: Camelback**

The camelback building type is a variation of the shotgun type, and incorporates a second story towards the rear of the building. This addition of a second story increases the core volume of the standard shotgun plan and is the distinguishing difference between the shotgun and camelback. The camelback incorporates a one-story principle block on the street face of the building; this volume rises to two stories at the rear of the building. Four per cent of the buildings within the amendment area (7 resources) are camelback building types. This percentage approximates the numbers of camelback buildings included within the previously registered historic district, which contains 67 examples (3 per cent of the district's total number of resources).



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**Building Type: Side Hall Plan**

Relatively few houses in this six-block amended area were designed employing the side hall plan. This building type is one room wide with a hall spanning the depth of the structure. A total of 11 built resources, (7 per cent), in the six block area were constructed utilizing this side hall plan. The original Bywater Historic District contains 121 side hall plan houses (6 per cent).

**Building Type: Pyramidal Cottage**

The pyramidal cottage represents a more modern twentieth- century building type that is found interspersed throughout the amended district area. The pyramidal cottage consists of a one-story square building that has an equilateral hipped roof. The pyramidal cottage is represented by 13 dwellings, (10 per cent) of the building stock in the amended area.

**Building Type: Commercial**

One of the most numerous building types within the Bywater Historic District and amendment area is the commercial building type. The commercial building type is represented by 13 buildings, (10 per cent) in the amended area, while eleven per cent of the structures within the Bywater Historic District were developed as commercial buildings. Many of the commercial buildings within the amendment area are non-contributing resources; however, both areas contain a number of older commercial buildings interspersed throughout the contributing residential development, and form a vital element in the streetscape.

**Architectural Styles**

The use of similar building types and materials, and a low scale give the six-block residential area encompassed within the amendment boundary a sense of architectural unity. The architectural styles of the six-block area primarily illustrate Bungalow, Edwardian Eclectic, and Eastlake features. The Bungalow building style is characterized by a low rectangular massing of the principle block, a dominant roof form expressing projecting eave lines supported by exposed rafters, and front porch supported on battered piers and pedestals. The Edwardian and Eastlake styled buildings utilize textured wall cladding, classical columns, and gable detailing as primary decorative elements. References to the three building styles are distributed throughout the area

Mass-produced wooden ornamentation is employed as a major decorative feature, used to embellish cornice overhangs, gable eaves, window frames, and primary entrances. Another common treatment found

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In structures throughout the amendment area is a change in sheathing materials between primary and secondary elevations. Mass-produced building components were used to enliven new buildings, as well as to upgrade and/or ornament existing buildings.

**Non-Contributing Resources**

Non-contributing resources in the amendment area include commercial buildings, modern dwellings, and buildings that have been substantially modified. Overall, the amendment area contains 44 non-contributing resources. The original Bywater Historic District contains 266 non-contributing resources. When the National Register district and amendment are combined, non-contributing resources represent 14 per cent of the overall building stock. The map accompanying this amendment graphically depicts contributing and non-contributing resources.

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**Summary**

The Bywater Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. Buildings in the district were determined to be significant under Criterion C. The district is architecturally significant at the local and regional levels for its high quality and concentration of buildings constructed during the period 1807 to 1935. Uniformity of use, style, and materials is exhibited by the buildings included within the district. Contributing buildings within the boundaries of the 1986 historic district included historic properties representing the nineteenth century and twentieth century residential development of this New Orleans suburb (State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation 1985:8).

The six-block amendment to the Bywater Historic District also is a cohesive collection of regionally distinct building types, including the shotgun and camelback building types. Structures within the district illustrate the transition to nationally disseminated, mass-produced building types through the inclusion of structures conforming to the bungalow and pyramidal-cottage building types (Hinks et al. 1994:222).

This transition is best illustrated within the district by the relatively high number of Bungalow style double shotgun houses, an architectural development that became a dominant form within the Gulf Coast region. Within the Bywater Historic District, examples of this regionally dominant style are isolated, constructed as infill units. Construction activity within the six block amendment area was mainly undertaken during the period when the Bungalow style double shotgun building was being established regionally, and reflects this through a uniformity of style use and materials.

The six-block amendment to the Bywater Historic District is significant under Criterion C at the local and regional levels. A spatially discrete section of suburban development, the amendment area does not rely on visual continuity with the Bywater Historic District to convey its significance. The 1986 Bywater district documents the evolution of the locally and regionally distinct architecture of the shotgun style. Examples within the district of later, early to mid-twentieth century forms of this building style are sparse. As a cohesive collection of this building type, constructed between 1900 and 1935, the amendment area strengthens the Bywater Historic District's representation of shotgun style architectural evolution. Within the combined Bywater Historic District and amendment area, shotgun style buildings account for 61 per cent of the building stock. A small strip of commercial development separates the Bywater Historic District from its discontinuous amendment area.

**Historic Context** (derived from Hinks et al. 1994)

Development of the Bywater neighborhood of New Orleans occurred late in the city's history.

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Prior to the establishment of adequate drainage systems, development in New Orleans was concentrated on the highest points in the city, the Veilux Carre and points north. Though these areas were also subject to flooding, floods within these areas were less frequent and voluminous than those in the lowland areas of the city. As the city grew, drainage systems were developed to minimize flooding activity. Between 1890 and 1900 an automated drainage system was established within the eastern portion of the city, now occupied in part by the Bywater neighborhood. By 1910, the city extended water and sewer services to this area as well, and development of the recently drained land accelerated.

Prior to the establishment of adequate drainage and water services, occupation within the Bywater amendment area was characterized by truck and dairy farms. An 1877 map of New Orleans reveals that lot development within the amendment area was limited to that portion of Block 666 fronting N. Claiborne Avenue.

New Orleans current address system was established in 1895. At that time, city blocks were assigned numerical designations. The six blocks encompassed by the boundary of the Bywater amendment area are Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722. Mapping and census data compiled in New Orleans since 1895 have utilized this address system. Analysis of cartographic resources, Sanborn Insurance maps dating from 1896, 1909, and 1937, and census data reveal that extensive development and settlement of the amendment area occurred between 1900 and 1937.

The agrarian nature of the amendment area at the turn of the century is illustrated by the 1900 census, in which most of the residents of the Bywater area were farmers or farmhands. Census data compiled in 1910 reveals that settlement was still scattered throughout the six blocks within the amendment area, but a greater proportion of the area residents were involved in non-agrarian occupations. By 1937, new construction occupied the majority of lots encompassed within the six block area. Comparison of Sanborn data and current building conditions reveals that the majority of structures extant in 1937 remain standing today.

Construction within the district was spurred not only by the completion of drainage and water lines at the turn of the century, but by the completion of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal (IHNC) in 1923. This canal, located three blocks east of the amendment area, is a shipping channel between the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchartrain. Attempts to establish an industrial base in New Orleans were made along the banks of the IHNC. Of three major industrial facilities established along the IHNC during the 1920s and 1930s, only the Galvez Street Wharf remained operating. After World War II the IHNC was connected with the Inter-coastal Waterway and industrial utilization of the IHNC began in earnest.

The transition in character of the Bywater amendment district from agrarian to mixed residential/commercial use was initiated by the extension of drainage, water, and sewerage facilities to the area at the turn of the century. Suburbanization of the area was further speeded by the

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establishment of the IHNC and its attendant industrial facilities during the early 1920s. The majority of residential/commercial construction within the amendment area was complete by 1937, conforming mainly to the Gulf Coast regional style embodied by the double shotgun building. Since 1937, little alteration in the amendment district's architectural character has occurred, preserving the district as an intact example of the early twentieth century Gulf Coast style.

**Differentiation between pre-1900 and post-1900 shotgun architecture**

The six block amendment area contains a large concentration of buildings constructed between 1900 and 1935 that reflect the area's transformation from agricultural use to a predominantly residential area. Resources contained within these blocks illustrate the twentieth century evolution of the shotgun building type, mainly through the introduction of two design features.

The first feature evident when comparing pre and post 1900 examples of shotgun building design is the addition of an integral porch. Porches served as a formal structural transition between public and private space, as a receiving area where potential visitors could be screened. Porches in the southern climes of the United States also served an environmental purpose. Before air-conditioning systems became standard elements within American households, the porch was often the part of the house that residents escaped to when interior heat was too great to comfortably bear. Though shotgun building design developed in response to the hot southern climate, minimizing heat retention and maximizing the cooling effect of wind through the building, often the open space of the porch was the coolest portion of the shotgun building. Prior to the twentieth century, the shotgun building type tended to utilize porch extensions from the building elevation, rather than integral porch systems.

Proportional changes to the core volume of the pre and post 1900 shotgun dwelling type also are evident. Twentieth century examples demonstrate squat massing and horizontal design emphasis, with exaggerated roof lines characteristic of the Bungalow style. This emphasis is in marked contrast to the vertical proportional composition of earlier examples.

**Conclusion**

This amendment to the 1986 Bywater Historic District amends the 1986 district boundaries to encompass a discontinuous six-block area of residential buildings. The 1986 Bywater Historic District is significant as a representative example of shotgun-type building evolution, a locally and regionally significant building type. The period of significance for the 1986 Bywater Historic District is 1807 - 1935. Representation of twentieth century shotgun type construction, and the transition between locally and nationally derived architectural references illustrated by them, is sparse within the 1986 district; buildings

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representing this category of construction are found within the district as infill structures.

The six-block amendment area described above is related in architectural significance to the Bywater Historic District. Within the six-block area is a large concentration of shotgun houses that illustrate the development of the shotgun style in New Orleans during the first decades of the twentieth century. Buildings within the amended area possesses local as well as regional significance by effectively illustrating the design characteristics and evolution associated with early twentieth century American Movements (Criterion C). The resources located within the addendum area are not elaborate examples of high style design. Rather, the design and construction of the buildings demonstrate the early twentieth century application of popular architectural styles to established local building types within an economically modest architectural program.

Modern construction exists within the amendment area, but has little impact upon the early twentieth century architectural character of the district. Limited alterations undertaken upon structures within the amendment area since 1937 also have little impact upon the distinctive character of the district. The six-block amendment area retains the same cohesive and distinctive character as the 1986 Bywater Historic District. Amendment of the 1986 district boundary to include the six-block discontiguous district herein described completes the Bywater Historic District's full representation of shotgun-style building evolution.

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Section number: 9      Page: 1      Bywater Historic District (Amended)  
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Louisiana

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Advisory Board.

- 1895 *Report on the Drainage of the City of New Orleans by the Advisory Board, Appointed by Ordinance No. 8327, Adopted by the City Council, November 24, 1893.* T. Fitzwilliam and Company, New Orleans.

American Society of Civil Engineers.

- n.d. Alfred Francis Theard. *Memoir* (924).

Axelrod, Alan, (ed.)

- 1985 *The Colonial Revival in America.* W. W. Norton & Company, for The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, New York.

Behrman, Martin

- 1914 *New Orleans: A History of Three Public Utilities: Sewerage, Water and Drainage and Their Influence Upon the Health and Progress of a Big City.* Ms. on file, Louisiana Collection, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Chambers, Henry E.

- 1925 *A History of Louisiana.* The American Historical Society, Chicago.

Division of Historic Preservation - State of Louisiana

- 1985 *Bywater Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form.* Documentation on file with the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986 *Holy Cross Historic District National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form.* Documentation on file with the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Garvey, Joan B. and M. L. Wildmer

- 1989 *Beautiful Crescent: A History of New Orleans.* Garmer Press, New Orleans.

Gowans, Alan

- 1986 *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890 - 1930.* The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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Section number: 9      Page: 2      Bywater Historic District (Amended)  
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Louisiana

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Hinks, Stephen, Jack B. Irlon, Kathryn M. Kuranda, Ralph Draughton, William P. Athens, and Paul V. Heinrich  
1994 *Architectural and Archeological Investigations In and Adjacent to the Bywater Historic District, New Orleans, Louisiana.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee  
1988 *A Field Guide to American Houses.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Schlesinger, Dorothy G., R. J. Canelosi, Jr., S. K. Reeves, B. Lemann, S. Wilson, Jr., and J. E. Walker  
1989 *New Orleans Architecture, Volume VII: Jefferson City.* Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, Louisiana.



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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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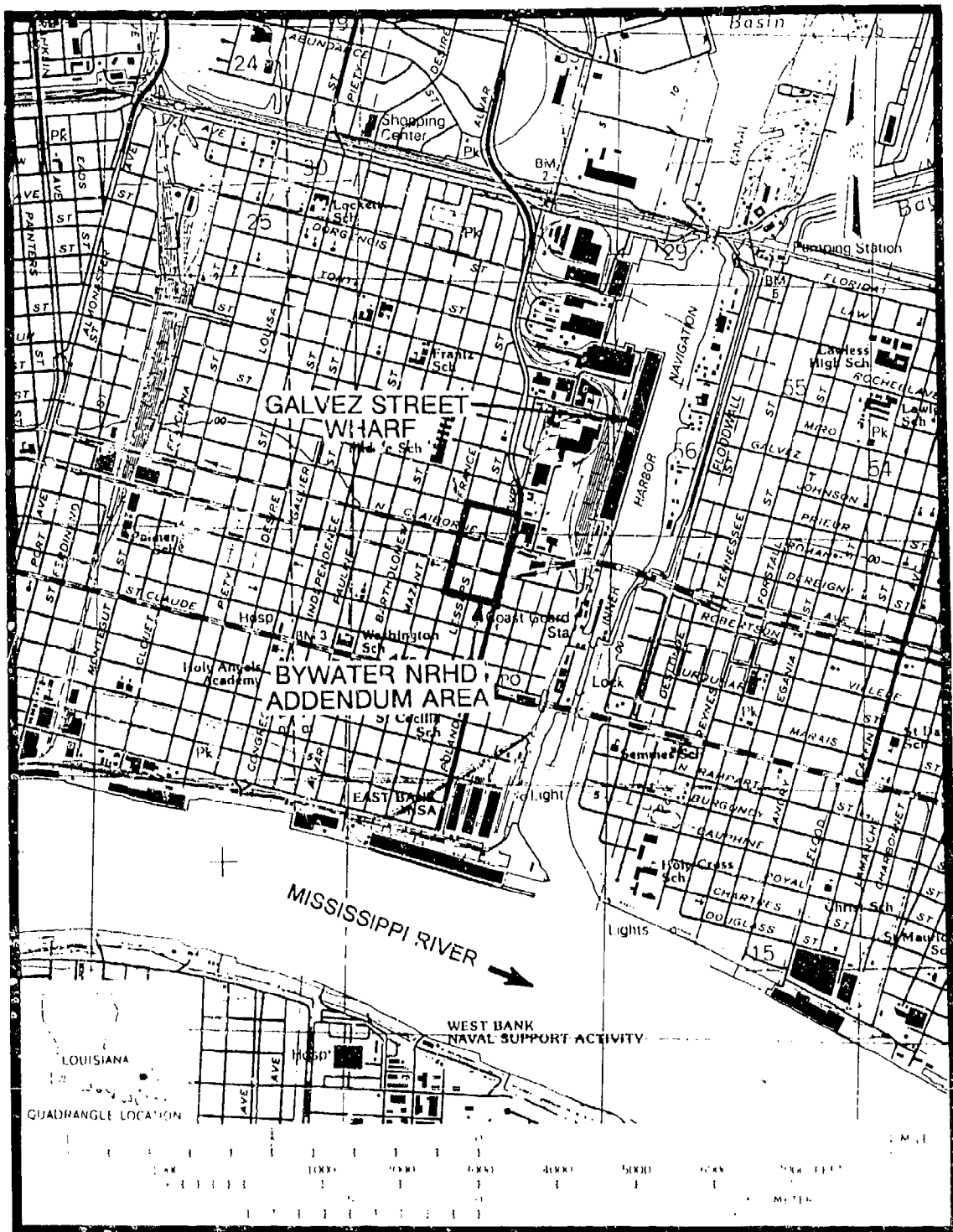
Section number: 10 Page: 1 Bywater Historic District (Amended)  
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Louisiana  
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**Boundary Description**

Bywater Historic District (Amended): Addendum area includes Blocks 592, 593, 665, 666, 721, and 722 of the City of New Orleans. The proposed addendum area comprises a rectangular parcel, the borders of which are defined by the center lines of N. Derbigny St., Poland Ave., N. Villere Ave., and France St.

**Boundary Justification**

This discontinuous amendment to the 1985 Bywater Historic District nomination encompasses examples of early 20th century domestic architecture in New Orleans. The six city blocks contained within the amended district form a unified concentration of 20th century residential structures. Shotgun, camelback, and bungalow building types are represented within the addition to the Bywater Historic District. These residences and commercial structures incorporate Craftsman, Eclectic, and Classical Revival stylistic influences. Visual cohesion is projected by the structures within the district amendment boundaries, established through a uniformity in use, style, materials, and period of construction (ca. 1900 - 1940). The structures represented within the amendment to the Bywater Historic District convey the sense of time and place necessary for consideration as a district under National Register Criterion C.



Excerpt from the 1992 USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle, New Orleans East, Louisiana, showing the proposed addendum to the Bywater National Register Historic District.

**APPENDIX VI**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM**

**GALVEZ ST. WHARF**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Claiborne Avenue Wharf  
other names/site number: Galvez Street Wharf

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Bounded by Public Belt Rail Road Yard, North Claiborne Ave., Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, and Turning Basin  
not for publication N/A city or town: New Orleans  
vicinity N/A state: Louisiana code: LA county: Orleans Parish code: 071 zip code: 70123

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_\_ locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

\_\_\_\_\_ private

\_\_\_\_\_ public-local

  X   public-State

\_\_\_\_\_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

  X   building(s)

\_\_\_\_\_ district

\_\_\_\_\_ site

\_\_\_\_\_ structure

\_\_\_\_\_ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
--------------	-----------------

<u>  1  </u>	_____ buildings
--------------	-----------------

_____	_____ sites
-------	-------------

_____	_____ structures
-------	------------------

_____	_____ objects
-------	---------------

<u>  1  </u>	_____ Total
--------------	-------------

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   0  

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)   N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Industry Sub: Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Industry Sub: Industrial Storage

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete  
roof: Metal  
walls: Metal  
other: N/A

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Industry  
Transportation

Period of Significance: 1929 - 1940

Significant Dates: 1929

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, Louisiana

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: 14.24 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	787820	3319100	3	15	787980 3318080
2	15	787780	3319240	4	15	786010 3319900

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)



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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title: Geoffrey E. Melhuish, Architectural Historian  
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.  
date: April 1994  
street & number: 5824 Plauche Street  
telephone: 504-736-9323  
city or town: New Orleans state: Louisiana zip code: 70123

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_  
telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Galvez Street Wharf  
Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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   Louisiana

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The Galvez Street Wharf is located at the north end of Galvez Street on the west bank of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal (IHNC). The wharf is situated within an industrial park in eastern New Orleans. The Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans designed the wharf in 1922; the structure was not completed until 1929. It serviced the IHNC, constructed between 1917 and 1923. When constructed, the Galvez Street Wharf was the only public facility along the canal. Both the wharf and Inner Harbor Navigation Canal originally were located at the eastern fringes of urban development; the city has since extended east and the canal area is surrounded by mixed commercial and residential development.

The Galvez Street Wharf comprises a warehouse and ship berthing facility. The wharf is located parallel to the IHNC and is oriented along a north-south axis. A ship turning basin is contiguous with the north end of the wharf. The IHNC borders the wharf on the east. North Claiborne Avenue, the IHNC Mississippi River lock facilities, Saint Claude Avenue, and the Mississippi River are situated south of the wharf. An eight-line railroad yard and other industrial buildings associated with the Galvez Street industrial area border the wharf on the west.

The warehouse is a monumental, one-story facility, measuring approximately 2380 feet long and 265 feet wide (1923 plan of warehouse and wharf area). Occupying a rectangular footprint, this functional building is a multi-bay structure supported by a metal frame. The overall design of the structure survives intact; material modifications have been made over time. The building is sheltered by a shallow gable roof sheathed in corrugated zinc. Inspection revealed that the exterior walls, now sheathed in corrugated metal panels, originally were clad in vertical boards. A concrete loading dock extends along the building's west elevation for the transfer of rail goods. The loading dock is sheltered by an integral shed porch.

Interior bay divisions are defined by narrow tongue-and-groove partitions and are accessible from the exterior through steel overhead doors. Natural lighting filters into the interior through green corrugated plastic skylights. The interior is comprised of three equally sized rooms divided by concrete block fire walls. The three areas are open, punctuated by two rows of truss support columns that extend the length of the building. The metal columns rest on concrete bases.

The wharf is composed of a steel frame encased by reinforced concrete with a reinforced concrete slab decking. Wood pilings and lip protect the deck. The deck incorporates two sets of railroad tracks to the east of the facility.

The wharf facility is surrounded by an approximately nine foot high, poured concrete floodwall. Two metal overhead track doors on the south elevation of the wall allow entrance to the facility.

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The Galvez Street Wharf is a locally significant industrial building important for its association with efforts by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans to encourage economic diversification in the city (Criterion A). The Galvez Street Wharf is an intact docking and storage facility constructed in 1929 by the Board of Commissioners to facilitate industrial development along the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal (IHNC). The wharf was the first project completed to attract private industrial development in the vicinity of the IHNC and to promote economic diversification of the Port of New Orleans from a trans-shipment point to a manufacturing center.

**Galvez Street Wharf History**

Throughout the nineteenth century, the New Orleans' economy, which relied on the port and shipping, witnessed a cycle of growth, decline and resurgence. Trade increased early in the century during the peak years of steamboat travel. However, the Civil War and the advent of the railroad as a competitor to water-borne commerce were factors contributing to a depressed economy during the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Early twentieth-century industrial growth, river navigation improvements, and increased foreign trade brought an economy boost to New Orleans. This trade influx made planning to maximize the economic benefits to the community and the state desirable.

In 1896, the State of Louisiana General Assembly created the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, commonly referred to as the "Dock Board." The Dock Board had jurisdiction and control over the city's wharves and as well as the power to acquire property for the construction of water and shipping aids for trade and commerce, including the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal.

Authorization for the construction of the IHNC was granted to the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1914. As sponsors to the construction of the IHNC, the Dock Board envisioned the canal as a economical and coordinated inner harbor waterway to support existing general wharves and warehouses as well as an attraction for new businesses. The canal, which links Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi River, was opened to traffic on February 6, 1923. The purpose of the facility was to stimulate shipping through New Orleans by shortening the navigable distance between the port and the Gulf of Mexico. Inadequate improvements and high leases accounted for slow industrial development along the canal. The history of the IHNC and efforts to encourage industrial development in the vicinity of the canal were thoroughly documented in *Evaluation of the National Register Eligibility of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Lock in Orleans Parish, Louisiana* (Dobney et al. 1987).

While construction of the IHNC progressed, the potential for the canal to serve as a stimulus for local industrial development was recognized by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. Such industrial development was sought to encourage the economic diversification of the Port of New

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Orleans from a trans-shipment point to a manufacturing center. The Board of Commissioners actively encouraged this diversification under its mandate from the Louisiana Legislature.

Consulting Engineer, J.F. Coleman recommended three major categories of improvements to encourage industrial development in the vicinity of the canal. These were (1) lateral canals, (2) incidental construction, and (3) a deep sea canal. Lateral canals would expand access to the IHNC. Incidental improvements included the construction of roadways, quay walls, piers, basins, sheds, and warehouses, which would reduce the amount of private investment necessary to locate industrial facilities in the vicinity of the IHNC. In addition, a deep sea canal was proposed to decrease the travel time to the Gulf of Mexico.

The establishment of an industrial area in the vicinity of the IHNC economically was important on a local level. The industrial area developed slowly prior to 1940 and accelerated in the post war years.

The Galvez Street Wharf was among four facilities established in the industrial area by 1929. Originally known as the Claiborne Avenue Wharf, the facility was the only public dock and the first incidental improvement along the canal. The other facilities established along the canal were the Jones and Loughlin Steel Corporation, the Lone Star Cement Corporation and the Dollut and Williams Shipyard. Other companies that began operations in subsequent years were Mobile and Northern Railroad (1931); U.S. Lighthouse Service (1934); Lester F. Alexander's ship repair service (1936-1937); and, the Louisiana Material Company (1939). This industrial growth continued after World War II when the canal was designated an integral section of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

### Conclusion

The Galvez Street Wharf was constructed during the initial period of operation of the IHNC and is significant locally for its association with the efforts by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans to encourage economic diversification of the city from a trans-shipment center to a manufacturing area.

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Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana

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**Boundary Description**

Starting with the furthestmost point of the northeast corner of the Galvez Street Wharf, the boundary proceeds west along the north edge of the wharf bounded by the turning basin to the northwest corner of the wharf. From this point, the boundary proceeds south, following the exterior (west) face of the concrete wall. The boundary then turns east along the corner of the wall and proceeds along the south face of the wall to the southeast corner of the wharf edge. From this point, the boundary turns to the north and follows the edge of the Galvez Street Wharf to the point of origin.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary encompasses the footprint of the structure as originally built.

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Orleans Parish, New Orleans,  
Louisiana

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. Galvez Street Wharf
2. Orleans Parish, Louisiana
3. Brooke V. Best
4. March 14, 1994
5. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
5824 Plaque Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70123

**PHOTO #**

- |   |    |                                |
|---|----|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 6. | View facing North              |
| 2 | 6. | View facing south              |
| 3 | 6. | View facing south              |
| 4 | 6. | Interior view facing northwest |